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Social Structures and Human Lives

It is a sociological truism that social structures and human lives are inextricably linked. The life course is experienced, not in laboratories, but in complex structures of intimate relationships, networks, work organizations, formal and informal groups, institutions, communities, and total societies. These social structures influence all aspects of human lives. At the same time, the structures are in turn shaped by the changes in people’s lives.

The 1986 Program is designed to reflect three recent emphases in Sociology which bear on this truism: 1) the dynamic nature of both social structures and human lives, 2) the interplay between structural changes and human development or aging, 3) the relevance of work in neighboring disciplines to this relationship between individual lives and social structures.

President Matilda White Riley and the 1986 Program Committee invite you to engage in an exploration of this aspect of our changing society, in which all of us are individual participants, and of which the sociological perspective provides special scientific understandings.

Matilda White Riley, President
American Sociological Association

1986 Program Committee

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Program Notes

Plenaries

Three plenary sessions in addition to the Award Ceremony and ASA Business Meeting have been planned for meeting attendees in New York City. Plenaries which reflect and clarify the theme of the 1986 ASA Annual Meeting in relation to sociological lives will be held on the first and third nights of the meeting, August 30 and September 1. These thematic plenaries bracket the Presidential Plenary on Sunday, August 31, at 4:30 p.m.

Session 58, Saturday, August 30, 8:30 p.m.
Sociological Lives in Changing Social Structures

Introduction by a moderator who needs no introduction, four sociologists from widely disparate corners of the discipline will reflect on how their own professional lives have been influenced by changing social structures. Their emphasis will be more on intellectual development than on scholarly achievement. Along with autobiographical illustrations, they may also speculate on the future of sociology.

Moderator: Robert K. Merton
Participants: William J. Wilson, Lewis Coser, William Sewell, Bernice Neugarten

Session 103, Sunday, August 31, 4:30 p.m.
Presidential Plenary

This session features the formal address of the ASA President. All attendees are invited to a reception immediately following the presidential address.

Moderator: James S. House (University of Michigan)
Participants: Matilda White Riley

Session 167, Monday, September 1, 8:30 p.m.
Sociological Lives in Changing Social Structures II

Following the format of Plenary Session I, yet another distinguished moderator will introduce four more sociologists from still different backgrounds. They, too, will reflect on the theme and on the future of sociology, emphasizing their own intellectual development rather than scholarly achievement, although they have been encouraged to make use of illustrative autobiographical material.

Moderator: Charles V. Willie
Participants: Hubert M. Blalock, Theda Skocpol, Alice S. Rossi, Rosabeth Moss Kanter

Thematic Sessions

The fifteen Thematic Sessions organized by President Pitkin and the Program Committee are devoted to investigating the meeting theme, "Social Structures and Human Lives", from many aspects. The first five sessions described below were built with a special interdisciplinary focus.

Session 71, Sunday, 10:30 a.m.
Economic and Sociological Perspectives on Social Structures and Human Lives, Paul DiMaggio (Yale University)

Economists and sociologists are increasingly aware that their respective emphases may be combined to yield more productive analyses of both market and non-market economic phenomena than either discipline can provide on its own. Yet the gulf between economics and sociology remains broad. The purpose of this session is to advance the dialogue between the disciplines by bringing together scholars active at the interdisciplinary frontier to discuss the central and often tacit differences in domain assumptions and habits of thought of the two disciplines in approaching social structure and the role of the individual.

Session 104, Monday, 8:30 a.m.
Biomedical and Social Perspectives on Issues of Gender and Weight Across the Life Course, Judith Rodin (Yale University)

Of current concern is the interplay among social, psychological, and biomedical processes that involve problems of over- or under-weight, weight norms, and gender roles. In this session outstanding experts will report the latest research findings on norms for thinness among adolescent females, the influences of sex and gender on obesity, and the complex relationship of eating behaviors, aging, and health.

Session 142, Monday, 2:30 p.m.
Historical and Sociological Perspectives on Wartimes and Human Lives, Glen H. Elder, Jr. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

Social scientists have generally failed to investigate the consequences of wartime across the full course of human life, though attention has been paid to the U.S. Civil War. What are the implications of traumatic experience or mobilization in the Second World War for the later years of life? We can now begin to answer this question as millions of veterans enter the last decades of life. As one account of the German victims puts it..."when wars are over, all the people whose lives have been shattered do not simply return to normal. Everyone involved in a war is in some way a war victim." And some victims are also survivors. This thematic session is about both outcomes, the victims and survivors.

Distinguished Lectureships

A new feature on the Annual Meeting Program, the Distinguished Lectureships provides the opportunity to invite a foreign scholar to address American sociologists and highlight an interdisciplinary as well as international focus.

Session 92, Sunday, August 31, 2:30 p.m.
The Fulbright 40th Anniversary Address

Moderator: James S. House (University of Michigan)
Participants: Russell R. Dynes (University of Delaware and Past President, Fulbright Alumni Association)

Lennart Levi (Distinguished Fellow, Fulbright 40th Anniversary Year) on "Social Systems and Health over the Life Course: Models, Studies, and Implications"

Lennart Levi is one of those rare M.D.s who is as much a sociologist as a medical expert. He is Director of the Laboratory for Clinical Stress Research at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm. His book, Society, Stress and Disease, is a classic in medical sociology.

Session 155, Monday, September 1, 4:30 p.m.
Moderator: George C. Myers (Duke University)

John Caldwell on "Family Change and Demographic Change"

John Caldwell, of the Australian National University, is widely considered one of the world's leading demographers. His interests are often largely sociological. In this lecture he will discuss the links between macro-level demographic changes and micro-level social and psychological behaviors as reflected in the changing family.
Thematic Sessions, continued

Various perspectives on issues raised by the meeting theme are explored by the following ten Thematic Sessions. Session titles, organizers, and brief descriptions follow; see the body of the Program for detailed information.

**Session 3, Saturday, 8:30 a.m.**

Integration of Stratification Systems: Life Course Implications, Anne Foner (Rutgers University) and Cora Marrett (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

This session will explore multiple forms of social stratification—those based on age as well as class, race/ethnicity, or gender. Papers will elaborate consequences for individual and society of the intersection of two or more stratification systems and will consider the relevance of aging over the life course and cohort succession.

**Session 15, Saturday, 10:30 a.m.**

International Movements of Labor: Impact on Human Lives, Alejandro Portes (Johns Hopkins University)

Contemporary movement of people across national borders throughout the world, different in important respects from the much-studied turn-of-the-century movements, has become a major concern of sociology. This panel examines structural forces giving rise to international migrations and their consequences for both the migrants themselves and the communities which receive them. Presenters will review recent theory and research with a special emphasis on: the place of labor migrations on processes of economic re-adjustment in the world economy; Latin American migrations to the United States, their origins, settlement patterns, and effects; Indo-Chinese refugees, their labor market and social adaptation experiences; and New York City as a microcosm of changes associated with the new international labor migrations.

**Session 33, Saturday, 2:30 p.m.**

Age Stratification in the Production and Reception of Cultural Innovation, Hamiet Zuckerman (Columbia University)

Scientists and artists are widely thought to do their most innovative work when they are young. Not surprisingly, sociologists and psychologists have devoted some effort to establishing whether there really are differences among age strata in creativity and genius in themselves and if so, why such differences occur. The reciprocal set of questions, whether receptivity to artistic and scientific innovation may also vary with age, has however only recently become the subject of systematic inquiry. This session calls for reexamination of current work on the extent of age stratification in the production of new ideas and their sources.

**Session 46, Saturday, 4:30 p.m.**

Social Movements and Life Course Issues, Neil J. Smelser (University of California-Berkeley)

The life course is such that age groups at various stages (children, adolescents, the elderly) become the object of social and political interest; such groups themselves also frequently mobilize to affect changes in or protect their situation. This session analyzes three cases: Citizens Movements Against Drunk Driving, a movement mainly of women whose relatives are victims of drunk drivers; economic agents (business and labor) who mobilized in the 1920s and 1930s on the issue of retirement of the aged; and adult women who have fostered and led social movements (temperance, peace) that are feminist in their goals in only limited ways.

**Session 59, Sunday, 8:30 a.m.**

Cultural Constructions of Individual Lives, Ann Swidler (Stanford University)

This session will explore diverse perspectives on processes of cultural construction of the life course. Speakers will emphasize: therapeutic justice and the legal construction of deviant persons; the varying meanings of money to people of different ages as historically viewed; and the reconstruction of concepts of personhood in the contemporary era of transition from market to bureaucratic society, personal insecurity, and normative confusion.

**Session 119, Monday, 10:30 a.m.**

Social Structures and Human Lives: Levels of Sociological Analysis, John W. Meyer (Stanford University)

Different theoretical perspectives, in considering structural effects on life course patterns, call attention to causal processes operating at different levels of analysis. Some lines of thought emphasize effects taking place through the cumulated experience of the individuals going through the life course. Others, more interpretative, emphasize collective organization of experience, or structural effects changing opportunities or competitive circumstances. More macro-structural lines of thought treat the life course itself as an institutional system organized at very general structural levels. This session considers points at which these different lines of thought conflict, lead to different general conclusions, or suggest research strategies for attacking the issues involved.

**Session 154, Monday, 4:30 p.m.**

Work, Retirement, and Productive Human Lives, Ronald P. Ables (National Institute on Aging)

Social and psychological processes, including the character of the work place, influence productive behaviors as people age. Illustrative issues to be discussed are: how the organization of firms or industries affects the incentives for people of different ages to remain or leave the work force; how environmental factors facilitate or hinder productive behaviors outside the work place at different ages; how the nature of jobs influences the psychological characteristics of individuals which may, in turn, affect the productive behaviors in which they engage.

**Session 168, Tuesday, 8:30 a.m.**

Social Structure and Changing Patterns of Human Health and Survival, David Mechanic (Rutgers University)

Medical technology and changes in behavior and values have contributed to dramatic changes in fertility patterns, health, and survival. This session will explore these changes and how the demographic consequences pose new challenges for social organization and patterns of living.

**Session 191, Tuesday, 2:30 p.m.**

Social Structure, Gender, and the Extended Life Course, Beth B. Hess (County College of Morris)

This session extends the general theme of "social structures and human lives" to a consideration of the societal and personal consequences of increased life expectancy. An expanding population of older people, most of whom will be widowed women, has profound implications for such institutional spheres as the family, the polity, the economy, and the health care system. In turn, secular trends in societal subsystems have affected the size, composition, and longevity of older age strata.

**Session 226, Wednesday, 10:30 a.m.**

Structural Factors in Career and Mobility Processes over the Life Course, Age Stratification, Richard Skolnik (Harvard University)

The four papers in this session address the issue of how social structure and organizations (such as firms) within society shape the individual life course by creating career lines and patterns of mobility among jobs, social classes, and other structural positions.

**Special Research Funding Sessions**

The program subcommittee on research funding (Kathleen Bond, Coralie Farée, and Robert Parke—chair, all of NIH) has organized five sessions to be held on September 1-2. The first two sessions will feature outstanding speakers in discussions of future sources of support for sociology (Session 121) and the role of the private foundations (Session 171). Sessions 183, 195, and 206, running from 12:30 to the end of the day on September 2, will provide opportunity to learn about federal agency research funding programs available to sociologists. The first hour of each of these three sessions will consist of agency presentations and the second hour will provide time for attendees to talk to agency representatives one-on-one. In addition, a copy of the unique and brand-new Guide to Federal Funding for Social Scientists, produced by COSSA under a grant from Russell Sage Foundation, will be available for inspection. Those interested in research funding should also note the Professional Workshop on "Writing Applications for Federal Funding" scheduled on Monday at 4:30 p.m. (Session 157).
Sociological Issues in Business and Industry

A new component of the ASA program deals with uses of Sociology. This year, assisted by a group of consultants (Lao Bogart, Mathew Greenwald, Bruce Philips, John Riley, Harris Schrank, Michael Useem, and Joan Waring), the 1986 Program Committee developed a special series of sessions on “Sociological Issues in Business and Industry.” The objective of these sessions is to focus on selected substantive topics of basic sociological concern that are of relevance to business and industry. Participants include scholars trained in sociology or related disciplines, business personnel involved in issues of relevance to sociology, and those working inside or outside of academic settings. A schedule of session titles and organizers appears below; please refer to the body of the Program for complete information on each session.

Session 105, Monday, 8:30 a.m.

Session 120, Monday, 10:30 a.m.
Employee Assistance Programs, William Sonnenstuhl (Cornell University)

Session 143, Monday, 2:30 p.m.
Sociology of Markets, Mitchell Y. Abolafia (Cornell University) and Wayne E. Baker (Harvard University)

Session 156, Monday, 4:30 p.m.
The New Sociology of Industry, Mitchell P. Koza (University of California-Los Angeles)

Session 169, Tuesday, 8:30 a.m.
Corporate Public Involvement, Michael Useem (Boston University)

Session 182, Tuesday, 12:30 p.m.
Private Long Term Care Insurance: The Role of Social Science in Promoting Social Innovation, Pamela Doty (DHHS-Office of Legislation and Policy, Health Care Financing Administration)

Session 193, Tuesday, 2:30 p.m.
Older Workers in the 1980s and Beyond, John W. Riley, Jr. (Consulting Sociologist)

Session 206, Tuesday, 4:30 p.m.
Making Companies Better: Practice and Theory on Organizational Intervention, Bruce Phillips (General Motors Research Laboratories)

Session 218, Wednesday, 8:30 a.m.
The Structure of Workplace Rewards: Sources and Outcomes of Change, Joan Waring (The Equitable Life Assurance Society)

Session 229, Wednesday, 10:30 a.m.
Social Change and Changing Markets, Lao Bogart (Newspaper Advertising Bureau, Inc.)

Session 239, Wednesday, 12:30 p.m.
Home-Based Work, Judith Gerson (Rutgers University)

Session 246, Wednesday, 2:30 p.m.
Community Values and Real Estate Development, Harris Schrank (The Equitable Life Assurance Society)

Short Courses, continued

All persons attending Short Courses must also be paid registrants for the Annual Meeting. No one will be admitted without a paid reservation; tickets will be collected at the door.

Session 4, Saturday, 8:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.; Sunday, 8:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.
Short Course on Structural Equation Models with Limited Dependent Variables, Robert D. Mare (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Course fees: ASA Members, $50; Students, $25. Non-members, $100.
This course covers methods and models for data in which dependent variables violate the usual assumptions of the linear regression model. We discuss models for analysis of dichotomous, ordered, censored, and truncated dependent variables, including logit, probit, tobit, sample selection, and ordered probit models. We also discuss models for mixtures of continuous and limited dependent variables, simultaneous equations, and multiple indicators of unobserved variables. The course emphasizes practical implementation and interpretation of these methods, including use of computer software, rather than statistical theory.

Participants should have a sound knowledge of multiple regression and analysis of variance, and familiarity with structural equation models at the level of C. D. Duncan’s Structural Equation Models (Academic Press, 1975).

Session 34, Saturday, 2:30-6:30 p.m.
Short Course on Work Structures and Inequality, Arne L. Kalleberg (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Course fees: ASA Members, $25; Students, $12; Non-members, $50.
This short course addresses some of the issues raised by the "new structuralism" in stratification research. The material will be presented so as to be accessible to graduate students and will consist of one, four-hour session that will be divided into three main parts. The first part provides an overview of some of the conceptual issues related to work structures (occupations, industries, earnings, careers/mobility, and commitment). The second part considers some related methodological issues, including appropriate levels of analysis, defining sectors and segments, and alternative research designs. The third part provides the conceptual discussion with concrete examples and outlines a research agenda for the "new structuralism."

Session 106, Monday, 8:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.; Tuesday, 8:30-10:30 a.m.
Short Course on Leading Edges in Social Theory, Dean Gerstein (National Academy of Sciences) and David Sculli (Georgetown University)
Course fees: ASA Members, $50; Students, $25; Non-members, $100.
This course is designed to expose work on topics of major theoretical and empirical interest that are of clear multidisciplinary significance. The selection of works reviewed will include those originating in psychology, sociology, political science, law and economics. The aim is to illuminate a small number of currently or prospectively rapid, crucial theoretical developments which hold the promise of integrating divergent schools of thought. Topics are drawn from the study of deviant behavior, rationality, procedural integrity, cooperative decisionmaking, conflict, and communication processes. The course is intended for those who teach or do advanced work in contemporary social theory.

Roundtable Discussions

This popular program component is designed to bring together small groups of people interested in discussing specific topics. The Roundtable Organizing Committee (Marcia G. Ory—chair, National Institute on Aging; Robert Parke, National Cancer Institute; Ruth A. Wallace, George Washington University) reviewed proposals and selected topics and presenters to guide discussions. The two types, Luncheon Roundtables and Informal Roundtables, are similar except that one involves purchase of a luncheon ticket.

A complete listing of informal discussion roundtable topics and presenters is printed in the body of this Program under Session 7, Saturday, 8:30 a.m.; Session 50, Saturday, 4:30 p.m.; Session 63, Sunday, 8:30 a.m.; Session 110, Monday, 8:30 a.m.; Session 158, Monday, 4:30 p.m.; Session 174, Tuesday, 8:30 a.m.; Session 209, Tuesday, 4:30 p.m.; Session 221, Wednesday, 8:30 a.m.

Luncheon topics and presenters are printed in the body of this Program under Session 26, Saturday, 12:30 p.m.; Session 83, Sunday, 12:30 p.m.; Session 132, Monday, 12:30 p.m.; Session 181, Tuesday, 12:30 p.m. Tickets are still available for some luncheons; check at the Tickets Desk in the Registration Area. Cancellations cannot be accepted later than 48 hours prior to the scheduled luncheon; you may, however, sell your ticket to someone else if you are unable to attend. Note: No one will be admitted to the luncheon room without a valid ticket. Observers are not permitted.
Didactic Seminars

Didactic seminars are designed to keep sociologists abreast of recent scholarly trends and developments. Experts considered to be at the forefront of a given field are invited by the Program Committee to conduct these sessions. Seminar speakers will present materials to explain specialized developments within their topic areas.

Seminars are scheduled for two to four hours. Please see the listing below for session details and brief seminar descriptions provided by the speakers.

Session 5, Saturday, 8:30 a.m.
Analyzing Cultural Content, Wendy Griswold (University of Chicago)
Can cultural analysis be both interpretive and scientific? This Didactic Seminar will explore research strategies in the sociology of culture that both (1) do justice to the particular characteristics of cultural objects as symbolic configurations representing collective ideal and material interests, and (2) meet the standards of a scientific methodology. To investigate the problems and possibilities of a scientific cultural analysis that "takes culture seriously," the seminar will draw on exemplary studies of the arts, literature, religion, and systems of ideas.

There are no prerequisites for this seminar.

Session 6, Sunday, 8:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.
Introduction to Logit and Loglinear Models for Qualitative Data, John Fox (York University)
The last fifteen years have witnessed the development and proliferation of powerful statistical methods for the analysis of qualitative/categorical data. This seminar will introduce some of the most important of these developments, including logit models, which are closely analogous to linear models for quantitative dependent variables, and loglinear models, which examine the patterns of association among qualitative variables in a contingency table. General familiarity with regression analysis and analysis of variance is needed. Some of the material requires a knowledge of basic matrix algebra and principles of statistical estimation, but these topics will not be emphasized.

Session 8, Sunday, 12:30-3:30 p.m.
Integrating Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods, William F. Whyte (Cornell University)
The seminar will focus particularly upon the problems and possibilities of integrating surveys or questionnaires with field observation and semi-structured interviewing. Two other topics will receive substantial attention: the uses of history in case studies of organizations and communities; and methodological guidelines for applied social research, with special emphasis upon participatory action research. General conclusions will be illustrated with case examples drawn from research in the United States, Latin America, and Spain. No prerequisites.

Session 107, Monday, 8:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.
Introduction to Methods of Longitudinal Analysis, Richard T. Campbell (Duke University)
This seminar will provide a broad overview of four or five statistical models for the analysis of longitudinal data. Among topics to be discussed are structural equation models, event history models, simple and logistic regression and multivariate analysis of variance. Each of these statistical models is appropriate for particular kinds of longitudinal questions and inappropriate for others. Moreover, each method has specific design requirements for data collection. The seminar will focus on the appropriate linkage of conceptualization, design, and analysis. Specific examples of each mode of analysis using actual data will be provided.

Session 133, Monday, 12:30 p.m.
Selected Data Bases for Sociological Analysis of the Life Course, Richard C. Rockwell (Social Science Research Council)
This course will consider several major data bases, including the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience, and the Survey of Income and Program Participation. We will attempt to compare them in terms of what they offer sociologists: content, panel design, sample size and design, known problems with the data (including attrition, response errors, and bias), and ease of use by both professionals and graduate students. Experienced researchers who have worked with these data will contribute their own perspectives to this discussion. Attention will also be given to the broader range of subnational data bases that are less well known but sometimes equally useful.

Session 144, Monday, 2:30-6:30 p.m.
Data Based Sociological Practice: Theory and Methods, Mark van de Vall (University of Leyden-Holland and State University of New York-Buffalo)
Data based sociological practice is one of the rapidly expanding areas in international sociology. In this seminar, a theoretical framework of social policy research and utilization will be used for introducing theoretical and methodological innovations in problem diagnosis, research dissemination, policy design, and program development. The declining differences will be discussed between the "enlightenment" and the "engineering" models of social policy research, followed by an analysis of three parameters in the value context of sociological practice. Also: How to train our students in the conceptual skills required in sociological practice, examples from two continents.

Session 194, Tuesday, 2:30 p.m.
Generalized Latent Variable Models and Their Estimation, Ronald Schoenberg (National Institute of Mental Health)
This seminar will acquaint its attendees with a generalized view of latent variable models, using a "conditional probability function" approach. The discussion will include specification, estimation, as well as interpretation of such models. Those attending with some graduate level background in statistical methods will get more out of this course than those without.

Session 207, Tuesday, 4:30 p.m.
Microfoundations of Macrosociology, Michael Hechter and Debra Friedman (University of Arizona)
This seminar will have four parts. (1) It will elucidate the basic assumptions and form of rational choice models. (2) Major examples of past and current research employing rational choice approaches in the study of various macrosociological outcomes—including institutional evolution, social order, and collective action—will be discussed. (3) Limitations of these models will be explored. (4) Finally, we will suggest new research topics in macrosociology that seem well-suited for analysis in rational choice terms. Open to sociologists of any background. No prerequisites.

Session 219, Wednesday, 8:30 a.m.
Group and Individual in Family Research, Frances Kobrin Goldscheider (Brown University)
Seminars registrants should have some experience with demographic research on the family.

Session 220, Wednesday, 10:30 a.m.
Use of Computerized Data Archives, Michael Traugott (University of Michigan)
Sociological Network Analysis, Ron Burt (Columbia University)
The purpose of the seminar is to enable participants to incorporate recent developments in social network analysis into their own research. Models implementing basic principles of network analysis will be reviewed, with empirical examples. To facilitate the transition from didactic seminar to research project, seminar participants will be given microcomputer software and documentation allowing them to reproduce the didactic examples at home and apply the models to their own data. The topics to be covered include: common forms of network data network subgroups under cohesion and structural equivalence, density tables and block models, social contagion, prominence, race, and structural autonomy. A working knowledge of quantitative data analysis is a prerequisite. Familiarity with basic themes in social structural theory would be helpful.
Special Sessions

Included on the 1986 Program are nine Special Sessions which emphasize topics of special interest and timeliness. These sessions vary in format from panel discussions to formal paper presentations and attendance is open to all. Complete details may be found under the following sessions:

Session 17, Saturday, 10:30 a.m.
Religiousity and General Well Being: 1985 Akron Survey (co-sponsored with the Association for the Sociology of Religion)

Session 61, Sunday, 8:30 a.m.
Sociological Issues in Tax Administration

Session 72, Sunday, 10:30 a.m.
Social Structures and Human Lives: The Student Perspective

Session 108, Monday, 8:30 a.m.
The State of Sociology in the Middle East ©

Session 133x, Monday, 12:30 p.m.
Humanist Perspectives on Human Development

Session 175, Tuesday, 8:30 a.m.
Sexual Harassment and the Profession: What Do We Know?

Session 220, Wednesday, 8:30 a.m.
Insights from Industrial Relations into the Study of Attainment

Session 231, Wednesday, 10:30 a.m.
The Divorce Revolution: Unexpected Consequences and Prospects

Session 247, Wednesday, 2:30 p.m.
The Legacy of Karl Polanyi: A Centennial Tribute

Workshops

Professional and Teaching Workshops have become a standard component of the Annual Meeting. This year 12 professional workshops and 6 teaching workshops provide opportunities for attendees to update their skills and knowledge in a variety of professional and disciplinary areas. Workshops are generally open to all convention registrants; however, please note that there are two pre-convention workshops (Sessions 1 and 2) which required advance registration and fee payment.

Professional Workshops

Session 1, Thursday (August 28), 10:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-5:00 p.m., 7:00-10:00 p.m.; Friday (August 29), 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-6:00 p.m.
Job Clinic, Richard Irish (Transcendence Corporation)
Clinic fees: ASA Members, $170; Non-members, $250.

Session 18, Saturday, 10:30 a.m.
Introduction to the Job Market, Gerald Marwell (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Session 36, Saturday, 2:30 p.m.
International Student Exchange: Sociological Implications, Alex Inkeles and Larry Srowy (Stanford University)
The workshop will focus on both the description and analysis of the worldwide movement of students to study abroad. Special emphasis will be placed on the role of institutions of higher education in the United States in these transnational flows. Additional issues to be examined include the costs and benefits to international student exchange, the antecedents and consequences of flows of students going abroad, and the impact of foreign students on social science departments.

Session 73, Saturday, 10:30 a.m.
Ethical and Legal Issues of Sociological Research, C. Merk Dunning (Corps of Engineers), Penelope J. Greene (Harvard University), Lyle A. Hollowell (State University of New York-Stony Brook), John Lolland (University of California-Davis), Ruth L. Love (Bonneville Power Administration), Diana Papademetris (State University of New York-Westbury College), Leonard R. Ploch (University of Tennessee-Knoxville), Richard D. Schwartz (Syracuse University)

Session 93, Sunday, 2:30 p.m.
Stratifying the Position of Sociology within the University, Joan Huber (Ohio State University)

Session 122, Monday, 10:30 a.m.
Writing for Sociological Journals, James F. Short, Jr. (Washington State University), William H. From (Ohio State University), Peter K. Manning (Michigan State University), and Rita J. Simon (American University)

Session 157, Monday, 4:30 p.m.
Writing Applications for Federal Funding, Wendy Baldwin (National Institute of Child Health and Human Development)

Session 172, Tuesday, 8:30 a.m.
Publishing Books in Sociology, Charles Kadushin (City University of New York-Graduate Center)

Session 196, Tuesday, 2:30 p.m.
Introducing Sociologists to the Basics of Online Searching of Sociological Abstracts, Sydney J. Meredith (Sociological Abstracts, Inc.)
The three-hour workshop provides guidance to end users who want to consider doing their own literature searches of SA and other online databases. Database techniques emphasized include information on (1) key equipment needed to access databases, (2) accessing the telecommunications networks and logging on, (3) developing and modifying a search strategy, (4) new developments, features, and products specific to SA, (5) key commands used for the system, and (6) a few of the other databases you may wish to search. In this workshop, BRS After Dark and BRS/THRU access services are used, and participants will experience searching through hands-on practice.

Session 266x, Saturday, 4:30 p.m.
Handling Press Relations, J. Ronald Matson (National Broadcasting Company)

Session 220x, Monday, 2:30 p.m.
College/University Based Programs for Retired Sociologists, Thomas Woodruff (Commission on College Retirement)

Session 222, Wednesday, 18:30 a.m.
Internships for Graduate Students, Sheila Katzsky (Fordham University)

Teaching Workshops

Session 2, Friday, 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.
Academic Leadership: Orientation for New Chairpersons, Dennis McSeveney (University of New Orleans), Lee H. Bowler (Augustana College); Hans C. Maulsch (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)
Workshop fees: ASA Members, $35; Non-members, $50.

Session 6, Saturday, 8:30 a.m.
Teaching Sociological Research Methods, Dale Dannefer (University of Rochester), Craig McGwen (Baldwin College), and Russell K. Schmitt (University of Massachusetts-Harbor Campus)

Session 62, Sunday, 8:30 a.m.
The Undergraduate Program in Sociology: Former Students Provide Lessons for Current Teachers, Karyn Loscoec (State University of New York-Albany), Barbara Rea—medicine (Massachusetts General Hospital), Cynthia McFadden—law and journalism (Columbia University), Peter Pressman—architecture (Pressman Associates), and John Studding—banking (Morgan Stanley, London, England)
Here are reports from a cohort of recent graduates from a small liberal arts college. They will assess what was useful in the undergraduate curriculum and how sociology has influenced their varied careers.

Session 106, Monday, 8:30 a.m.
Teaching Sociology of Age, Beth B. Hess (County College of Morris) and George L. Maddox (Duke University)
The revised and updated ASA Resource Teaching Sociology of Age will be reviewed. Participants will discuss teaching resources with authors of leading textbooks in the field. Alternative strategies will be considered for teaching survey, introduction, and specialized courses in aging and human development.

Session 173, Tuesday, 8:30 a.m.
Teaching Sociology of Gender, Constance Nathanson (University of Pennsylvania) and Janet Zolinger Gleise (Brandeis University)

Session 221, Wednesday, 8:30 a.m.
Teaching Introductory Sociology, James A. Davis (Harvard University) and J. Milton Yingar (Oberlin College)
Tours

Visiting New York will be incomplete without participation in at least one or perhaps several of the special tours being planned for the Annual Meeting. For the adventurous sociologist who desires unforgettable experiences, these tours are “musts” during this year’s Annual Meeting.

The schedule of tours is provided below. Reservations are mandatory; please check at the Tickets Desk in the ASA Registration Area for availability and any late cancellations. Those already enrolled for tours should have received their tickets with their name badges.

All tours will depart from the New York Hilton following a brief orientation period. Please refer to the information as listed below for exact location of orientation room and plan to arrive promptly so that departure times are observed. Keep in mind that arrival times back at the New York Hilton are estimates only and may vary somewhat due to traffic congestion.

TOUR 1: South Bronx
Saturday, August 30, 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
Fee: $14.00
Orientation Room: Hilton, Gibson
Tour Leaders: Stanley B. Aronowitz and Frank Bonilla, City University of New York-Graduate Center
This is a tour which covers the areas of the South Bronx which have suffered urban blight and are now undergoing local redevelopment initiatives. The discussion will focus on the causes of neighborhood decline and the strategies for local redevelopment. Participants will ride in a van through most of the tour, with limited excursions on foot (approximately one mile total) at certain points along the route.

TOUR 2: SoHo’s Arts Community
Saturday, August 30, 10:00 a.m.-12:00 noon
Fee: $10.00
Orientation Room: Hilton, Gibson
Tour Leader: Sharon Zukin, City University of New York-Brooklyn College
A short walking tour of the streets of lower Manhattan from Houston to Canal Streets, focusing on late 19th Century loft buildings used in both old industries (textiles) and new services (the arts), with stops at shops and galleries typical of SoHo’s new transformation to an arts center and tourist attraction. Participants will be taken to and from the site by van and expected to cover approximately one to two miles on foot.

TOUR 3: Times Square and West 42nd Street
Saturday, August 30, 12:00 noon-2:00 p.m.
Fee: $2.00
Orientation Room: Hilton, Gibson
Tour Leader: William Kaminsky and Terry Williams, City University of New York-Graduate School
A close look at the ecology of Times Square and West 42nd Street, focusing on its history, its present social problems and plans for large scale redevelopment. This will be an all walking tour with participants expected to cover approximately three miles on foot.

TOUR 4: Ethnic Neighborhoods of Queens
Saturday, August 30, 1:00-5:00 p.m.
Fee: $14.00
Orientation Room: Hilton, Gibson
Tour Leader: Roger D. Waldinger, City University of New York-City College
Some of the most exciting developments among the newer ethnic groups arriving in New York City will be covered in this tour of Queens neighborhoods. Tour leader Roger Waldinger is an expert in the field of ethnic business and will focus also on patterns of immigrant entrepreneurs. Participants will ride in a van through most of the tour, with limited excursions on foot (approximately one mile total) at certain points along the route.

TOUR 5: Greenwich Village
Monday, September 1, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon
Tour Leader: Martin P. Levine, Bloomingdale College
Fee: $4.00
Orientation Room: Hilton, Gibson
This tour familiarizes participants with various cultural, architectural, and historical landmarks in America’s most famous Bohemia. By walking through this priceless oasis of pre-civil war housing, participants will gain a bird’s-eye view of this celebrated neighborhood’s rich and complex past. Participants will take the subway to and from the site and cover approximately three miles on foot. Subway tokens will be provided prior to departure.

TOUR 6: Harlem Neighborhoods and Institutions
Monday, September 1, 1:30-4:30 p.m.
Fee: $14.00
Orientation Room: Hilton, Gibson
Tour Leader: Nicholas Nelson, City University of New York-Graduate School
This bus tour of Harlem neighborhoods and social institutions will focus primarily on the history of Black Harlem. The tour leader has special expertise in the area of gentrification and its impact on Harlem neighborhoods. Participants will ride in a van through most of the tour, with limited excursions on foot at certain points along the route.

TOUR 7: Design Laboratory of the Fashion Institute of Technology
Tuesday, September 2, 1:30-4:30 p.m.
Fee: $4.00
Orientation Room: Hilton, Gibson
Tour Leader: Ruth Rubenstein, The Fashion Institute of Technology
The design laboratory of the Fashion Institute of Technology provides a unique opportunity to see the world’s largest collection of costumes and accessories of dress from the 17th century to the present. The Design Laboratory is a combined project of the Brooklyn Museum and the Fashion Institute of Technology. A dress worn by Vivian Leigh in the filming of “Gone with the Wind” is just one of many costumes on display in this collection. Participants will take public transportation to the site and cover approximately one mile on foot. Bus tokens will be provided prior to departure.

TOUR 8: Mt. Sinai Hospital and School of Medicine
Tuesday, September 2, 2:30-5:30 p.m.
Fee: $10.00
Orientation Room: Hilton, Gibson
Tour Leader: Edward J. Spaedling and Samuel W. Bloom, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine and City University of New York-Graduate School
This tour will focus on programs in the area of community medicine which Mt. Sinai Hospital has developed to provide special services to the residents of East Harlem. Participants will have a chance to speak with professionals who are in the forefront of the community health movement. Participants will be taken to and from the site by van and expected to do limited walking inside the facility.

TOUR 9: Lower Manhattan
Wednesday, September 3, 9:00-11:00 a.m.
Fee: $10.00
Orientation Room: Hilton, Gibson
Tour Leader: Jon Bloom, Tamiment Library, New York University
Come learn about the sociological history of lower Manhattan’s neighborhoods, the diversity of its population, the role that industry played there in the 19th to early 20th century and the internal struggles about its future. This combined walking/bus tour will focus on the labor history of this area and will include visits to Tompkins Square Park, the site of the Triangle Fire of 1911 where 145 women were killed, and a visit to the Tamiment Library where many labor documents are archived. Participants will be taken to and from the site by van and expected to cover approximately two miles on foot.

TOUR 10: Newsweek
Tuesday, September 2, 12:30-2:30 p.m.
Fee: $2.00
Orientation Room: Hilton, Gibson
Tour Leader: Jim Schwartz, Manager, Market Research, Newsweek
Newsweek is perhaps the foremost source of original market research available in the public domain. Some studies directly explore sociological issues (e.g., Women Who Work) while other studies may be viewed from the sociological perspective and have sociological implications. From the media research side, Newsweek processes over 10,000 requests per year, primarily using the two major syndicated services. The tour will examine Newsweek’s objectives in conducting its market and media research and include a visit to the research and library facilities. Participants will walk six blocks to the site and should expect to do limited walking inside facility. Cabs can be arranged for those who prefer not to walk to the site.
Awards Ceremony and ASA Business Meeting

The annual Awards Ceremony and ASA Business Meeting will begin at 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday, September 2. All members of the ASA are encouraged to attend to see the 1986 awards presented, to hear Association officers present their reports to the membership, and to consider resolutions from ASA members offered for discussion and action.

The traditional awards committees have announced the 1986 award recipients. They are: Edward Shils (University of Chicago), Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award; Conrad Taeuber (Georgetown University), Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology; Sister Marie Augusta Neal (Emmanuel College), Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award; and James E. Blackwell (University of Massachusetts-Boston), Dubois-Johnson-Frazier Award. Be sure to come to the Awards Ceremony to see these recipients receive their awards and to find out what author will receive the 1986 Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award and who will be honored by the 1986 Common Wealth Award.

The annual Business Meeting of the American Sociological Association will commence at the close of the Awards Ceremony. 1986 ASA Officers will present their annual reports to the membership, after which resolutions from current members will be considered. Resolutions for the Business Meeting must be delivered to the ASA Headquarters Office in the New York Hilton before 5:00 p.m. on Monday, September 1. Each resolution must indicate the name and affiliation of the submitter and identify the person who will actually present the resolution at the Business Meeting. Those received before the deadline will be posted in the ASA Registration Area so that members may become familiar with upcoming business. Resolutions submitted to the Executive Office by the Monday deadline will be given preference on the Business Meeting agenda; unposted resolutions will be permitted, up to the limit of time available before the 12:20 p.m. adjournment.

Reminder: Only current voting members of the ASA may submit, present, discuss or vote on Business Meeting resolutions.

President Reception

All convention attendees are cordially invited to the Presidential Reception on Sunday, August 30, in the West Ballroom of the New York Hilton, following the Presidential Address (Session 103) by Matilda White Riley. Special thanks are extended to the New York Hilton (1986 Annual Meeting headquarters) and the San Francisco Hilton & Towers (1989 Annual Meeting Headquarters) for their co-sponsorship and contributions toward this year's Presidential Reception.

DAN

The fourteenth annual Departmental Alumni Night (DAN) will be held on Saturday evening at 10:00 p.m. (Hilton, West Ballroom). Just find the banner from the institution you attended, served, are serving, or hope to serve, and meet colleagues for reminiscences about graduate school days, summaries of the latest scuttlebutt, and proposals for new specialties!

Each graduate department of sociology in the United States and Canada was invited to fly its banner and wave its signpost to attract alumni and friends. A "home base" will also be provided for sociologists in business and industry as well as a gathering place for international scholars and guests.

Make sure your meeting plans include the social event that brings all your friends together in one place at one time!

ASF Auction

As part of its current fund-raising drive, the Endowment Campaign Committee of the American Sociological Foundation (ASF) is holding an auction to raise both money and consciousness, while having a bit of fun in the bargain. The auction will cap the traditional Departmental Alumni Night (DAN) on Saturday, August 30.

There is virtually no limit to the kinds of items and services which will be put on the block. Come early and look over the auction displays to pick out your favorite item.

Activities of Other Groups

General information on activities of various groups meeting in conjunction with the ASA is listed below. In addition to the published meeting schedule, several organizations will have membership information and publications on display in the Table Space Area (meeting room corridor outside the Sutton Parlors on the second floor of the Hilton).

Alpha Kappa Delta—Sunday, 8:30-10:30 p.m.—Hilton, Bryant
American Journal of Sociology Editorial Board meeting—Tuesday, 12:30-2:20 p.m.—Hilton, Green Room
Christian Sociological Society—Sunday, 8:30-10:30 p.m.—Hilton, Murray Hill A Clinical Sociology Association—Sunday, 6:30-10:30 p.m.—Hilton, Sutton Parlors North
Community Section Reception—Tuesday, 6:30-8:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 513 Criminology Section Latin Scholar Award Lecture (Eugenio Rafael Zaffaroni, National University of Buenos Aires) and Reception—Monday, 6:30-8:20 p.m.—Hilton, Petit Trianon Environmental Sociology Section Reception—Saturday, 6:30-8:20 p.m.—Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
Section Activities

Section activities are interspersed throughout the five-day schedule of the Annual Meeting and are open to all meeting attendees. These specialized sessions range in format from formal paper presentations to topical seminars to mini-conferences. The number of sessions allocated to each Section is based on the size of the section; for the 23 active sections, there are a total of 106 separate program activities scheduled. This year there are also two sections-in-formation (Emotions; Culture) which will be holding organizational meetings. The Section Council/Business Meetings and the Section-sponsored Program Sessions are summarized below for quick reference; for more complete information, refer to the body of the Program.

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<td>Aging, Sociology of Asia &amp; Asian America</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
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<td>Collective Behavior &amp; Social Movements</td>
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<tr>
<td>Culture, Sociology of Environment</td>
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<td>Marxist Sociology</td>
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<td>Medical Sociology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methodology</td>
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<td>Monday</td>
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<tr>
<td>Political Economy of the World-System</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
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<tr>
<td>Political Sociology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population, Sociology of</td>
<td>Monday</td>
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<td>Sex &amp; Gender, Sociology of</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sociological Practice</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theoretical Sociology</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
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<td>Undergraduate Education</td>
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General Information

The New York Hilton Hotel is headquarters for the 1986 ASA Annual Meeting. Annual Meeting services and activities are centered at the New York Hilton, with additional sessions held across the street at the Warwick Hotel.

Meeting rooms are itemized below; refer to the map in your registration packet for exact locations and directions.

Meeting Rooms

**Hilton Hotel**
- Second Floor
- Beekman Parlor
- Bryant
- Clinton
- Gibson
- Gramercy A/B
- Madison
- Morgan
- Murray Hill A/B
- Nassau
- Rhinelander Gallery
- Regent Parlor
- Sutton Parlor (Center, North, South)
- Madison
- Third Floor
  - East Ballroom
  - Le Petit Trianon
  - Mercury Ballroom
  - Mercury Rotunda
  - Rendezvous Trianon
  - Trianon Ballroom
  - West Ballroom
- Fourth Floor
  - Green Room

  In addition, a series of small meeting rooms are located on the fifth floor, all designated by three-digit numbers in the program.

**Warwick Hotel**
- Second Floor
- Essex
- Sussex
- Kent
- Warwick
- Oxford
- Surrey

**Location of Activities**

ASA Executive Office—Hilton, Madison
ASA Information—Hilton, Second Floor Promenade
Child Care—Hilton, Rooms 524-526, 551
Didactic Seminar/Short Course Information—Hilton, Second Floor Promenade
Employment Service—Hilton, Regent Parlor, Sutton South, Sutton Center
Exhibits—Hilton, Rhinelander Gallery
Luncheon Roundtable Information—Hilton, Second Floor Promenade
Messages—Hilton, Second Floor Promenade
Paper Sales—Hilton, Nassau
Press Registration—Hilton, Clinton
Registration—Hilton, Second Floor Promenade
Roster of Pre-Registrants—Hilton, Second Floor Promenade
Tour Information—Second Floor Promenade
Table Space—Hilton, Second Floor Meeting Room Corridor

ASA Executive Office—Hilton, Madison

The Headquarters Office will be staffed from Saturday through Wednesday by Executive Office personnel. The demands on staff time and equipment are limited to official ASA functions; secretarial services are not available. Individuals or groups requiring office equipment must arrange for the rental of this equipment directly with suppliers.

ASA Information Desk—Hilton, Second Floor Promenade

The Information Desk is staffed with ASA Executive Office personnel who will be able to provide information on membership, subscriptions, and publications. Copies of the 1986 Guide to Graduate Departments, the 1986 Directory of Members and the 1986 Directory of Departments of Sociology are available for purchase, as are other ASA publications. Sample copies of ASA journals are also available for inspection. In addition, Teaching Resources Center materials are on display, free copies of catalogues are available, and new TRC materials are for sale.

Child Care—Hilton, Rooms 524-526, 551

Child care is being provided by personnel from Small Jorneys Inc. of New York City. Care will be available during daytime program sessions (8:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.) for infants and older children. Evening care must arranged on an individual basis through the Hilton Hotel.

Lunch and snacks will be provided; however, parents may arrange to take their children out for lunch or bring a special bag lunch with them in the morning if they prefer.

Charges for those who did not pre-register their children for the Child Care Service will be $15 per child for a half-day (8:00 a.m. — 1:30 p.m.) and $25 per child for the entire day. [For children using the Child Care Service for shorter periods, the half-day fee will apply in order to encourage more stable use, discourage frequent dropping in and out, and simplify payment.] Children who have not been pre-registered with the Service will be accepted on a space-available, first-come first-served, basis only.

NOTE: All parents using this service must also be paid registrants for the Annual Meeting.

Employment Service—Hilton, Regent Parlor, Sutton Center, Sutton South

The 1986 ASA Employment Service will again be under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Billy Clement, whose legendary trademark of friendly efficiency has personalized this service for more than a decade. The Employment Service will be open from 1:00-6:00 p.m. on Friday, August 29, and from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. on Saturday through Tuesday, August 31 - September 2.

Facilities will be available for reviewing employment listings, exchanging messages, and interviewing. If you have pre-registered for the Employment Service, report to Sutton Parlor Center as soon as possible to activate your file. If you have not registered, you should do so as early as possible.

All persons using the Service must register for the Annual Meeting as well as for the use of the Employment Service. Once registered, you will be issued a pass permitting your entrance to the Service any time it is open. No one will be admitted without a pass. Fees for the use of the Employment Service are: ASA member applicants—$5; non-ASA members—$25; Employers—$30.
Exhibits—Hilton, Rhinelander Gallery

All Annual Meeting attendees are encouraged to browse through the Exhibits located in the Exhibit Hall. Exhibits open on Saturday, August 31, and close on Tuesday, September 2. Exhibit hours are: 8:30 a.m. until 5:30 p.m., Saturday through Monday; 8:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., Tuesday. See the "Directory of Exhibitors" listed elsewhere in this Program for names and booth numbers for all exhibitors.

NOTE: Persons wishing access to the Exhibit Hall must also be paid registrants for the Annual Meeting; badges will be required for entrance into this area.

Paper Sales—Hilton, Nassau

Papers will go on sale at 1:00 p.m. on Friday at the price of $1.25 each. All session papers which were submitted to the Executive Office for duplication and/or distribution at the Annual Meeting appear on the "Available Papers List" printed elsewhere in this Program. Papers may be purchased as long as supplies last; orders for future delivery cannot be accepted.

Requests for papers which have sold out or were not supplied must be sent directly to the author(s) and, in order to facilitate this procedure, a "Roster of Authors" which includes names and addresses of authors may be purchased for $1.50.

The Executive Office is not able to return unsold copies of papers to individual authors after the Annual Meeting. However, authors may pick up remaining copies of their own papers (including those that the ASA duplicated) on Wednesday after 1:00 p.m.

NOTE: Persons wishing access to the Paper Sales Room must also be paid registrants for the Annual Meeting; badges will be required for entrance into this area.

Press—Hilton, Clinton

Media representatives are invited to stop by for press registration packets.

ASA Executive Office Staff

Janet L. Asiner, Convention & Meetings Manager
Corinne Bordieri, Administrative Assistant, Teaching Services Program
Stephen A. Buff, Assistant Executive Officer
Caroline Bugno, Administrative Assistant/Section Coordinator
William V. D'Antonio, Executive Officer
Darius O. Dickens, Mail Room and Shipping Clerk
Karen Gray Edwards, Publications Manager
Frances Foster, Administrative Assistant, Minority Fellowship Program
William V. D'Antonio, Executive Officer
Carla B. Howery, Assistant Executive Officer
Bettina J. Huber, Deputy Executive Officer
Lionel Maldonado, Director, Minority Fellowship Program and Assistant Executive Officer
William Martineau, Executive Associate/Governance Manager
Barbara Stringfield, Administrative Assistant
Jan L. Sutor, Co-Convention & Meetings Manager
Nancy Sylvester, Receptionist
Cassandra Twardowski, Business Manager
Stephen Warren, Publications Assistant

Roster of Pre-registrants—Hilton, Second Floor Promenade

A roster containing the convention addresses of pre-registrants is posted on a bulletin board in the Registration Area. A Locator File will be maintained at the ASA Information Desk as the meeting progresses.

Special Services—Hilton, Second Floor Promenade

A Resource Table will be available during the week in the ASA Registration area next to the Information Desk for attendees with physical disabilities who are attending the Annual Meeting. Members of the Committee on Society and Persons with Disabilities and other personnel will be on hand from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. each day to assist those with special needs.

If you sent in a special services request prior to the meeting, please check in at the Resource Table on your arrival to ensure that you receive the assistance you need.

Tours—Hilton, Second Floor Promenade

Those already enrolled for tours should have received their tickets with their meeting packets. Please check at the Tickets Desk in the ASA Registration Area for any cancellations or changes in site schedules. All groups will depart from the New York Hilton following a 15 minute orientation session. Please refer to the Program Notes section for specific orientation room location for each tour.

Some tickets may still be available for tours; check at the Tickets Desk. Cancellations will not be accepted; you may, however, sell your ticket to someone else if you are unable to attend.

Future ASA Annual Meetings

1987—August 17-21
Palmer House
Chicago, Illinois

1988—August 24-28
Atlanta Marriott Marquis
Atlanta, Georgia

1989—August 9-13
San Francisco Hilton Hotel
San Francisco, California
Directory of Exhibitors

(Listed alphabetically with booth numbers)

Aldine de Gruyter (formerly Aldine Publishing Company) (221)
Allen & Unwin, Inc. (224)
Allyn and Bacon, Inc. (127)
American Journal of Economics and Sociology/Robert Schalkenbach Foundation (114)
Association of American University Presses (112)
Auburn House Publishing Company (130)
Basic Books, Inc. (102)
Basil Blackwell, Inc. (306)
BMDP Statistical Software, Inc. (122)
Bureau of the Census (230)
Cambridge University Press (301)
Columbia University Press (213)
Conference Book Service (310)
Walter de Gruyter, Inc. (221)
The Dorsey Press (125)
Dragonfly Software (319)
The Free Press (305)
F.E. Peacock Publishers, Inc. (108)
Garland Publishing, Inc. (327)
General Hall, Inc. (222)
Greenwood Press, Inc. (120)
Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (219)
Harper and Row (100, 101)
Harvard University Press (211)
The Haworth Press, Inc. (325)
Hemisphere Publishing Corporation (304)
Human Relations Area Files, Inc. (118)
Human Sciences Press (314)
IBM Corporation (104, 106)
ICS Press, Institute for Contemporary Studies (317)
ILR Press (NYSS/LRA) (212)
Imported Publications, Inc. (318)
Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (233)
JAI Press Inc. (203)
Krieger Publishing Company, Inc. (308)
Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc. (131)
Lexington Books (217)
Little, Brown & Company (204)
Macmillan Publishing Company (303)
Mayfield Publishing Company (226)
McGraw-Hill Book Company (208, 210)
M.E. Sharpe, Inc. (323)
Mouton de Gruyter (formerly Mouton Publishers) (221)
Mycom Inc. (321)
National Institute on Aging (232)
New American Library (216)
New Day Films (319)
Oxford University Press (126)
Pergamon Press, Inc. (207)
Plenum Publishing Corporation (215)
Prentice-Hall (209)
Princeton University Press (133)
The Public Domain Software Copying Company (established 1983) (234)
The Publishers Book Exhibit, Inc. (124)
Random House, Inc./Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. (205)
Rowman & Littlefield, Publishers (309)
Rose Monograph Series (302)
Routledge & Kegan Paul/Tavistock (201, 202)
Rutgers University Press (116)
Sage Publications, Inc. (223, 225)
Sawtooth Software, Inc. (129)
Sheridan House Inc. (313)
Sociological Abstracts (128)
South End Press (231)
Springer Publishing Company (312)
SPSS Inc. (214)
St. Martin’s Press, Scholarly and Reference Division (315)
SYSTAT, Inc. (311)
Temple University Press (228)
University of California Press (132, 134)
The University of Chicago Press (218, 220)
University Press of America (324, 325)
Vintage/Pantheon (307)
Wadsworth Publishing Company (110)
The World Bank (229)
Worth Publishers, Inc. (227)
Yale University Press (206)
Committee/Board Meeting Schedule

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(NOTE: Attendance at these meetings is limited to the members of each committee, except where designated as “OPEN”.

American Sociological Foundation Trustees
Saturday, August 30, 12:30-4:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 510

ASA/AAAS Relations, Committee on
Monday, September 1, 8:30-10:20 a.m.—Hilton, Room 548

ASA Awards Ceremony and Business Meeting—OPEN
Tuesday, September 2, 10:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.—Hilton, West Ballroom

Awards Policy, Committee on
Wednesday, September 3, 10:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 534

Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Selection Committee
Saturday, August 30, 8:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 540

Certification, Oversight Committee on
Wednesday, September 3, 10-30 a.m.-2:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 543

Certification in Demography, Committee on
Sunday, August 31, 6:30 a.m-4:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 510

Certification in Law and Social Control, Committee on
Monday, September 1, 12:30-4:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 510

Certification in Medical Sociology, Committee on
Friday, August 29, 8:30 a.m.-8:30 p.m.—Hilton, Room 517

Certification in Organizational Analysis, Committee on
Sunday, August 31, 8:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 513

Certification in Social Policy and Evaluation Research, Committee on
Monday, September 1, 10:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m.—Hilton, Room 507

Certification in Social Psychology, Committee on
Monday, September 1, 8:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 513

Committees, Committee on
Tuesday, September 2, 12:30-6:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 529

Wednesday, September 3, 8:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 529

Consorium of Sociological Associations
Saturday, August 30, 4:30-5:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 548

1985-86 Council
Tuesday, September 2, 2:30-5:20 p.m.—Hilton, Gibson

1986-87 Council
Tuesday, September 2, 10:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 540

Certification in Organizational Analysis, Committee on
Friday, September 5, 8:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m.—Hilton, Morgan

Certification in Social Policy and Evaluation Research, Committee on
Monday, September 1, 12:30-6:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 534

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology Selection Committee
Wednesday, September 3, 12:30-6:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 540

Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award Selection Committee
Saturday, August 30, 2:30-6:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 540

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award Selection Committee
Monday, September 1, 8:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 534

Dubois-Johnson-Frazier Award Selection Committee
Sunday, August 31, 8:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 540

Electronic Sociological Network Committee
Saturday, August 30, 2:30-4:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 548

Endowment Fund Committee
Saturday, August 30, 8:30 a.m.-2:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 543

Executive Office and Budget, Committee on
Saturday, August 30, 10:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m.—Hilton, Room 543

Monday, September 1, 8:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 537

Freedom of Research and Teaching, Committee on
Saturday, August 30, 8:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 537

Fund for the Advancement of the Profession, Committee on the
Tuesday, September 2, 8:30-10:20 a.m.—Hilton, Room 534

Jessie Bernard Award Selection Committee
Sunday, August 31, 8:30-10:20 a.m.—Hilton, Room 537

Master's Level Certification Examination, Committee to Prepare
Saturday, August 30, 10:30 a.m.-4:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 513

Membership, Committee on
Saturday, August 30, 8:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 529

Saturday, August 30, 12:30-4:20 p.m. (with Area Representatives)—Hilton, Green Room

Sunday, August 31, 8:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 529

Membership Area Representatives
Saturday, August 30, 12:30-4:20 p.m.—Hilton, Green Room

Minority Fellowship Program, Committee on the
Monday, September 1, 2:30-5:30 p.m.—Hilton, Room 537

Minority Fellowship Program, Task Force on the
Sunday, August 31, 12:30-4:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 543

National Statistics, Committee on
Sunday, August 31, 2:30-4:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 534

Nominations, Committee on
Monday, September 1, 10:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.—Hilton, Room 543

Practice Task Force, Task Force on a
Wednesday, September 3, 8:30 a.m.-6:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 580

Problems of the Discipline, Council Subcommittee on
Tuesday, September 2, 8:30-10:20 a.m.—Hilton, Room 540

Professional Ethics, Committee on
Wednesday, September 3, 8:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 537

1986 Program Committee
Tuesday, September 2, 12:30-2:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 548

1987 Program Committee
Monday, September 1, 12:30-4:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 517

1988 Program Committee
Sunday, August 31, 12:30-2:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 507

Public Information, Committee on
Sunday, August 31, 8:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 548

Publications, Committee on
Friday, August 29, 6:30-10:20 p.m. (caucus of voting members) —Hilton, Room 543

Saturday, August 31, 8:30 a.m.-4:20 p.m.—Hilton, Gibson

Regional and State Sociological Association Officers, Meeting of
Tuesday, September 2, 8:30-10:20 a.m.—Hilton, Room 537

Regulation of Research, Committee on
Monday, September 1, 2:30-4:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 548

Section Board
Sunday, August 31, 12:30-2:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 527

Sections, Committee on
Sunday, August 31, 1:30-2:30 p.m. (with Section Board)—Hilton, Room 537

Sunday, August 31, 2:30-4:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 537

Society and Persons with Disabilities, Committee on
Monday, September 1, 8:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 529

Sociological Practice, Committee on
Wednesday, September 3, 8:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 540

Status of Homosexuals in Sociology, Committee on
Saturday, August 30, 10:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 548

Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology, Committee on
Sunday, August 31, 8:30-11:30 a.m.—Hilton, Room 524

Status of Women in Sociology, Committee on
Monday, September 1, 2:30-6:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 540

Teaching, Committee on
Saturday, August 30, 2:30-4:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 529

World Sociology, Committee on
Monday, September 1, 12:30-4:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 529

EDITORIAL BOARD MEETINGS

American Sociological Review Editorial Board
Saturday, August 30, 12:30-2:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 507

Contemporary Sociology Editorial Board (Laslett)
Saturday, August 30, 12:30-2:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 504

Journal of Health and Social Behavior Editorial Board
Monday, September 1, 12:30-2:20 p.m.—Hilton, Green Room

Rose Monograph Series Editorial Board
Tuesday, September 2, 12:30-2:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 543

Social Psychology Quarterly Editorial Board
Tuesday, September 2, 12:30-2:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 510

Sociological Methodology Editorial Board
Saturday, August 30, 12:30-2:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 517

Sociological Theory Editorial Board
Monday, September 1, 12:30-2:20 p.m.—Hilton, Room 513

Sociology of Education Editorial Board
Monday, September 1, 12:30-2:20 p.m.—Warwick, Kent

Teaching Sociology Editorial Board
Tuesday, September 2, 12:30-2:20 p.m.—Warwick, Kent
Thursday, August 28

10:00 a.m.  Sessions

1. Professional Workshop. Job Clinic
   Warwick, Sussex Room
   (10:00 a.m.-12:00 noon; 2:00-5:00 p.m.; 7:00-10:00 p.m.)
   Richard Irish, TransCentury Corporation

Friday, August 29

8:30 a.m.  Meetings

Committee on Certification in Medical Sociology (to 6:30 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 517
Honors Program (to 8:30 p.m.)—Hilton, Gibson

9:00 a.m.  Sessions

1. Professional Workshop. Job Clinic (continued)
   Warwick, Sussex
   (9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon; 2:00-6:00 p.m.)
   Richard Irish, TransCentury Corporation

10:00 a.m.  Meetings

Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (to 2:30 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 543

10:00 a.m.  Sessions

2. Teaching Workshop. Orientation for New Chairpersons
   Warwick, Essex Room
   (10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.)
   Dennis McSeveeny, University of New Orleans; Lee H. Bowker, Augustana College; Hans O. Mauksch, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

6:30 p.m.  Meetings

Committee on Publications, Caucus of Voting Members (to 10:30 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 543

Saturday, August 30

8:30 a.m.  Meetings

Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Selection Committee (to 12:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 540
Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching (to 12:20 p.m.; 2:30-4:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 537
Committee on Membership (to 12:30 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 529
Endowment Fund Campaign Committee (to 12:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 543

8:30 a.m.  Sessions

3. Thematic Session. Intersection of Stratification Systems: Life Course Implications
   Hilton, Mercury Ballroom
   This session will explore multiple forms of social stratification—those based on age as well as class, race/ethnicity, or gender. Papers will elaborate consequences for individual and society of the intersection of two or more stratification systems and will consider the relevance of aging over the life course and cohort succession.
   Organizers: Anne Foner, Rutgers University; Cora Marrett, University of Wisconsin
   Presider: Sara McLanahan, University of Wisconsin
   Age and Ethnic Dynamics. Richard D. Alba, State University of New York-Albany
   Gender, Ethnicity, and the Life Course among Chicanas. Maxine Baca Zinn, University of Michigan-Flint
   Age Inequalities: Are They Epiphenomena of the Class System? Anne Foner, Rutgers University
   Discussion: Cora Marrett, University of Wisconsin

4. Short Course. Structural Equation Models with Limited Dependent Variables (to 12:20 p.m.)
   Hilton, Bryant
   Robert D. Mare, University of Wisconsin-Madison
   This course covers methods and models for data in which dependent variables violate the usual assumptions of the linear regression model. We discuss models for analysis of dichotomous, ordered, censored, and truncated dependent variables; including logit, probit, tobit, sample selection, and ordered probit models. We also discuss models for mixtures of continuous and limited dependent variables, simultaneous equations, and multiple indicators of unobserved variables. The course emphasizes practical implementation and interpretation of these methods, including use of computer software, rather than statistical theory.
   Participants should have a sound knowledge of multiple regression and analysis of variance, and familiarity with structural equation models at the level of O.D. Duncan's *Structural Equation Models* (Academic Press, 1975).
5. Didactic Seminar. Analyzing Cultural Content
   Hilton, Morgan

   Wendy Griswold, University of Chicago

   Can cultural analysis be both interpretive and scientific? This Didactic Seminar will explore research strategies in the sociology of culture that both (1) do justice to the particular characteristics of cultural objects as symbolic configurations representing collective ideal and material interests, and (2) meet the standards of a scientific methodology. To investigate the problems and possibilities of a scientific cultural analysis that "takes culture seriously", the seminar will draw on exemplary studies of the arts, literature, religion, and systems of ideas. There are no prerequisites.

6. Teaching Workshop. Teaching Sociological Research Methods
   Hilton, Murray Hill B

   Dale Dannefer, University of Rochester and University of Southern California
   Craig McEwen, Bowdoin College
   Russell K. Schutt, University of Massachusetts-Harbor Campus

7. Informal Discussion Roundtables
   Hilton, Le Petit Trianon

   2. Problems of Democracy and Repression in Revolutionary Transformation. Samuel Farber, Brooklyn College
   4. The Social Construction of Drunken Driving. David Jacobs and Michael Fuller, University of Maryland-Baltimore County
   5. Researching Managers and Organizational Change. Vicki Smith, University of California-Berkeley
   6. Teaching About Nuclear War: Movie and Video Resources. John MacDougall, University of Lowell
   9. A Factorial Study of Authoritarianism and Conservatism. David Raden, Purdue University-Calumet
   11. Social Implications of the New Reproductive Technologies. Shirley A. Scritchfield, Creighton University
   13. The Distress Experienced as a Result of Inequity in Close Relationships. Susan Sprecher, Illinois State University

8. Microsociology of Interaction
   Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon

   Organizer and Presider: Barry Schwartz, University of Georgia
   Toward a Theory of Role Redefinition. Charles Powers, University of Santa Clara
   Leadership Role and the Strategy of Domination. Nicole W. Biggart and Gary G. Hamilton, University of California-Davis
   "Baby Doe" Without Regulations: An Essay on Clinical Autonomy. Charles Bosk, University of Pennsylvania
   Antinomianism versus Authoritarianism: The Problem of Women's Role in a Patriarchal Religious Context. Mary Jo Neitz, University of Missouri
   The Ritual Order. Albert Bergesen, University of Arizona

9. Segregation and Segmentation in Labor Markets
   Hilton, Gramercy B

   Organizer and Presider: James N. Baron, Stanford University
   Competition and Segregation in the Israeli Labor Market: Arabs, Jews, and Income. Moshe Semyonov, University of Nebraska and Tel Aviv University; Noah Lewin-Epstein, Tel Aviv University
   Careers, Industries, and Occupations: Industrial Segmentation Reconsidered. Jerry A. Jacobs, University of Pennsylvania; Ronald L. Breiger, Cornell University
   Labor Market Structure and Salary Determination: The Case of Professional Basketball Players. Michael Wallace, Ohio State University
   A Model of the Matching of Persons and Entry-Level Jobs. Ross D. Boylan, Stanford University
   Discussion: Ross M. Stolzenberg, Graduate Management Admission Council

10. Organizations
    Hilton, Sutton Parlor North

    Organizers: Michael T. Hannan, Cornell University; Walter W. Powell, Yale University
    Presider: John Freeman, Cornell University
    Organizational Structures in Japanese in U.S. Manufacturing. James R. Lincoln, University of Arizona; Mitsuyo Hanada, SANNO Institute of Business Administration; Kerry McBride, Indiana University
    Institutionalized Markets: Corporate Control and Large-Firm Organization in Japan. Michael Gerlach, Yale University
    Institutional Constraints on Decision-Making: The Lid on the Garbage Can. Barbara Levitt, Stanford University
    Discussion: Paul DiMaggio, Yale University

11. Sociology of Religion
    Hilton, Murray Hill A

    Organizer and Presider: Said Arjomand, State University of New York-Stony Brook
    The Center Doesn't Hold: Church Attendance in the United States, 1940-1984. Michael Hout, University of California-Berkeley; Andrew M. Greeley, University of Arizona
1. Section on Comparative Historical Sociology. Gender and Social Reproduction

Warwick, Oxford

Organizer and Presider: Barbara Laslett, University of Minnesota

From Domestic Industry to Homework: Women's Work in a Nineteenth Century English Village. Sonya Rose, Colby College

Gender and State Power: A Theoretical Investigation. Mounira Charrad, University of California-San Diego; Cynthia Deitch, University of Pittsburgh

The Contemporary "Crisis" of Masculinity in the Historical Perspective. Michael Kimmel, Rutgers University

Is Gender a Useful Category of Historical Analysis? Joan Scott, Institute for Advanced Study

Discussion: Barbara Laslett, University of Minnesota

12. Section on Comparative Historical Sociology. Gender and Social Reproduction

Warwick, Oxford

13. Section on Environmental Sociology. Political Economy of the Built Environment

Hilton, Beekman Parlor

Organizer: Frederick H. Buttel, Cornell University

Presider: William Michelson, University of Toronto

There Is an Urban Sociology. Harvey Molotch, University of California-Santa Barbara

Computerization and the Distribution of Work in Urban Systems. Judith Perrolle, Northeastern University

Not in That Neighborhood: The Effects of Population and Housing on Residential Lending Patterns. Anne Shlay, Johns Hopkins University

Discussion: Norman Fainstein, New School for Social Research

14. Section on Medical Sociology. Social Support and Mental Health

Hilton, Gramercy A

Organizer and Presider: Janet Hankin, Johns Hopkins University

Adult Psycho-Social Assets and Depressive Mood over Time: Effects of Earlier Childhood Attachments. Judith A. Richman and Joseph A. Flaherty, University of Illinois-Chicago

Social Support, Life Events, and Depression: Models and Evidence. Nan Ling, Mark Leiter, and Ling Wang, State University of New York-Albany

Depression Change in the Mid-South. J. Gary Linn and Baqar A. Husaini, Tennessee State University

Social Support of Civil Commitment Respondents: Amount, Type, Antecedents, and Effects. Teresa L. Scheid-Cook and Virginia Aldige Hiday, North Carolina State University

Discussion: Allan V. Horwitz, Rutgers University


Hilton, Mercury Ballroom

Contemporary movement of people across national borders throughout the world, different in important respects from the much-studied turn-of-the-century migrations, has become a major concern of sociology. This panel examines structural forces giving rise to international migrations and their consequences for both the migrants themselves and the communities which receive them. Presenters will review recent theory and research with a special emphasis on: the place of labor migrations on processes of economic re-adjustment in the world economy; Latin American migrations to the United States, their origins, settlement patterns, and effects; Indochinese refugees, their labor market and social adaptation experiences; and New York City as a microcosm of changes associated with the new international labor migrations.

Organizer and Presider: Alejandro Portes, Johns Hopkins University


Southeast Asian Refugees in the United States: A Portrait of a Decade of Migration and Resettlement. Ruben G. Rumbaut, San Diego State University


High Technology and Immigrant Labor. Manuel Castells, University of California-Berkeley


Hilton, Morgan

Walter Powell, Yale University

Robert G. Eccles, Harvard University

17. Special Session. Religiosity and General Well Being: 1985 Akron Area Survey

(co-sponsored with the Association for the Sociology of Religion)

Hilton, Beekman Parlor

(continued on next page)
Session 17, continued

Presider: Margaret M. Poloma, University of Akron
The Effect of the Religious Domain on General Well Being. 
Margaret M. Poloma, University of Akron
The Relationship between Religious Involvement and Marital Satisfaction. 
Anne Hendersott, Kent State University
Spiritual and Physical Well Being as Determinants of the Quality of Life. Janet Michello, University of Akron
The Influence of Religious Factors on Sex Role Attitudes. 
Jane McCandless, University of Pittsburgh-Bradford
Discussion: Wade Clark Roof, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

18. Professional Workshop. Introduction to the Job Market
Hilton, Murray Hill B
Gerald Marwell, University of Wisconsin-Madison

19. Age Stratification and the Life Course I: Adult Life Patterns and Social Processes
Hilton, Murray Hill A
Organizers: Dale Danner, University of Rochester and University of Southern California; Harriet Presser, University of Maryland
Presider: Gordon F. Streib, University of Florida
The Development of Individualism: Non-Family Living and the Plans of Young Men and Women. Linda J. Waite, The Rand Corporation; Frances Kobrin Goldschneider, Brown University; Christina Witsberger, The Rand Corporation
Early Adult Choices and the Life Course. John Clausen, University of California-Berkeley
Family Transitions, Housing Market Context, and First Home Purchase by Young Black and White Married Households. 
John C. Harrington, University of Florida
Discussion: Margaret Mooney Marini, Vanderbilt University; Gordon F. Streib, University of Florida

20. Work's Gender: The Dynamics of Feminization and Feminized Occupations
Warwick, Surrey
Organizer: Andrew Abbott, Rutgers University
Presider: Stanley Deviney, AT&T Communications
The Effect of the Social Organization of Work on Voluntary Turnover of Hospital Nurses. Joan R. Bloom, University of California-Berkeley; Jeffrey A. Alexander, American Hospital Association; Sylvia Flatt, University of California-Berkeley
Social Workers and Private Practice: The Differential Motivations and Unequal Rewards of Male and Female Practitioners. Janet Lee, University of Maryland
Social and Economic Factors Governing the Changing Composition of Computer Specialties. Katherine M. Donato, State University of New York-Stony Brook
Discussion: Andrew Abbott, Rutgers University

21. Social Networks I
Hilton, Gramercy B
Organizer and Presider: Karen S. Cook, University of Washington
An Approach to the Study of Structural Change. Joseph Galaskiewicz, University of Minnesota; Stanley Wasserman, University of Illinois
Influence Models for Survey Network Data. Peter V. Marsden and Martha A. Copp, University of North Carolina
Collecting Relational Data: The Puzzle of Social Structure. Helmut K. Anheier, University of Koin
Locating Power in Exchange Networks: A Critical Test of Two Procedures. Barry Markovsky, University of Iowa; Travis Patton and David Miller, University of Kansas
Discussion: Noah E. Friedkin, University of California-Santa Barbara

22. Section on Comparative Historical Sociology: Organization and Social Structure
Warwick, Oxford
Organizers: Jon Miller, University of Southern California; Thomas F. Gieryn, Indiana University
Presider: Jon Miller, University of Southern California
A Comparative Study of Bureaucratization and Revolutions. Atef M. Alogleh, Yarmouk University; Harman Turk, University of Southern California
Conflict or Collaboration: A Comparative Analysis of Employer Responses to Unionization. Howard Kimeldorf, University of Michigan
Industrial Policy and Organization. Frank Dobbin, Stanford University
Discussion: Thomas F. Gieryn, Indiana University

23. Section on Environmental Sociology. Sociology of Risk and Risk Assessment
Hilton, Sutton Park North
Organizer: Frederick H. Buttel, Cornell University
Presider: Creig R. Humphrey, Pennsylvania State University
Normal Accidents: Further Thoughts and Elaboration. Charles Perrow, Yale University
Discussion: Danton E. Morrison, Michigan State University; Thomas Dietz, George Mason University; Peter K. Manning, Wolfson College, University of Oxford, and Michigan State University
24. Section on Medical Sociology. Social Implications of the Coming Physician Surplus
Hilton, Gramercy A
Organizer and Presider: John Colombotos, Columbia University
Organizational Consequences of a Physician Surplus: An Overview. Donald W. Light, Rutgers University
Proletarianization and the Social Transformation of Doctoring. John B. McKinlay, Boston University
A Welcome to a Crowded Field: Where Will the New Women Physicians Fit In? Judith Lorber, City University of New York Graduate Center and Brooklyn College
Physician Surplus and the Growth of Private Practice: The Case of Sweden. Marilynn M. Rosenthal, University of Michigan-Dearborn
Discussion: William A. Rushing, Vanderbilt University

25. Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities
Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon
Organizer: Joseph W. Scott, University of Washington
Ecological Factors in the Formation of Ethnic Community. Martin N. Marger, Northern Kentucky University
Discussion: Robert Perry, Bowling Green State University
Location of Ethnic and Racial Groups in the United States. Stanley Lieberson and Mary C. Waters, University of California-Berkeley
Minority Housing in Northwest Indiana: The Case of Gary and Lake County. Barry V. Johnston, Indiana University Northwest; Jeff Crane, University of Hawaii-Hilo
Discussion: Noel A. Cazenave, Temple University

11:30 a.m. Meetings
Section on Methodology Business Meeting—Hilton, Le Petit Trianon

12:30 p.m. Meetings
American Sociological Foundation Trustees (to 4:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 510
American Sociological Review Editorial Board—Hilton, Room 507
Contemporary Sociology Editorial Board (Laslett)—Hilton, Room 504
Membership Area Representatives (to 4:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Green Room
Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities Council Meeting—Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon
Sociological Methodology Editorial Board—Hilton, Room 517

12:30 p.m. Sessions
26. Luncheon Roundtable Discussions
Hilton, Trianon Ballroom
1. Innovative Approaches to Research in Law and Psychiatry
   Paul R. Benson, Tulane University
2. Interpreting Vietnam
   Lisa M. Hellbronn, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
3. Empirical Research on the Peace Movement
   Klaus Eichner, Universität Hamburg
4. Social Support and Survival
   Jack Elinson and Eugene Litwak, Columbia University
5. Examining Theories of Family-School Connections
   Joyce L. Epstein, Johns Hopkins University
6. Uses of Data from Siblings and Other Family Members in Stratification Research
   Robert M. Hauser, University of Wisconsin-Madison
7. Japanese Corporate Culture: Some Comparisons with U.S. Patterns
   Bud B. Khleif, University of New Hampshire
8. The Role of War Stress on the Lifeline
   Robert S. Lafer, City University of New York-Brooklyn College and Graduate Center
9. The Case for the Case Study
   Anthony M. Orum, Joe R. Feagin, and Gideon Sjoberg, University of Texas-Austin
10. Social Dimensions of an AIDS Epidemic
    Dimitris Monos, West Chester University
11. Aging and Heart Disease in Women
    Lois A. Monteiro, Brown University
12. Sociologists Turned Administrators in Higher Education: Analysis of a Career Path
    Kristen Wenzel, College of New Rochelle
13. Quality of Life Assessment of Chronically Ill Patients
    Rosemary Yancik, National Cancer Institute
14. Health Care Provider Choice and Satisfaction: Age Differences and Their Implications
    Russell A. Ward, State University of New York-Albany

27. Age Stratification and the Life Course II: Age Strata, Social Structure, and Social Change
Hilton, Beekman Parlor
Organizers: Dale Dannefer, University of Rochester and University of Southern California; Harriet Presser, University of Maryland
Presider: Kathleen Bond, National Institute on Aging
Does Population Aging Produce Increasing Gerontocracy?
   Peter Uihleinberg, University of North Carolina
Elderly Relief Throughout English History. Linda Evans, Central Connecticut University; John Williamson, Boston University; Kenneth Branco, Stonehill College
   (continued on next page)
Session 27, continued

Youth Dependency and National Development: The Global Status of Youth in the 1980s. Richard G. Braungart, Syracuse University; Margaret M. Braungart, State University of New York-Upstate Medical Center

Social Integration of Age Groups in Public Settings. Lois V. Pratt, Jersey City State College

Age Structure, the Life Course, and "Aged Heterogeneity": Prospects for Theory and Research. Dale Dannefer, University of Rochester and University of Southern California; Ralph R. Sell, University of Rochester and American University of Cairo

Discussion: Anne Foner, Rutgers University

28. Racial/Ethnic Relations
Hilton, Gramercy B
Organizers: Carol Marks, Williams College; Rosemary Santana Cooney, Fordham University
Presider: Rosemary Santana Cooney, Fordham University
The Impact of Rural to Urban Migration: The Case of American Indians. C. Matthew Snipp, University of Maryland; Gary D. Sandefur, University of Wisconsin-Madison
The Continuing Significance of Ethnicity to Mexican-American Fertility. Ann Marie Sorenson, Indiana University
Discussion: Joseph Salvo, New York City Department of Planning

29. Rural Sociology
Hilton, Gramercy A
Organizer and Presider: Stephen G. Bunker, Johns Hopkins University
Mobilization of Local Labor for Small-Scale Irrigation Development in the Andes. Barbara D. Lynch, Cornell University
Consequences of Land Settlement in the Brazilian Amazon, 1970-1980. Charles H. Wood and Peggy Webster, University of Florida
Migration Intentions of Rural Youth: Testing an Assumed Benefit of Rapid Growth. Carole L. Seyfrit, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
Discussion: Frederick H. Buttel, Cornell University

30. Social Movements and Collective Behavior
Hilton, Sutton Parlor North
Organizer: Ralph H. Turner, University of California-Los Angeles
Presider: Joanne M. Nigg, Arizona State University

Resource Mobilization and Rates of Founding among Social Movement Organizations. Edward P. Freeland, Princeton University
Differential Paths to Political Activism: Comparisons of Four Mobilization Processes After the Three Mile Island Accident. Sherry Cable, University of Tennessee; Edward Walsh, and Rex H. Warland, Pennsylvania State University
The Logic of Socially Innovative Movements. Kurt W. Back, Duke University
Discussion: E. Burke Rochford, Jr., Tulsa University

31. Sociolinguistics
Hilton, Murray Hill A
Organizer and Presider: Candace West, University of California-Santa Cruz
Empowerment or Enforcement: Some Questions about Party Control in Divorce Mediation. Robert Dingwall, University of Oxford
The Impact of Ethnic Identity and Political Consciousness on Attitudes toward Bilingualism. Aida Hurtado, University of California-Santa Cruz
Talk and Institutional Context. Thomas P. Wilson, University of California-Santa Barbara
Time, Talk and Organizations. Deirdre Boden, Washington University-St. Louis
With Child: Opportunities for Speech and Interaction in Public for Women Accompanied by Children. Carol Brooks-Gardner, University of California-Los Angeles
Discussion: Renee Anspach, Brown University

32. Section on Medical Sociology. Refereed Roundtables
Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
Organizer: Janet Hankin, Johns Hopkins University

Table 1: Psychiatric Epidemiology and Sociology: Different Strokes for Different Folks. Philip J. Leaf, Yale University; Harold Goldsmith and David Jackson, National Institute of Mental Health; Martha Livingston Bruce, Yale University

Table 2: Demographic, Medical, and Health Care Factors Related to Birthweight in New York City, 1980. Terry Jean Rosenberg, Community Service Society


Predictors of Healing Attributions among Spiritual Healing Clients and Medical Patients. Deborah C. Glik, University of South Carolina
Prescription for Change: Popular Culture and the Shaping of Medical Technique. Raymond G. DeVries, Westmont College

Table 4: The Uses of History in Medical Sociology. The Uses of History in Medical Sociology. Samuel W. Bloom, Mount Sinai School of Medicine
Medical Sociology/Medical History: Barriers and Benefits. George Dowdall, St. Joseph's University; Paul Eisenhauer, University of Pennsylvania; Janet Golden, College of Physicians of Philadelphia
Saturday, 12:30 p.m.

Table 5: The Use of Health Services by the Elderly.
A Cohort Analysis of the Use of Health Services by Elderly Americans. Frederic D. Wolinsky, Texas A&M University; Ray R. Mosely II and Rodney Coe, St. Louis University Medical Center

Table 6: The Craft of Research and Publication in Medical Sociology.
Organizer: Eugene Gallagher, University of Kentucky

Table 7: Advances in the Assessment of Eventful Stress.

The Implications of Variability within Event Categories for Understanding Class and Gender Relationships to Psychological Distress. Doug Link, Bruce Dohrenwend, and Patrick Shroot, Columbia University

Minimizing Recall and Telescoping Problems in a Life Event Survey. Elaine Wethington and Jane McLeod, University of Michigan

Table 8: Mind and Body.
Exercise and Well-Being. Diane Hayes, William Cockerham, and Gunther Luschen, University of Illinois-Urbana

Table 9: The Medicalization of Society.
Organizer: Virginia A. Hiday, North Carolina State University

Table 10: Health Care in Great Britain, Sweden, and the USSR.
Disciplining Doctors: Research from Britain and Sweden. Marilyn Rosenthal, University of Michigan-Dearborn

The Patient’s Perspective of the Soviet Health Care System. Barbara M. Altman, University of Maryland

The Status of Medical Research in the Soviet Health Care System. Marilyn J. Jahn, Gwynedd-Mercy College

The Division of Labor in the Soviet Medical Care System. Julie Brown, University of North Carolina-Greensboro

Aftermath: Can We Expect Poor Outcomes among Aged Caregivers? Rosalie F. Young, Wayne State University; Eva Kahana, Case Western Reserve University

Table 11: Caregivers for the Elderly Chronically Ill.
Spouse/Partners of the Chronically Ill. Josephine Anastasi Gullo, University of Pennsylvania

Table 12: Topics of Interest to Newer Scholars: New Directions in Medical Sociology.
Organizers: Adele E. Clarke, University of California-San Francisco; Jane McLeod, University of Michigan


New Directions in Aging Health Policy Research. Carroll L. Estes, University of California-San Francisco

1:30 p.m. Meetings

Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities Business Meeting—Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon

2:30 p.m. Meetings

Committee on Dissertation Awards—Hilton, Room 543

Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award Selection Committee (to 6:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 540

Electronic Sociological Network Committee—Hilton, Room 548

Committee on Teaching (to 6:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 529

2:30 p.m. Sessions

33. Thematic Session. Age Stratification in the Production and Reception of Cultural Innovation
Hilton, West Ballroom

Scientists and artists are widely thought to do their most innovative work when they are young. Not surprisingly, sociologists and psychologists have devoted some effort to establishing whether there really are differences among age strata in creativity and productivity and if so, why such differences occur. The reciprocal set of questions, whether receptivity to artistic and scientific innovation may also vary with age, has however only recently become the subject of systematic inquiry. This session calls for reexamination of current work on the extent of age stratification in the production of new ideas and their sources.

Organizer: Harriet Zuckerman, Columbia University


Age, Theory Choice, and the Complexity of Social Structure. Peter Messari, Columbia University

Age, Creative Productivity, and Chance. Dean Keith Simonton, University of California-Davis

34. Short Course. Work Structures and Inequality (to 6:20 p.m.)
Hilton, Bryant

Arne L. Kalleberg, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

This short course addresses some of the issues raised by the “new structuralism” in stratification research. The material will be presented so as to be accessible to graduate students and will consist of one, four-hour session that will be divided into three main parts. The first will provide an overview of some of the conceptual issues related to work structures (occupations, industries, earnings, careers/mobility and commitment). The second part will consider some related methodological issues, including appropriate levels of analysis, defining sectors and segments, and alternative research designs. The third part will provide concrete examples and outline a research agenda for the “new structuralism.”
35. Didactic Seminar. Mining Historical Data
Hilton, Morgan

Andrew Achenbaum, Carnegie-Mellon University

Over the past decade, social historians have increasingly shared sociologists' interest in probing continuities and changes in the interplay between societal and individual aging. The purpose of this seminar is to give participants a sense of how historians conceptualize major issues (emphasizing points of convergence as well as divergence from other social scientists) and practical guides to finding and analyzing historical data (including oral histories, biographies, census data, public-opinion polls, and material artifacts). Points will be illustrated by referring to major works in historical gerontology and to the objectives of the on-going Carnegie Corporation's "Aging Society Project." There are no prerequisites.

Hilton, Murray Hill A

Alex Inkeles and Larry Sirowy, Stanford University

The workshop will focus on both the description and analysis of the worldwide movement of students to study abroad. Special emphasis will be placed on the role of institutions of higher education in the U.S. in these transnational flows. Additional issues to be examined include the costs and benefits to international student exchange, the antecedents and consequences of flows of students going abroad, and the impact of foreign students on social science departments.

37. Sociological Studies of Child Development
Warwick, Surrey

Organizers: Patricia A. Adler, Oklahoma State University; Peter Adler, University of Tulsa
Presider: Peter Adler, University of Tulsa

Dancing When the Music is Over: A Study of Deviance in a Kindergarten Classroom. Frances Chaput Waksler, Wheelock College

Benevolent Dictators and Rational Managers: A Comparison of Middle and Working Class Day Care Environments. Sharon L. Waldow, Monroe Community College

Big Kids vs. Little Kids: Age Hierarchies within Children's Groups. Patricia M. Fassuth, University of Southern California

The Lifeworld of Restricted Behavior in the Elementary School Setting. Sharon Carere, York University

Discussion: Patricia A. Adler, Oklahoma State University

38. The Sociology of News
Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon

Organizers: Gaye Tuchman, City University of New York-Queens College; Charles R. Wright, University of Pennsylvania
Presider and Discussion: Mark Fishman, City University of New York-Brooklyn College

Friends and Enemies: News Coverage of Nicaragua and El Salvador. John Sumser, State University of New York-Stony Brook

Racial Inequality as News and Ideology. Herman Gray, Northeastern University
Crusading Journalism, Agenda-Setting, and the Underclass. Lawrence T. McGill and Margaret T. Gordon, Northwestern University

39. Women and the New Economy
Hilton, Sutton Parlor North

Organizers and Presiders: Margaret L. Andersen, University of Delaware; Charles M. Bonjean, University of Texas-Austin

Understanding the Sex Composition of Immigrants to the United States. Katharine M. Donato and Andrea Tyree, State University of New York-Story Brook

Inside "The Brotherhood": The Gender Division of Labor and Unionization in the United States and Sweden. Heidi Gottfried, University of Wisconsin-Madison


Sex Differences in the Long-Term Consequences of Job Loss. Thomas C. Nowak and Kay Snyder, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Discussion: Marta Tienda, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Dudley Poston, University of Texas-Austin

40. Human Sexuality
Hilton, Beekman Parlor

Organizer and Presider: Patricia MacCorquodale, University of Arizona

Effects of Sexual Activity on Adolescent Social and Psychological Development. John O.G. Billy, Nancy S. Landale, and William R. Grady, Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers

Has the Double Standard Disappeared?: An Experimental Test. Susan Sprecher, Illinois State University; Kathleen McKinney, Oklahoma State University; Terri Orbuch, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Testosterone, Social Structure, and Male Sexuality: An Essay in Socio-Psychoendocrinology. Theodore D. Kemper, St. John's University

Making the Possible Impossible: Neutralizing Incestuous Impulses. Michael Gordon, University of Connecticut

The Sexual Addiction Movement as Moral Crusade. Martin P. Levine, Bloomfield College; Richard R. Troiden, Miami University

Discussion: J. Richard Uary, University of North Carolina

41. Conversation Analysis
Hilton, Murray Hill B

Organizer and Presider: Candace West, University of California-Santa Cruz

On Some Troubles of Repair: Repairing Disjuncture in Conversation. Steven E. Clayman, University of California-Santa Barbara
42. Section on Comparative Historical Sociology. How the Past Constrains the Future: On Historical Persistence as an Explanatory Principle
Warwick, Oxford
Organizer and Presider: Dietrich Rueschemeyer, Brown University
Panel: Randal Collins, University of California-Riverside; Charles Tilly, New School for Social Research

43. Section on Medical Sociology. Social Aspects of AIDS
Hilton, Gramercy A
Organizer and Presider: Ronald C. Kessler, University of Michigan
An Evaluation of the AIDS Action Committee Educational Program. Dorothy Wertz, Boston University; James R. Sorensen, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; Linette Liibling, Boston City Hospital; Lawrence Kessler, Fenway Community Health Center; Timothy C. Heeren, Boston University
Facilitating Behavior Change among HTLV-III Positive Blood Donors. Paul D. Cleary, Harvard University; Eleanor Singer and Therese Rogers, Columbia University; Jerome Avorn, Harvard University; Nancy Van Devanter, New York Blood Center; Samuel Perry, Payne Whitney Clinic; Johanna Pindyck, New York Blood Center
Risk Reduction among IV Drug Users. Samuel R. Friedman, Narcotic and Drug Research Inc; Donald C. Des Jarlis, New York State Division of Substance Abuse Services
Sexual Practices among Gay Men in New York City. Karolyn Siegel and Laurie J. Bauman, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

44. Section on Methodology. Covariance Structure Models
Hilton, Gramercy B
Organizer: William Bielby, University of California-Santa Barbara
Presider and Discussion: Ronald Schoenberg, National Institute of Health
The Detection and Correction of Specification Errors in Structural Equation Models. Willem E. Saris, University of Amsterdam; Alberto Satorra, University of Barcelona; Dag Sorbom, University of Uppsala
Latent Trait Models with Indicators of Mixed Measurement Level. Gerhard Arminger and Ulrich Kuesters, Bergische Universität-Wuppertal
Outliers and Improper Solutions in Covariance Structure Models. Kenneth A. Bollen, University of North Carolina

45. Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities. Refereed Roundtables
Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
Organizer: Joseph W. Scott, University of Washington
Table 1: Business
Immigrants and Capital: Jewish Loan Societies in the U.S., 1880-1940. Shelly Tenenbaum, Clark University
A Comparison of Filipino and Korean Immigrants in Small Business. Pyong Gap Min, Georgia State University

Table 2: Television
Blacks and Television: A Critique. Earl Smith and Dennis Rome, Washington State University
Menudo. Clara Rodriguez, Fordham University

Table 3: Health
Health Status: Australian Aborigines and Native Americans: A Comparison. Regina H. Kenen, Trenton State College

Table 4: Theory
From Personal to Social: A Look at the Evolution of Ethnic Minorities Research. Daniel R. Vasgird, University of Minnesota-Morris

Table 5: Ethnicity
Conflict and Cooperation in Ethnic Communities. C.T. Jonassen, Ohio State University
Ethnicity as an Analytical Category: The Case of Religion and Ethnicity in Assam. Alfred T. Darnell and Sunita A. Panikh, University of Chicago

Table 6: Nonviolent Strategy to Terminate the Race Conflict in South Africa: A Theoretical Model. J.S. Himes, University of North Carolina-Greensboro

Table 7: Identity

Table 8: The Effect of Workplace Characteristics Upon Race Relations and Class Solidarity Among Workers: Some Tentative Generalizations Based Upon Participant Observation. Marion Swerdlow, State University College-Buffalo
3:30 p.m. Meetings

Section on Comparative Historical Sociology Business Meeting—Warwick, Oxford

4:30 p.m. Meetings

Consortium of Sociological Associations—Hilton, Room 548

4:30 p.m. Sessions

46. Thematic Session. Social Movements and Life Course Issues
   Hilton, West Ballroom
   The life course is such that age groups at various stages (children, adolescents, the elderly) become the object of social and political interest; such groups themselves also frequently mobilize to affect changes in or protect their situation. This session analyzes three cases: The Citizens Movements Against Drunk Driving, a movement mainly of women whose relatives are victims of drunk driving; economic agents (business and labor) who mobilized in the 1920s and 1930s on the issue of retirement of the aged; and adult women who have fostered and led social movements (temperance, peace) that are feminist in their goals in only limited ways.
   Organizer: Neil Smelser, University of California-Berkeley
   Presider: Mayer N. Zald, University of Michigan
   Women's Movements with General Moral Aims. Kristin Luker, University of California-San Diego
   Continuities and Discontinuities in Personal Lives and Social Movements. John D. McCarthy, Catholic University of America
   Organized Labor and the State Old Age Pension Movement. Jill Quadagno, University of Kansas

47. Didactic Seminar. A New Data Set for Policy Research: SIPP
   Hilton, Morgan
   David McMillen, U.S. Bureau of the Census

48. Cancelled.

49. Cancelled.

50. Informal Discussion Roundtables
   Hilton, Trianon Ballroom
   1. The Future of Western Industrial Society. Ronald Cheng, Boulder, CO
   2. A Comparison of Neighborhood Attitudes Toward the New York City Police. James R. Davis, New York City Department of Probation

3. Current Issues in Measurement Theory. George Engelhard, Jr., Emory University
4. Integrating Sociological and Economic Perspectives on Employment and Earnings. George Farkas and Paula England, University of Texas-Dallas
5. Family Caregivers and Health Care Systems. Lucy Rose Fischer and Nancy Eustis, University of Minnesota
6. Knowledge at Work: Ethnographic and Sociolinguistic Approaches to Skills in a High-Tech Industry. Chantale Hetu, University of California-San Diego
8. Rock Music Culture and Industry: A Regional Analysis. Elinor Lerner and Georgeann Lenard, Stockton State College
9. Exploring Issues in Teaching a Course on Business and Society. Richard Caston, University of Baltimore
10. Research on Family Communication about Sexuality. Mary Jo Noll, American University
13. From Race to Racism: Ideas and Techniques for Race Relations and Ethnic Courses. Susan Takata, University of Wisconsin-Parkside
14. Chorionic Villus Biopsy: Promises and Problems. Aliza Kolker, George Mason University; Joseph Schuitman and Shirley Jones, Genetics and IVF Institute
15. Jealousy and Attachment History. Gordon Clanton, San Diego State University

51. Organizational Change
   Hilton, Gramercy A
   Organizers: Michael Hannan, Cornell University; Walter W. Powell, Yale University
   President: Walter W. Powell, Yale University
   Organizational, Demographic, and Economic Determinants of the Growth Patterns of Large Firms, 1919-1979. Neil Fligstein, University of Arizona
   Competing Organizational Forms in the Emergent American Life Insurance Industry. William Lehman, Princeton University
   Organizational Change and Organizational Mortality. Jitendra Singh and Robert J. House, University of Toronto; David J. Tucker, McMaster University
   Discussion: Glenn R. Carroll, University of California-Berkeley
52. Socialization
Hilton, Murray Hill A
Organizer and Presider: John A. Clausen, University of California-Berkeley
Sex Differences in Children's Task-Group Performance: Status/Norm or Ability? Richard J. Gigliotti, University of Akron
Family Structure and Family Climate Effects on Black and White Self Esteem in Single and Two Parental Homes. Edward Z. Dager and Grey B. Thompson, University of Maryland
Changes in Traits Desired in Children: Evidence from the Middletown Studies. Duane F. Alwin, University of Michigan
Kindergarten Experience: Cognitive Effects or Socialization? Doris R. Entwisle, Karl L. Alexander, Doris A. Cadigan, and Aaron Ad. Pallas, Johns Hopkins University
Discussion: Alan Kerckhoff, Duke University

53. Theory: Diverse Perspectives
Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon
Organizers: Peter M. Blau, Columbia University; Jeff Weintraub, University of California-San Diego
Presider: Peter M. Blau, Columbia University
Eclecticism and Its Alternatives. Stephen K. Sanderson, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Multiplicative Theory Illustrated. Herman Turk, University of Southern California
Science or Metaphysics? An Analysis of Herbert Blumer's Symbolic Interactionism. Dean Hunsaker, University of California-Berkeley
Particular Moments: Toward a Science of Interpretation. Thomas J. Scheff, University of California-Santa Barbara
Structuration Theory and the Unacknowledged Conditions of Action. Jeff Livesay, Colorado College

54. Section on Environmental Sociology. Roundtable Discussions
Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
(4:30-5:30 p.m.)
Organizer: Frederick H. Buttel, Cornell University
Table 1: The Sociology of Risk and Risk Assessment: Normal and Not-So-Normal Accidents. Eugene A. Rosa, Washington State University
Table 2: The Social and Political Shaping of Birth Settings. Sherry Boland Ahrentzen, University of Western Ontario
Re-examining the Climatic Explanations of Behavior. Richard L. Henshel and Paul Maxim, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Table 3: The Release of Genetically Modified Organisms into the Environment: Some Sociological Observations on Regulatory Conflict. Martin Kenney, Ohio State University
Table 4: Reflectivity and Toxic Wastes: An Empirical, Medean Analysis. Thomas G. McGowan and Lawrence C. Hamilton, University of New Hampshire
Discussion: Philip Chafe, York University

55. Section on Medical Sociology. Medical Sociology Teaching Workshop: Internship
Hilton, Beekman Parlor
Organizer and Presider: Rosalind J. Dworkin, Baylor College of Medicine
Panel: Sue Keir Hoppe, University of Texas-San Antonio Health Science Center; Joseph A. Kotarba, University of Houston-University Park; Robert F. Kelly, Wayne State University

56. Section on Methodology. Quantitative Methods
Hilton, Gramercy B
Organizer and Presider: Nancy Tuma, Stanford University
Some Models for the Multiway Contingency Table with a One-to-One Correspondence Amongst Categories. Michael E. Sobel, University of Arizona; Michael Hout, University of California-Berkeley
Computer Intensive Statistical Methods: The Bootstrap. Lawrence L. Wu and Ross D. Boylan, Stanford University
Toward a Causal Analysis of Interdependent Processes: Discrete-Time Multistate Event-History Models and Methods. Kazuo Yamaguchi, University of California-Los Angeles
Announcement of Lazarsfeld Award
Discussion: Clifford C. Clogg, Pennsylvania State University

57. Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities. Session
Hilton, Sutton Parlor North
Organizer: Joseph W. Scott, University of Washington
Presider: Lana Wright Myers, Jackson State University
Race, Class, and Gender Salience in Black Women's Feminist Consciousness. Deborah K. King, Dartmouth College
Are Race and Class Feminist Issues? Marguerite Marin, University of Washington
(continued on next page)
Saturday, 4:30 p.m.

Session 57, continued

The HHS Task Force on Black and Minority Health: Implications for Sociological Research. Katrina Johnson, Department of Health and Human Services
Discussion: Elizabeth Bethel, Rhode Island Black Heritage Society

5:30 p.m. Meetings

Section on Environmental Sociology Business Meeting—Hilton, Le Petit Trianon

6:30 p.m. Other Groups

Section on Environmental Sociology Reception—Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
Section on Methodology Reception—Hilton, Gramercy B
Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities Reception—Hilton, Sutton Parlor North
Welcoming and Orientation Party—Hilton, Mercury Ballroom
Sociologists for Women in Society Annual Business Meeting—Hilton, Murray Hill B
“Sociology of Women of Color” (Fawzia Hassouna)—Hilton, Gibson
“Teaching About Nuclear War: Video Presentations of Atomic Cafe and Video from Russia”—Hilton, Room 537
Women and Work Research and Theory Group (Natalie Sokoloff)—Hilton, Room 543

8:30 p.m. Sessions

58. PLENARY SESSION. SOCIOLOGICAL LIVES IN CHANGING SOCIAL STRUCTURES I
Hilton, East Ballroom

Introduced by a moderator who needs no introduction, four sociologists from widely disparate corners of the discipline will reflect on how their own professional lives have been influenced by changing social structures. Their emphases will be more on intellectual development than on scholarly achievement. Along with autobiographical illustrations, they may also speculate on the future of sociology.
Moderator: Robert K. Merton
Speakers: William J. Wilson, University of Chicago
Lewis A. Coser, State University of New York-Stony Brook
William H. Sewell, Sr., University of Wisconsin-Madison
Bernice Neugarten, Northwestern University

Sunday, August 31

8:30 a.m. Meetings

Committee on Certification in Demography (to 4:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 510
Committee on Certification in Organizational Analysis (to 4:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 513
Committee on Membership (to 12:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 529
Committee on Public Information (to 12:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 548
Committee on Publications (to 4:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Gibson
Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology (to 11:30 a.m.)—Hilton, Room 534
DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award Selection Committee (to 12:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 540
Jessie Bernard Award Selection Committee—Hilton, Room 537
Section on Political Economy of the World-System Business Meeting—Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
Section on Undergraduate Education Council Meeting—Hilton, Beekman Parlor

8:30 a.m. Sessions

59. Thematic Session. Cultural Construction of Human Lives
Hilton, West Ballroom

This session will explore diverse perspectives on processes of cultural construction of the life course. Speakers will emphasize: therapeutic justice and the legal construction of deviant persons; the varying meanings of money to people of different ages as historically viewed; and the reconstruction of concepts of personhood in the contemporary era of transition from market to bureaucratic society, personal insecurity, and normative confusion.
Organizer: Ann Swidler, Stanford University
Presider and Discussion: Michael Schudson, University of California-San Diego
The Social Meaning of Money: The Domestic Dollar. Viviana A. Zelizer, Barnard College
Deconstructed Selves: Social Sources of Post-Modern Individualism. Ann Swidler, Stanford University

4. Short Course. Structural Equation Models with Limited Dependent Variables (continued; to 12:20 p.m.)
Hilton, Bryant
Robert D. Mare, University of Wisconsin-Madison

10:30 p.m. General Activities

Departmental Alumni Night—Hilton, West Ballroom
American Sociological Foundation Auction—Hilton, West Ballroom
60. Didactic Seminar. Introduction to Logit and Loglinear Models for Qualitative Data (to 12:20 p.m.)

Hilton, Morgan

John Fox, York University

The last fifteen years have witnessed the development and proliferation of powerful statistical methods for the analysis of qualitative/categorical data. This seminar will introduce some of the most important of these developments, including logit models, which are closely analogous to linear models for quantitative dependent variables, and loglinear models, which examine the patterns of association among qualitative variables in a contingency table. General familiarity with regression analysis and analysis of variance is needed. Some of the material requires a knowledge of basic matrix algebra and principles of statistical estimation, but these topics will not be emphasized.

61. Special Session. Sociological Issues in Tax Administration

Hilton, Sutton Parlor North

Organizers: Patricia E. White and R. Bruce Wiegand, Department of the Treasury-Internal Revenue Service

Presider: Patricia E. White, Department of the Treasury-Internal Revenue Service

A Communication Model of Taxpayer Honesty. Robert Mason, Oregon State University


Modeling Social-Psychological Effects in Judgments of Taxpayer Noncompliance: A Factorial Survey Approach. Quint Thurman, University of Massachusetts


Discussion: R. Bruce Wiegand, Department of the Treasury-Internal Revenue Service

62. Teaching Workshop. The Undergraduate Program in Sociology: Former Students Provide Lessons for Current Teachers

Hilton, Murray Hill B

Here are reports from a cohort of recent graduates from a small liberal arts college. They will assess what was useful in the undergraduate curriculum and how sociology has influenced their varied careers.

Organizer and Presider: Karyn Loscocco, State University of New York-Albany

From the Medical Perspective. Barbara Hill, Massachusetts General Hospital

From the Perspective of Law and Journalism. Cynthia McFadden, Columbia University

From the Architectural Perspective. Peter Pressman, Pressman Associates


63. Informal Discussion Roundtables

Hilton, Trianon Ballroom

1. Social Structure and Premarital Sex. Leonard Beeghley, University of Florida

2. Chronic Disease and Problematic Symptoms as Influential Factors of Psychological Distress. Elaine A. Borawska, Case Western Reserve University

3. The Concept of Community Among Lesbians and Gays. Joel Brodsky, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Sharon D. Stone, York University


5. Narratives of the Self in Contemporary Western Societies. Yasmin Ergas, Social Science Research Council


7. Explaining the Decline of Gender Inequality: Theoretical and Empirical Problems. Robert Max Jackson, New York University

8. Stranger in a Strange Land: "The Prisoner" as a Reflection of Everyday Life. Lloyd Klein, City University of New York-Brooklyn College; Janet McClellan, Park College

9. Managerial Values and Business Strategy: A Structural and Processual Model for Linking Economic and Socio-cultural Variables. Ino Rossi, St. John's University


64. Health Professionals: Work Patterns and Problems

Hilton, Gramercy B

Organizers: Judith Lorber, City University of New York-Graduate Center and Brooklyn College; Mary E.W. Goss, Cornell University Medical College

Presider: Judith Lorber, City University of New York-Graduate Center and Brooklyn College

Distribution of Professional Time: Female and Male Physicians. Roger L. Brown and Lorayn Olson, American Medical Association

The Work-Family Role System and Physician Productivity. Carol S. Weisman and Martha A. Teitelbaum, Johns Hopkins University

Medical Marriages: The Experiences of Internes and Residents. Carolyn J. Rosenthal, Menjoy Kelner, and Victor W. Marshall, University of Toronto

Social and Economic Barriers to Collaboration between Rural and Urban Physicians. Linda Grant, University of Georgia

Nurses and Shiftwork: Effects on Physical Health and Mental Depression. Linda C. Coffey and James K. Skipper, Jr., Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
65. The Sociology of Science

Hilton, Murray Hill A
Organizer and Presider: Stephen Cole, State University of New York-Stony Brook

In the Service of the Nation: An Alternative Explanation of the Institutionalization of Modern Science. Liah Greenfeld, Harvard University


Dialectic Processes Involving Value Imperatives in Science: Communality vs. Universalism as They Influence Secrecive Behavior. Albert I. Goldberg, Technion-Israel Institute of Technology and Columbia University

Discussion: Bernard Barber, Columbia University

66. Social Stratification

Warwick, Surrey

Organizers: Margaret Mooney Marini, Vanderbilt University; Erik Olin Wright, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Presider: Erik Olin Wright, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Middle Class Formation: Towards an Historical Sociology of Trusted Workers. Stephen Crawford, Bates College; Peter Whalley, Loyola University

An Authoritarian State and the Middle Class: The Case of Educators in Franco’s Spain. J. Gregg Robinson, University of California-San Diego

Incentive Structures and Wage Inequality: The Case of Salespersons in Department Stores. Trond Petersen, Harvard University

Gender Differences and Job Mobility Patterns in the United States: A Test of Human Capital and Segmentation Explanations. David Hachen, University of Washington

67. Urban Sociology

Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon

Organizer: Sharon Zukin, City University of New York-Brooklyn College

Presider: Sylvia Fava, City University of New York-Graduate Center

A City’s Position in the Urban System as a Determinant of its Business Service Activity. Donald Palmer and Amy Roussel, Stanford University

Growth Controls and Growth Politics in American Suburbs. John R. Logan, State University of New York-Albany

Middle Americans and the Tax Revolt. Clarence Y.H. Lo, University of California-Los Angeles

Insurance Redlining and the Transformation of an Urban Metropolis. Gregory D. Squires and William Velez, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Discussion: Sharon Zukin, City University of New York-Brooklyn College

68. Section on Theoretical Sociology. Sexuality, Gender, and Sociological Theory

Hilton, Mercury Ballroom

Organizer: Edward A. Tiryakian, Duke University

Presider: Ruth A. Wallace, George Washington University

The Significance of Michel Foucault’s History of Sexuality. Edith Kurzwel, Rutgers University

Conceptualizing Sexuality and Gender: Feminist Challenges to Sociology. Barrie Thorne, Michigan State University

Cross-Cultural Sexuality: Implications for Theory. Ira L. Reiss, University of Minnesota

Discussion: Patricia M. Lengermann, George Washington University

69. Section on Sociology of Aging. Social Change and the Life Course

Hilton, Gramercy A

Organizer: Glen H. Elder, Jr., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Presider: George L. Maddox, Duke University

Intergenerational Mobility as a Life Course Process. Annemette Sorensen, Jutta Allmendinger, and Aage B. Sorensen, Harvard University

Women’s Life Transitions in the Middle Years: A Longitudinal Analysis. Phyllis Moen, Cornell University


Stability and Change in Intergenerational Relations: A Report on Research in Progress. Alice S. Rossi, University of Massachusetts

8:30 a.m. Other Groups

North American Society for Social Philosophy, Sociology Division, Workshop on “The Politics of Epistemology” (to 4:20 p.m.)—Warwick, Sussex

Sociological Forum Editorial Board meeting—Hilton, Room 517

9:30 a.m. Meetings

Section on Undergraduate Education Business Meeting—Hilton, Beekman Parlor

9:30 a.m. Sessions

70. Section on Political Economy of the World-System. Roundtables

Hilton, Le Petit Trianon

Table 1. Capitalist and Socialist States

Organizers: Mark Selden and Martin Murray, State University of New York-Binghamton

Table 2. Revolution and Militarization of the State

Organizers: Terry Boswell, Emory University; Pat Lauderdale, Arizona State University

Militarization of the State in Central America. Pat Lauderdale, Arizona State University
World-System Theories of War, Revolution, and Coups D'Etat. Terry Boswell, Emory University
Revolution and Militarization of the State in Central America. Susanne Jonas, Institute for the Study of labor and Economic Crisis and University of California-Santa Cruz

Table 3. International Migrations and the World-Economy
Organizers: Lucie Cheng, University of California-Los Angeles; Jose A. Cobas, Arizona State University; Ewa Morawska, University of Pennsylvania

Table 4. Comparing World-Systems: Stateless, Ancient, and Modern
Organizer: Christopher Chase-Dunn, Johns Hopkins University; Thomas D. Hall, University of Oklahoma

Table 5. Gender, Race, and Labor: Additional Issues
Organizer: Aaron Benavot, University of Georgia

Rural Women and Migration in Latin America. Maria de Los Angeles Crummets, New School for Social Research

Patterns of Female Employment in the Middle East. Val Mughdan, University of California-Davis

Pronationalist Policies and the Burden on Women in Romania and Czechoslovakia. Carin Celebuski, Johns Hopkins University

Africa in the World Economy: The Trade in Humans. Richard Williams, State University of New York-Stony Brook

From the Periphery to the Core: The Migration and Proletarization of Undocumented Mexicans and Central Americans. Nestor Rodriguez, University of Houston

72. Special Session. Social Structures and Human Lives: The Student Perspective
Hilton, Sutton Parlor North
Organizer and Presider: Norah Peters Dempsey, Enfield, CT

Joint Custody: Toward a New Conceptualization of Family. Julie Hayden, Loyola University-New Orleans

Discussion: Heather McIlvains, Fordham University
When Freedom is Maintained Are Women Really Free? The Role of Women in Post Revolutionary Zimbabwe. Lorna L. Luuker, University of California-San Diego

Discussion: Ronnie B. Braun, Yale University

The Dichotomy of Nation-States' Motives and Motivations: Considerations and Hypotheses in the World-System. Robin M. Mathy, Arizona State University

Discussion: Keith Bryan Shcolnik, Arizona State University

Age, Race, and Gender: Toward a Theoretical Synthesis. Camille Wright Miller, University of Virginia

Discussion: Madeline Silver, Long Island University

Anytown: Hastening the Process of Increasing Racial Tolerance and Decreasing Social Distance. Rose Marie Ohm, Arizona State University

Discussion: Jane Belair, Fordham University

73. Professional Workshop. Ethical and Legal Issues of Sociological Research
Hilton, Murray Hill B

C. Mark Dunning, Corps of Engineers
Penelope J. Greene, Harvard University
Lyle A. Hallowell, State University of New York-Stony Brook

John Lofland, University of California-Davis

Ruth L. Love, Bonneville Power Administration

Diana Papademas, State University of New York-Old Westbury College

Donald R. Ploch, University of Tennessee-Knoxville

Richard D. Schwartz, Syracuse University

74. Sociology of Disability
(co-sponsored by the Society for the Study of Social Problems Division of Health, Health Policy, and Health Services Research)

Hilton, Gramercy B

Organizers: Sharon Barnatt and John Christiansen, Gallaudet College
Presider: John Christiansen, Gallaudet College

Definitions of Disability in Empirical Research: Is the Use of an Administrative Definition Coopting the Results of Disability Research? Barbara M. Altman, University of Maryland

Living with Invisible Disabilities. Kathy Charmaz, Sonoma State University

Appearance Management and Role-Taking Among Persons With and Without Physical Disabilities. Susan B. Kaiser, Carla M. Freeman, Stacy B. Wingate, and Joan L. Chandler, University of California-Davis

Gender Differences in the Experience of Chronic Illness: Social Support and Depression in Arthritis. Caroline L. Kaufmann, University of South Florida and St. Margaret Memorial Hospital

(continued on next page)
Session 74, continued

Disability as a Socioeconomic Variable: Predicting Deaf Workers' Incomes. Sharon Barnatt, Gallaudet College
Discussion: Corinne Kirchner, American Foundation for the Blind, Inc.

75. Families and Kinship: Issues of Gender

Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon
Organizers: Barrie Thorne, Michigan State University; Reginald Clark, Claremont, CA
Presider: Barrie Thorne, Michigan State University
The Sexual Division of Labor: Childrearing and Community Decision-Making in Pre-Industrial Societies. Scott L. Coltrane, University of California-Santa Cruz
Parental Marital Status Effects on Adolescent Sexual Behavior. Susan Newcomer, Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.; J. Richard Udry, Carolina Population Center
The La Leche League: An Ethnographic and Historical View of a Non-feminist Organization. Florence Kellner Andrews and Deborah Gotham, Carleton University
Discussion: Maxine Baca Zinn, University of Michigan-Flint

76. Sociology of Knowledge and Culture

Warwick, Essex
Organizer and Presider: Gaye Tuchman, City University of New York-Queens College
Symbolic Slavery: Black Representations in Popular Culture. Steven C. Dubin, New York, NY
Utopias and the Social Reality of the Text. Nicholas CH. Tatsis, University of Athens; George V. Zito, Syracuse University
Women, Reading, and Cultural Authority. Elizabeth Long, Rice University
Discussion: Eviatar Zerubavel, State University of New York-Stony Brook

77. The Sociology of Natural Resources

Hilton, Gramercy A
Organizer and Presider: Robert Cameron Mitchell, Resources for the Future
Two Decades of Public Concern for Environmental Quality: Up, Down and Up Again. Riley E. Dunlap, Washington State University; Kent D. Van Liere, University of Tennessee
Discussion: Stanley Presser, National Science Foundation
Discussion: Allan Schnaiberg, Northwestern University

78. The Dynamics of Occupational Development

Warwick, Surrey
Organizer: Andrew Abbott, Rutgers University
Presider: Bruce Carruthers, University of Chicago
Professional Innovation: The Case of Hostile Tender Offers. Michael J. Powell, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
Professional Ideologies and the History of Professions. Sydney Haipern, University of Illinois-Chicago
The Upgrading and Downgrading of Occupations: The Case of Government Clerks. Thomas A. DiPrete, University of Chicago
Discussion: Terence Halliday, American Bar Foundation

79. Section on Political Economy of the World-System

Hilton, Murray Hill A
Organizers: Hagen Koo, University of Hawaii; Gary Geretti, Duke University
Presider: Gary Geretti, Duke University
Social Class and Development Strategies in Latin America and Asia. Frederic Deyo, State University of New York-Brockport
Class Formation and Social Conflict in South Korean Industrialization. Hagen Koo, University of Hawaii
Changes in the Class Structure of Puerto Rico, 1940-1980. Juan Manuel Carrion, CEREP
The Class Structure of Nigeria since the Petroleum Boom: The Search for Accumulating Classes. Paul Lubeck, University of California-Santa Cruz
Discussion: Gary Geretti, Duke University

80. Section on Sociology of Aging. Life Course and Intergenerational Relations

Hilton, Mercury Ballroom
Organizer: Vern L. Bengtson, University of Southern California
The Age Structure of Families in an Aging Society: Four Decades of Norwegian Data. Gunhild O. Hagestad, Pennsylvania State University
Timing and the Transition to Grandmotherhood: The Saliency of Age Norms in Black Intergenerational Families. Linda M. Burton, Pennsylvania State University
Sunday, 10:30 a.m.

81. Section on Theoretical Sociology. Roundtables: Recent Developments in Sociological Theory
Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
Organizer: George Ritzer, University of Maryland
1. Critical Theory. Robert J. Antonio, University of Kansas
2. Cultural Marxist Feminism. Roslyn Wallach Bologh, College of Staten Island and City University of New York-Graduate Center; Lorraine Cohen, City University of New York-Graduate Center
3. Exchange and Network Theory. Barry Markovsky, University of Iowa
4. Feminist Theory. Patricia Lengermann, George Washington University; Jill Brantley, Northern Virginia Community College
5. Foucauldian Theory. Charles Lemert, Wesleyan University
7. Modernity and Post-Modernity. David Frisby, University of Glasgow
8. Neofunctionalism. David Sciulli, Georgetown University
11. Structuration Theory. Ira Cohen, Rutgers University

82. Section on Undergraduate Education. Does Anyone Know We're Out There?...Teaching Visible and Useful Sociological Skills
Hilton, Beekman Parlor
Organizer: Ann S. Sundgren, Tacoma Community College
Presider: Joseph S. DeMartini, Washington State University
Does Anyone Know We're Out There? Stephen F. Steele, Ragwinder K. Dhindsa, and Lewis C. Miles, Anne Arundel Community College
Undergraduate Education in Sociology as Career Training. M. Herbert Danzger, City University of New York-Herbert H. Lehman College and the Graduate Center
Applied Sociology for Undergraduates. Richard Wallace, Hillsdale College
Teaching Library Research Skills. Harold Takoschian and Zoe Salem, Fordham University

11:30 a.m.   Meetings
Section on Theoretical Sociology Business Meeting—Hilton, Le Petit Trianon

12:30 p.m.   Meetings
1988 Program Committee—Hilton, Room 507
Section Board—Hilton, Room 537
Sociology of Culture Organizational Meeting (Section-information)—Hilton, Murray Hill B
Task Force for the Minority Fellowship Program (to 4:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 543

12:30 p.m.   Sessions
83. Luncheon Roundtable Discussions
Hilton, Trianon Ballroom
15. The Impact of Income Transfer Programs on Social Structure
   Gordon H. Lewis, Carnegie-Mellon University
16. Immigrants and Minority Business Formation
   Frank A. Frateo, U. S. Department of Commerce
17. Doctor-Patient Relationships and the Elderly Patient
   Marie R. Haug, Case Western Reserve University
18. The Chimerical Rise in Voluntary Childlessness
   Sharon K. Houseknecht, Ohio State University
19. Comparative Perspectives on the Life Course
   Alan Kerckhoff, Duke University
20. Worksite Health Promotion Programs: Trends, Impacts, and Implications
   Joseph Lengermann and Roberta Hollander, University of Maryland
21. Future Research Directions on Family and Health
   Theodor Litman, University of Minnesota
22. Problems in the Analysis of Job Histories of Men and Women
   Karen A. Miller and Kathleen Fairman, Arizona State University
23. How Does Theory Bridge Infinite Hypotheses, Infinitesimal Method, and the Need to Act in Sociology?
   Nicholas C. Mullins, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
24. Comparing Heterosexual and Homosexual Couples: Kin and Friends
   Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington
25. Case Studies in the History of Sociology
   David L. Sills, Social Science Research Council
26. The Sociology of Suicidal Behavior
   Steven Stack, Auburn University
27. The Role of Electronics and Scarcity in Social Science Research
   Roberta Balstad Miller, National Science Foundation
   Bradford L. Simcock, Miami University
84. Didactic Seminar: Integrating Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methods (to 3:30 p.m.)

Hilton, Morgan

William Foote Whyte, Cornell University

The seminar will focus particularly upon the problems and possibilities of integrating surveys or questionnaires with field observation and semi-structured interviewing. Two other topics will receive substantial attention: the uses of history in case studies of organizations and communities; and methodological guidelines for applied social research, with special emphasis upon participatory action research. General conclusions will be illustrated with case examples drawn from research in the United States, Latin America, and Spain. No prerequisites.

85. Social Structure, Personal Habits, and Health

Hilton, Gramercy B

Organizers: Mary E.W. Goss, Cornell University Medical College; Judith Lorber, City University of New York-Graduate Center

Presider: Mary E.W. Goss, Cornell University Medical College

Family Status, Risk-Taking, and Health Behaviors: The Social Control Dimension of Social Integration. Debra Umberson, University of Michigan

Work Characteristics and III Health: Gender Differences in Israel. Noah Lewin-Epstein, Tel Aviv University

Religious Involvement and the Health of the Elderly. Ellen L. Idler, Rutgers University

Socioeconomic Status and Psychiatric Diagnosis in a Community Sample. Brent M. Shea, Jerome K. Myers, Philip J. Leaf, Charles E. Holzer III, and Louis P. Florio, Yale University

Body and Mind: The Effect of Exercise, Overweight, and Physical Health on Psychological Well-Being. B. Diane Hayes and Catherine E. Ross, University of Illinois-Urbana

86. Political Sociology: The Politics of the New Class

Hilton, Beekman Parlor

Organizers: Carlos Waisman, University of California-San Diego; Craig Jenkins, Ohio State University

Presider and Discussion: Steven Brint, Yale University

Industry, Class and Nation: The Politics of French Engineers. Stephen Crawford, Bates College

Rescuing the Poor Civil Servant: Social Theory and State Officials. Desley Deacon, Tel Aviv University


Cultural Capital, Nationalism, and the New Middle Class in Quebec, 1965-1980. Michele Lamont, University of Texas-Austin

87. Population and Demography

Hilton, Sutton Parlor North

Organizer and Presider: Jeffrey S. Passel, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Female Headed Households in Latin America. Susan De Vos and Kerry Richter, University of Wisconsin-Madison


American Indian Household Structure and Sources of Income. Gary D. Sandefur and Arthur Sakamoto, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Structure of Local Labor Markets and Ethnic Inequality in the U.S.: 1940 to 1950. Charles Hirschman and Ellen Kraly, Cornell University

Discussion: Suzanne Bianchi, U.S. Bureau of the Census

88. Sociology of Work and Retirement

Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon

Organizer and Presider: Kenneth I. Spenner, Duke University

The Effects of Immigration on Postmigration Occupational Adaptation. Carolyn Nancy Rosenstein, University of California-Los Angeles

Work, Social Support and the Well-Being of Women. Karen Pugsley, State University of New York-Plattsburgh

Working Conditions, Pregnancy and Women's Employment Exits. Jennifer Glass, University of Notre Dame

Patterns of Career Relinquishment among Older Males. Mark D. Hayward, Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers; Melissa A. Hardy, Florida State University

Discussion: Angela M. O'Rand, Duke University; Joanne Milner, City University of New York-Queens College

89. Section on Sociology of Aging. Coping, Adaptation, and Aging

Hilton, Gramercy A

Organizer: Eva Kahana, Case Western Reserve University

Effects of Natural and Man-made Disasters among Older vs. Younger Persons. Patricia Goodman, University of Tennessee; Edwin Vaughan, University of Missouri-Columbia

Chronic Life Strains and Depression among Older Women: The Differential Effectiveness of Several Coping Techniques. Marilyn Essex and Mary Jane Lohr, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Strategies of Coping and Post-Institutional Outcomes among Older Males. Mark D. Hayward, Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers; Melissa A. Hardy, Florida State University

Discussion: Angela M. O'Rand, Duke University; Joanne Milner, City University of New York-Queens College

90. Section on Theoretical Sociology. A Trans-Pacific Theory Conference on Modernity and Development I: Western Theoretical Perspectives on Asia

Hilton, Mercury Ballroom

Organizer: Edward A. Tiryakian, Duke University

Presider: Tomihide Kashioka, Kansai University of Foreign Studies

A Reconsideration of the Utility of "Western" Sociological Concepts: Castes as Status Groups. Murray Milner, Jr., University of Virginia

East Asia as the Cutting Edge of World Social Change. Ezra F. Vogel, Harvard University
The Vision of Modernity: One or Many Modern Civilizations?
S.N. Eisenstadt, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Structural Properties of Modernity and Change in Power in Japan, Western Europe, and the United States. Hans Haferkamp, University of Bremen
Discussion: Eshun Hamagushi, Osaka University

91. Section on Undergraduate Education. Informal Roundtable Discussions
Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
Organizer: Ann S. Sundgren, Tacoma Community College
1. High School Sociology: Outreach Programs, Research Results, and Policy Issues. Dean S. Dorn, California State University-Sacramento; Charles S. Green, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater
2. Cancelled.
3. Alternatives to Textbooks in Introductory Sociology. Paul Lindsay, University of North Carolina-Greensboro
4. Teaching Sociology Using Feature Films. Phyllis E. Bailey, Champlain Regional College
6. Undergraduate Advising: Seeking Answers to the "What Can I Do With a Sociology Degree?" Question. Martha McMillian, Oklahoma State University
7. Academic Advice for Adult Students. Nancy Sacks Rothman, State University of New York-Online
8. Undergraduate Resistance to the Sociological Perspective. Shirley A. Scrivichfield, Creighton University
9. Urban Field Experiences for Rural Community College Students. Joshua Heller, Community College of the Finger Lakes
12. Teaching Intercultural Relations. Neal R. Goodman, Saint Peter's College
13. Academic and Social Integration: Consequences for Academic Attainment. Dean A. Purdy and Jack A. Taylor, Bowling Green State University
14. The Department Chair: A Structural Profile. Thomas L. Van Valey, Western Michigan University; Kathleen Tiemann, Mercer University
15. The Third World in Sociology Textbooks. Manju Sheth, Wilhelmina Perry, and Herbert Douglas, Glassboro State College

12:30 p.m. Other Groups
Women and Work Research and Theory Group (Natalie Sokoloff) (to 4:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 548

1:30 p.m. Meetings
Committee on Sections with Section Board—Hilton, Room 537

2:30 p.m. Meetings
Committee on National Statistics—Hilton, Room 534
Committee on Sections—Hilton, Room 537

2:30 p.m. Sessions

92. Distinguished Lectureship. The Fulbright 40th Anniversary Address
(Sponsored by the U.S. Information Agency and the Board of Foreign Scholarships)
Hilton, West Ballroom
Moderator: James S. House, University of Michigan
Introduction. Russell R. Dynes, University of Delaware and Past President, Fulbright Alumni Association
Social Systems and Health over the Life Course: Models, Studies, and Implications. Lennart Levi, Karolinska Institute and Distinguished Fellow, Fulbright 40th Anniversary Year
Lennart Levi is one of those rare M.D.s who is as much a sociologist as a medical expert. He is Director of the Laboratory for Clinical Stress Research at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm. His book, Society, Stress and Disease, is a classic in medical sociology.

93. Professional Workshop. Strengthening the Position of Sociology within the University
Hilton, Murray Hill B
Joan Huber, Ohio State University

94. Families and Kinship: Crises and Transitions
Hilton, Sutton Parlor North
Organizers: Reginald Clark, Claremont, CA; Barrie Thorne, Michigan State University
Presider: Reginald Clark, Claremont, CA
Organizational Embeddedness and Family Life. Jaber F. Gubrium, Marquette University
From Empty Nest to Crowded Nest: Some Contradictions in the Returning-Young-Adult Syndrome. Allan Schnaiberg, Northwestern University; Sheldon Goldenberg, University of Calgary
Tolerance, Stigma and Blame: The Case of Divorce. Naomi Gerstel, University of Massachusetts; Catherine Kohler Reissman, Harvard Medical School and Smith College
Discussion: Elizabeth Thomson, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Sunday, 12:30 p.m.
95. Research on Industrial Sociology
Warwick, Surrey
Organizer and Presider: Curt Tausky, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Unionization in the Rural South: Regional Patterns of Industrialization and the Process of Union Organizing. Daniel B. Cornfield and Mark V. Leners, Vanderbilt University
Industrial Sociology and Post-Strike Research: Neglected Material of Consequence. Arthur Shostak, Drexel University
Gender and Management Style: Findings and Implications. Anne Statham, University of Wisconsin-Parkside
The Managerial Revolution in Socialist China: A Study of Reforms in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. Alvin Y. So, University of Hawaii-Manoa
Discussion: Anthony F. Chette, Western New England College

96. The Sociology of Popular Culture
Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon
Organizer: Judith Blau, State University of New York-Albany
Gay "Luchman, City University of New York-Queens College
Presider: Sally Ridgeway, Adelphi University
Gender and Genre: The Exclusion of Women from Rock Music. Mary Ann Clawson, Wesleyan University
Popular Taste in the American Cinema. Emanuel Levy, University of New Hampshire
The Motion Picture: An Analysis. Jiri Kolaja, West Virginia University
Discussion: Ella Taylor, University of Washington

97. Social Psychology: Work, Equity, and the Individual
Hilton, Gramercy B
Organizers: Blair Wheaton, McGill University; Morris Rosenberg, University of Maryland
Presider: Blair Wheaton, McGill University
Models of Normative Consensus: Implications for Definitions of Comparable Pay for Comparable Worth. David Rauma, University of Michigan; V. Lee Hamilton, Wayne State University; Steve Ryting, Harvard University
The Psycho-Economics of Feeling Underpaid. John Mirowsky, University of Illinois-Urbana
Alienation, Work Experience, and Alcohol Use. Melvin Seeman, University of California-Los Angeles
Structural Consistency in Moral Reasoning: A Principal Components Analysis. Anthony J. Cortese, Illinois State University
Discussion: Barbara Foley Meeker, University of Maryland

98. The Sociology of Lesbianism and Male Homosexuality
Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon
Organizer: Martin P. Levine, Bloomfield College
Presider: Richard Troiden, Miami University
The Sociology of Lesbianism and Male Homosexuality: The State of the Art. Martin P. Levine, Bloomfield College
New Theories, Old Measures: Reconsidering the Kinsey Scale. Martin S. Weinberg, Indiana University; Colin J. Williams, Indiana University-Purdue University-Indianapolis; Douglas W. Pryor, Indiana University
The Social Construction of Sexuality: An Exploratory Study. Vera Whisman, New York University
Femininity in the Lesbian Community Revisited. Andrea Baker, Ohio University
Lesbian Origins. Susan Cavin, Rutgers University
Discussion: Barry D. Adam, University of Windsor; William Simon, University of Houston

Gender, Race, and Labor in the World Economy
Hilton, Murray Hill A
Organizers: Kathyn Ward, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale; Cynthia Truelove, Johns Hopkins University
Presider: Cynthia Truelove, Johns Hopkins University
Export-led Development and the Underemployment of Women: Capitalist Patriarchal State Policy in Ireland. Jean L. Pyle, Clark University
Maquiladoras in Mexico: Integration or Exploitation? Susan Tiano, University of New Mexico
Their Logic against Them: Contradictions in Class, Race, and Sex in the Silicon Valley. Karen Hosfeld, Ithaca College
Linking Women’s Labor with the Global Economy: Factory Daughters and their Families in Rural Java. Diane L. Wolf, University of Washington
Discussion: Maria Patricia Fernandez-Kelly, University of California-San Diego

100. Section on Sociology of Aging. Refereed Roundtable Presentations
Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
Organizer: Beth B. Hess, County College of Morris
Table 1. Theory:
Presider: Russell A. Ward, State University of New York-Albany
Ontogenetic v. Sociogenic Theories of the Life Course. Carolyn Briggs Style, Wellesley College
Migration Among the Elderly: A Theoretical Model. Charles F. Longino, Jr., University of Miami; Eugene Litwak, Columbia University
Table 2. Stress and Coping:
Presider: Judith A. Levy, University of Illinois-Chicago
Stress and Sex Differences in Depressive Symptoms Among Older Adults. Neal Krause, University of Michigan
Life Stress and Coping Methods in the Elderly. Patricia R. Wahl, Agnes Althoff, and Mary Rommelfanger, University of Cincinnati
Sunday, 2:30 p.m.

Table 3. Residence and Residences:
Presider: William C. Lane, State University of New York-
College at Cortland
Patterns and Means of Relocation in Old Age. Donald L. Redfoot, Duke University

Table 4. Retirement:
Presider: Leslie A. Morgan, University of Maryland-Baltimore County
Couples in Retirement: Research at the Normative Aging Study. Barbara H. Vinick and David J. Ekerdt, VA Outpatient Clinic-Boston
Men and Women in Retirement. Toni M. Calasanti and Jon Hendricks, University of Kentucky

Table 5. Health and Labor Force Participation:
Presider: Rita Brait, University of Missouri-St. Louis
Aging, Health, and Labor Force Participation: A Cohort Comparison. Elizabeth Mutran, University of Iowa; McKee McClenond, University of Akron
Gender and Race Differences in Effects of Health and Pension on Retirement before 65. Linda Liska Belgrave and Marie R. Haug, Case Western Reserve University; Francisco-Xavier Gomez-Bellenge, University of South Florida

Table 6. Intergenerational Concerns:
Presider: Sylvia Clavan, St. Joseph's University
Adult Child Dependents: Why Don't They Leave Home? Jill S. Grigsby, Pomona College
Young Adult's Experience of Parental Marital Change. Janet D. Griffith and Helen P. Koo, Research Triangle Institute; C.M. Suchindran, University of North Carolina

Table 7. Dependence and Independence:
Presider: Elizabeth W. Markson, Boston University
The Caregiving Role: Perceived Burden and Benefits. Gail Lee Cafferata and Robyn Stone, National Center for Health Services Research; Judith Sangi, Health Care Financing Administration
Independent Elderly Women: A Study of Self-Definition and Coping Strategies in Old Age. Margaret O'Connor Roden, University of Minnesota

Table 8. Integration:
Presider: Andrea Walsh, Clark University
Toward a Model of Social Integration among the Elderly. Jersey Liang, University of Michigan; Kenneth A. Boltens, University of North Carolina
Contrasting Patterns of Influence on the Social Participation of the Elderly. Mary A. Eckert, New York City Criminal Justice Agency

Table 9. A New Look at Adaptation:
Presider: Cary S. Kart, University of Toledo
Artifacts as Temporal Anchors for Aging Selves in a Context of Social Change. Michael C. Kearl, Trinity University; Richard Harris, University of Texas-San Antonio
Adaptation to the Aging Process: Six Public Figures Grow Old. Eleanor Krassen Maxwell, University of North Carolina-Wilmington; Robert J. Maxwell, Wilmington, NC
Human Development in Mid-Life: A Study of Outward Bound Adults Alumni. William A. Sadler, Jr., Lock Haven University

Table 10. Maltreatment:
Presider: Helen Raisz, St. Joseph's College
Patient Maltreatment in Nursing Homes, What Do We Really Know? Karl Pillemer, University of New Hampshire
Caregiver Characteristics and Elder Abuse. Suzanne K. Steinmetz, University of Delaware

Table 11. Homesharing:
Presider: Nicholas Danigelis, University of Vermont
Anticipating Long Term Care: Shared Households. Eleanor Palo Stoller and Karen Pugliesi, State University of New York-Plattsburgh
Social Structure of Intergenerational Homesharing. Dale J. Jaffe, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Table 12. Friendship and Social Circles:
Presider: Adrian R. Walter, Gerontological Society of America
Reexamining Causal Assumptions about the Relationship between Friendship Activity and Psychological Well-being. Rebecca G. Adams, University of North Carolina-Greensboro
The Web of Social Circles. James C. Creech, Indiana University; Nicholas Babchuk, University of Nebraska

101. Section on Theoretical Sociology. A Trans-Pacific Theory Conference on Modernity and Development II: Asian Theoretical Perspectives on Asia
Hilton, Mercury Ballroom
Organizer and Presider: Edward A. Tiryakian, Duke University
A Critique of Traditional "Occidental" Models of the "Oriental" Society. Hideichiro Nakano, Waseda Gakui University and University of Laval
Explaining Change: An East Asian View. Kyong-Dong Kim, Seoul National University

102. Section on Undergraduate Education. Innovations in Teaching
Hilton, Gramercy A
Organizer: Ann S. Sundgren, Tacoma Community College
Presider: Joseph Julian, California State College-Bakersfield
A Teacher Certification Program for Sociology Graduate Students. Nancy Backus, Mohammad Chaichian, William Ewen, and Ginger Macheski, Michigan State University
Using a Research Team and Microcomputers to Teach Basic Sociological Principles. Edward L. Kain, Southwestern University
A Taste of Sociology. Yen Peterson and Laura Birg, Saint Xavier College
The Founding of Utopia: A Look Back at an Educational Innovation. Joy Haralick, University of Alabama-Huntsville
### 3:30 p.m. Meetings

**Section on Sociology of Aging Business Meeting**—Hilton, Le Petit Trianon

### 4:30 p.m. Sessions

103. **PLENARY SESSION. ASA PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS**  
**Hilton, East Ballroom**

This session features the formal address of the ASA President. All attendees are invited to a reception immediately following the presidential address.

*Presider: Rose Laub Coser, State University of New York-Stony Brook*

**Introduction.** Robin M. Williams, Jr., Cornell University; Beth B. Hess, County College of Morris

**Presidential Address:** On the Significance of Age in Sociology. Matilda White Riley, National Institute on Aging

**Presidential Reception** (co-sponsored with the New York Hilton Hotel and the San Francisco Hilton & Towers)—Hilton, West Ballroom

### 7:00 p.m. Other Groups

Sociological Research Association—Hilton, Trianon Ballroom

### 8:30 p.m. Other Groups

Alpha Kappa Delta—Hilton, Bryant
Christian Sociological Society—Hilton, Murray Hill A
Clinical Sociology Association—Hilton, Sutton Parlor
North International Network for Social Network Analysis Business Meeting and Reception—Hilton, Gramercy A
Microcomputer Users Group (Nicholas Mullins)—Hilton, Morgan
North American Chinese Sociological Association—Hilton, Gramercy B
Society of Applied Sociology Reception—Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon
Sociologists Gay Caucus—Hilton, Beekman Parlor
"Sociology of Puerto Ricans", (Clara E. Rodriguez)—Hilton, Murray Hill B
Trade Book Authors Get-together (Earl Babbie)—Hilton, Room 537
Section on Sociology of Aging Reception—Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
*Theory and Society* social gathering (9:00 p.m.)—Hilton, Gibson

### Monday, September 1

8:30 a.m. **Meetings**

ASA/AAAS Liaison Committee—Hilton, Room 548
Committee on Certification in Social Psychology (to 6:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 513
Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (to 12:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 537
Committee on Society and Persons with Disabilities (to 12:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 529
1985-86 Council Members-at-Large (to 12:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 540
Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award Selection Committee (to 12:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 534

### 8:30 a.m. Sessions

104. **Thematic Session. Issues of Gender and Weight Across the Lifespan**  
**Hilton, West Ballroom**

Of current concern is the interplay among social, psychological, and biomedical processes that involve problems of over- or under-weight, weight norms, and gender roles. In this session outstanding experts will report the latest research findings on norms for thinness among adolescent females, the influences of sex and gender on obesity, and the complex relationship of eating behaviors, aging and health.

*Organizer: Judith Rodin, Yale University*

*Presider: Sanford M. Dornbusch, Stanford University*

**Norms for Thinness Among Adolescent Females.** Sanford M. Dornbusch, Stanford University

**Gender and the Relationship between Obesity and Health.** Maradee Davis, University of California-San Francisco

**Obesity and Gender: The Sexual Meanings of Obesity.** Marcia Millman, University of California-Santa Cruz

**Nutrition, Aging, and Obesity.** Albert J. Stunkard, University of Pennsylvania

*Discussion: Judith Rodin, Yale University*

### 105. Sociological Issues in Business and Industry: Sociological Aspects of Minority Business**

**Hilton, Murray Hill A**

The purpose of this session is to examine minority business enterprise as a group-level phenomenon, with special emphases on self-help support networks, social environments for minority business, demographic characteristics of minority
entrepreneurs, inter-ethnic differences in business participation, attitudes of minority youth toward entrepreneurs and enterprises in their communities, and other related topics.


The Inter-Ethnic Comparison of Business Owners and Non-Business Owners. JoAnne Willette, Development Associates

Immigrant Entrepreneurship in 284 U.S. SMSAs 1980. Ivan Light and W. Angel Sanchez, University of California-Los Angeles

Economic Networking Among Catholic Parishes in an American City. Scott Cummings, University of Louisville

Korean Immigrants: Enterprises in the New York Metropolitan Area. Ilsoo Kim, Drew University

Orientation and Opportunity: An Interpretation of Asian Enterprise in Western Society. Robin Ward, University of Aston

Discussion: Howard Aldrich, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

106. Short Course. Leading Edges in Social Theory (to 12:20 p.m.)

Hilton, Bryant

Dean Gerstein, National Academy of Sciences
David Sciulli, Georgetown University

The course is designed to expose work on topics of major theoretical and empirical interest that are of clear multidisciplinary significance. The selection of works reviewed will include those originating in psychology, sociology, political science, law and economics. The aim is to illuminate a small number of currently or prospectively rapid, crucial theoretical developments which hold the promise of integrating divergent schools of thought. Topics are drawn from the study of deviant behavior, rationality, procedural integrity, cooperative decisionmaking, conflict, and communication processes. The course is intended for those who teach or do advanced work in contemporary social theory.

107. Didactic Seminar. Introduction to Methods of Longitudinal Analysis (to 12:20 p.m.)

(co-sponsored by the ASA Section on Sociology of Aging)

Hilton, Morgan

Richard T. Campbell, Duke University

The seminar will offer a broad overview of four or five statistical models for the analysis of longitudinal data. Among topics to be discussed are structural equation models, event history models, simple and logistic regression and multivariate analysis of variance. Each of these statistical models is appropriate for particular kinds of longitudinal questions and inappropriate for others. Moreover, each method has specific design requirements for data collection. The seminar will focus on the appropriate linkage of conceptualization, design, and analysis. Specific examples of each mode of analysis using actual data will be provided.

108. Special Session. The State of Sociology in the Middle East

(co-sponsored by the Committee on World Sociology)

Hilton, Beekman Parlor

Organizer and Presider: Akbar Mahdi, Adrian College

Panel: Ahmad Ashraf, Princeton University; Halim Barakat, Georgetown University; Laila El Hamamsy, American University-Cairo; Gerald Klonglan, Iowa State University; Abdulla Faisal Shemari, King Saud University

109. Teaching Workshop. Teaching Sociology of Age

Hilton, Gramercy B

Beth B. Hess, County College of Morris
George L. Maddox, Duke University

The revised and updated ASA Resource Teaching Sociology of Age will be reviewed. Participants will discuss teaching resources with authors of leading textbooks in the field. Alternative strategies will be considered for teaching survey, introduction, and specialized courses in aging and human development.

110. Informal Discussion Roundtables

Hilton, Trianon Ballroom

1. Teaching Sociology in Cross-Cultural Situations. Lucy DuPertuis, University of Guam

2. Retirement Programs of American Clergy. Joseph Fichter, Loyola University


4. Technological Innovation and the Optimization of Organizational Performance. Ino Rossi, St. John’s University

5. Cooperation and Conflict in Black-White Relations. Rose Helper, University of Toledo


7. Changing Norms in Health Care: The Creation of Well Roles. Jennie Kronenfeld and Deborah C. Glik, University of South Carolina

8. Semiotic Inspection as a Methodological Tool for the Analysis of Social Texts. Marilyn Nouri, Hartwick College


10. Theories of Sociability. E. Jean Pin, Vassar College


13. Changing Gender Roles: Implications of the Division of Labor within the Family for the Gender Role Attitudes of Children. Beth Anne Shelton, State University of New York-Buffalo; David L. Stevenson, Oberlin College

(continued on next page)
Monday, 8:30 a.m.

Session 110, continued

14. The Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign: Some Recent Research. Robert Kleidman, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Sam Marullo, Georgetown University

111. Development, Dependency and the World System: Economic Issues

Warwick, Essex

Organizers: J. Michael Armer, Florida State University; Susan Eckstein, Boston University
Presider: J. Michael Armer, Florida State University
Military Expenditure, Development, and Dependency: A Case Study of Taiwan. John Hartman and Wey Hsiao, Indiana University
Should Nations Publish or Perish? A Cross-National Analysis of Scientific Effort and Economic Growth. Yehouda Shenhav, Tel Aviv University
Contextual Effect of Dependency on Development: A Cross-National Study. Seok-Choon Lew, University of Illinois
Discussion: Charles Ragin, Northwestern University

112. History and Sociology

Warwick, Surrey

Organizer and Presider: Viviana A. Zelizer, Columbia University
Unemployment Before and After the Great Depression. Alex Keyssar, Duke University
World War II and the Development of Public Social Provision: The U.S. from a British Perspective. Edwin Amenta, University of Chicago; Theda Skocpol, Harvard University
Deconstructing Dichotomies: Gender and Labor in a Mid-19th Century Industrial City. Carole Turbin, State University of New York-Empire State College
Discussion: Barbara Laslett, University of Minnesota and Columbia University

113. Mass Communications I

Hilton, Murray Hill B

Organizer: Charles R. Wright, University of Pennsylvania
Presider: Hannah Kliger, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
The Picture of Health. Lorayn Olson, American Medical Association
Emotionality Measured Through Cultural Artifacts: The Expression of Love in Birthday Cards. Linda Mooney and Sarah Brabant, University of Southwestern Louisiana
The Gossip Tabloid as an Agent of Social Control. Jack Levin, Amita Mody-Desbareau, and Arnold Artuke, Northeastern University
The Mass Media as a Total Institution. David L. Atteide, Arizona State University
Discussion: Charles R. Wright, University of Pennsylvania

114. Methodology: Measurement Issues in Quantitative Methods

Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon

Organizers: Ross L. Matsueda, University of Wisconsin-Madison; William Foote Whyte, Cornell University
Presider: Ross L. Matsueda, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Measuring Fertility Norms. Elizabeth Thomson and Paula Goldman, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Sex Bias in the Measurement of Distress in a General Population Sample. Nora Cate Schaeffer, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Question Form Effects in Surveys: Acquiescence, Response-Order and No Opinion Filters. McKee J. McClendon, University of Akron
Discussion: Robert D. Mare, University of Wisconsin-Madison

115. Small Groups I

Hilton, Mercury Ballroom

Organizer: Edward J. Lawler, University of Iowa
Presider: John F. Stoite, Northern Illinois University
Sex Differences in Task Groups: A Status and Legitimacy Account. Cecilia Ridgeway, University of Iowa
Limits of Generalization of Small Group Social Dilemma Experiments. Toshio Yamagishi, University of Washington
Analysis of Complex Exchange Networks. David Wilier, University of Kansas
Utilitarian and Affiliative Tendencies in Family Coalition Formation. Mark Peyrot, Loyola College; Oscar Grusky and Philip Bonacich, University of California-Los Angeles
Discussion: Murray Webster, University of South Carolina

116. Section on Organizations and Occupations. Organizations and Occupations in Political Context

Hilton, Sutton Parlor North

Organizer and Presider: Glenn R. Carroll, University of California-Berkeley
Clentage into Patrimonialism: The Rise of the Medici. John F. Padgett, University of Chicago
Political Environments and Organizational Isomorphism. Elaine V. Backman and Lawrence L. Wu, Stanford University
The Political Environmental Determinants of Social Movement Organization Birth and Growth. David P. Baker, John D. McCarthy, and Mark Wolfson, Catholic University of America
Organizations in Political Action: Representing Interests in National Policy-making. Edward O. Laumann, University of Chicago; John P. Hainz, Northwestern University; Robert Nelson, American Bar Foundation; Robert Salisbury, Washington University
Suppression and Failure in the Political Press: Government Control, Party Affiliation, and Organizational Life Chances. Terry L. Amburgey, Marjo-Riita Lehtisalo, and Dawn Kelly, Northwestern University


Discussion: J. Richard Harrison, University of Texas-Dallas

117. Section on Sociology of Population. Minority Issues in Demography
Hilton, Gramercy A

Organizer: Wendy Bairdwin, National Institutes of Health
Race Differences in the Timing of Intercourse. Frank F. Furstenberg, Jr. and S. Philip Morgan, University of Pennsylvania; Kristen Moore and James Peterson, Child Trends, Inc.
Early Childbearing and Employment Among Young Hispanic, Black, and White Women. Vilma Ortiz, Educational Testing Service; Katherine Darabi, Columbia University
Immigrant Selectivity and Fertility Adaptation in the United States. Joan R. Kahn, University of North Carolina

118. Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender. Roundtable Discussions: Conceptual Questions, Policy Problems
Hilton, Le Petit Trianon

(3:30-4:20 p.m.)
Organizer: Myra Marx Ferree, Myra Marx Ferree, University of Connecticut
1. Ego Development and the New Androgyny: The Problem of Sex Role Transcendence. Wendy Griffin Lozano, El Toro, CA
2. The Rape Exam: Beyond the Hospital. Diana M. DiNitto, University of Texas-Austin; Patricia Yancey Martin, Florida State University
4. Chemistry is Destiny: Changing Conceptions of Women’s Mental Health Problems. Mary Ruggie, Columbia University
5. The Social Bases of Americans’ Attitudes Toward Abortion. Eric Plutzer, Washington University
6. False Consciousness or Flawed Hypothesis? The Social Bases of Women’s Opposition to Feminism. Susan E. Marshall, University of Texas-Austin
7. John Millar and the 18th Century Sociological Critique of Patriarchy and Slavery. Harold Benenson, Sarah Lawrence College

9:30 a.m. Meetings
Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender Business Meeting—Hilton, Le Petit Trianon

10:00 a.m. Meetings
Committee on Nominations (to 7:00 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 543

10:30 a.m. Meetings
Committee on Certification in Social Policy and Evaluation Research (to 3:30 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 507
Section on Sociology of Peace and War Business Meeting—Hilton, Murray Hill B

10:30 a.m. Sessions

119. Thematic Session. Social Structures and Human Lives: Levels of Sociological Analysis
Hilton, West Ballroom

Different theoretical perspectives, in considering structural effects on life course patterns, call attention to causal processes operating at different levels of analysis. Some lines of thought emphasize effects taking place through the cumulated experience of the individuals going through the life course. Others, more structural, emphasize collective organization of experience, or structural effects changing opportunities or competitive circumstance. More macrosociological lines of thought treat the life course itself as an institutional system organized at very general structural levels. This session considers points at which these different lines of thought conflict, lead to different general conclusions, or suggest research strategies for attacking the issues involved.

Organizer: John W. Meyer, Stanford University
Presider and Discussion: Francisco O. Ramirez, San Francisco State University
Social Structure and Entrepreneurial Opportunities: Levels of Analysis Issues. Ronald S. Burt, Columbia University
Macro and Micro Factors Affecting Gender Stratification: A Theory and Selected Comparative Data. Rae Lesser Blumberg, University of California-San Diego
A Micro-Macro Theory of Creativity in Intellectual Careers. Randall Collins, University of California-Riverside
The Life Course as an Institutional Construction. John W. Meyer, Stanford University
120. Sociological Issues in Business and Industry. Employee Assistance Programs
Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon
Organizer and Presider: William J. Sonnenstuhl, Cornell University

Context and Variation in Employer Policies on Alcohol. William J. Staudenmeier, Jr., Drake University
Theoretical Underpinnings of Employee Assistance Programs: Social Learning and Constructive Confrontation. Harrison M. Trice and William J. Sonnenstuhl, Cornell University
Usage Patterns in Employee Assistance Programs: Results from a National Survey. Terry C. Blum, Tulane University
Employee Assistance and Organizational Control. Paul D. Steele, University of New Mexico
Discussion: Paul M. Roman, Tulane University

121. Special Research Funding Session. Future Sources of Support for Sociology
Hilton, Mercury Ballroom
Organizer and Presider: Robert Parke, National Cancer Institute
Future Sources of Support for Sociology. David Jenness, Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA)
Panel: Albert E. Gollin, Newspaper Advertising Bureau
Kenneth G. Lutterman, National Institute of Mental Health
Jack Elinson, Columbia University
Richard G. Stuby, U.S. Department of Agriculture

122. Professional Workshop. Writing for Sociological Journals
Hilton, Gramercy B
James F. Short, Jr., Washington State University; Peter K. Manning, Michigan State University; William H. Form, Ohio State University; Rita J. Simon, American University

123. Human Ecology
Warwick, Surrey
Organizers: Ivan Szelenyi and Franklin D. Wilson, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Presider: Franklin D. Wilson, University of Wisconsin-Madison
The Ecological Theory of Fernand Braudel. James R. Hudson, Pennsylvania State University
The Determinants of Corporate Spatial Structure: Urban and Corporate Systems. Roger Friedland and Magnus Stenbeck, University of California-Santa Barbara; Donald Palmer, Stanford Graduate School of Business
Discussion: David Sly, Florida State University

124. The Sociology of Schooling
Hilton, Murray Hill A
Organizer and Presider: William T. Trent, University of Illinois-Urbana
High School Attendance in a Sponsored Multi-Ethnic System. Abraham Yogev and Hanna Ayalon, Tel Aviv University
Academic Achievement in Mexican Americans: Socio-Legal and Cultural Factors. Anthony J. Cortese and Patricia J. Cortese, Illinois State University
Schooling and Students Views on Working Spouses and Household Work. Gunilla Holm-Lundberg, State University of New York-Buffalo
Discussion: Joyce L. Epstein, Johns Hopkins University

125. The Sociology of Law
Hilton, Beekman Parlor
Organizer and Presider: Darnell F. Hawkins, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
The Impact of Law on the Organization of Stock Trading. James Burk, Texas A&M University
Prohibition of Beer in Iceland: An International Test of Symbolic Politics. Heidi Gunnlaugsson and John F. Galliher, University of Missouri-Columbia
Pro Se: Self-Representation and Legal Culture. Susan McCoIn, University of California-Los Angeles
Litigation After the Myth of Dispute Resolution. Andrew L. Barlow, University of California-Berkeley
Discussion: Michael J. Powell, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

126. Race and Ethnicity II
Warwick, Essex
Organizers: Carole Marks, Williams College; Rosemary Cooney, Fordham University
Presider: Carole Marks, Williams College
Ethnic Culture and Social Structure. Barbara Tomaskovic-Devey, Boston University; Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, North Carolina State University
Communities of Culture, Communities of Interest. Stephen Cornell, Harvard University
Ethnic Role Identity Among Black and White College Students. Peter J. Burke, Indiana University; Clovis White, University of Wisconsin
The Decline of the Influence of Race on Anomia. Roy Austin, Pennsylvania State University
Discussion: John H. Stanfield, Yale University

127. Clinical Sociology: New Intervention Models
Warwick, Sussex
Organizers: Jan M. Fritz
Training Issues for Practitioners: Divorce Mediation as Case Example. Elizabeth J. Clark, Montclair State College
Monday, 10:30 a.m.

128. Section on Organizations and Occupations. Organizations and Occupations in Historical Context
Hilton, Sutton Parlor North
Organizer and Presider: Lynne G. Zucker, University of California-Los Angeles
The Scale Economies Hypothesis. David Meyer, Brown University
How Business Organized Itself: American Trade Associations in the Twentieth Century. Howard Aldrich, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; Udo Staber, University of New Brunswick
Organizational Responses to Capital Dependence: A Time-Series Analysis. Mark S. Mizruchi, Albert Einstein College of Medicine; Linda B. Stearns, Louisiana State University
Women in the Composing Room: Determinants of Women's Entry into Typesetting and Composition. Patricia A. Roos, State University of New York-Stony Brook
Growth and Complexity in Services for the Developmentally Disabled: The Case of California. Marshall Meyer and Robin Steinback, University of California-Riverside

129. Section on Sociology of Population. Roundtables
Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
Organizer: Wendy Baldwin, National Institutes of Health
1. Puerto Rican Women—New Data; New Research. Joan Herold, Emory University and Centers for Disease Control; Mary Powers, Fordham University
2. Race and Ethnic Differences in Infant Mortality. Isaac W. Eberstein and Bob Weller, Florida State University; Eve Fowell-Griner, National Center for Health Statistics
3. World Fertility Surveys and Sociological Research. Barbara Entwisle, University of North Carolina
5. Race and Residential Mobility. Michael White, Princeton University; Peter Mueser, University of Missouri-Columbia
7. Population Research Issues Regarding American Indians. C. Matthew Snipp, University of Maryland

130. Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender. Gender and Culture: Social Constructions of Femininity
Hilton, Gramercy A
Organizer: Myra Marx Ferree, University of Connecticut
Presider: Chris Bose, State University of New York-Albany
Women, Weight and Culture: A Sociocultural Perspective on Eating Disorders. Shariene Hesse-Biber and John Downey, Boston College
The Logic of Sexism: A Case Study of the Police. Jennifer Hunt, Montclair State College
The Outsider Within: Black Feminist Perspectives. Patricia Hill Collins, University of Cincinnati
The Open Records Controversy in Adoption: A Woman's Issue? Harriet C. Ganson, U.S. General Accounting Office-Boston; Judith A. Cook, University of Chicago
Discussion: Mary Frank Fox, University of Michigan

11:30 a.m. Meetings
Section on Sociology of Population Business Meeting—Hilton, Le Petit Trianon

11:30 a.m. Sessions
131. Section on Sociology of Peace and War. Conflict: Images, Words, and Processes
Hilton, Murray Hill B
Organizer: Russell R. Dynes, University of Delaware
Presider: Joseph Elder, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Strategies for Eliciting Cooperation from an Adversary: Applications to Relations Between Nations. Martin Patchen, Purdue University
Images of the Enemy and the Initiation of Nuclear War. Thomas F. Mayer, University of Colorado-Boulder
Fighting Words: What We Can Learn from Hitler's Hyperbole. Michael J. Blain, Boise State University

12:30 p.m. Meetings
Journal of Health and Social Behavior Editorial Board—Hilton, Room 504
Committee on World Sociology (to 4:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 529
1987 Program Committee (to 4:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 517
Section on Medical Sociology Council Meeting (to 4:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 520
Sociology of Education Editorial Board—Warwick, Kent
Monday, 12:30 p.m.

12:30 p.m.  

Sessions

132. Luncheon Roundtable Discussions  
Hilton, Trianon Ballroom  
29. The Story of Human Live: Sociological Method and Literary Theory  
Kurt W. Back, Duke University  
30. Aging and Work Organizations  
Kathleen Bond, National Institute on Aging  
31. Everyday Language and the Study of Human/Computer Interaction  
Richard D. Heyman, University of Calgary  
32. The Impact of Formal and Informal Social Participation: One or Two Dimensions?  
Bernard Lazerwitz, Bar-Ilan University-Israel  
33. Cancelled.  
34. Pierre Bourdieu’s Contribution to Sociological Theory  
David Swartwout, Wesleyan University  
35. The Corporate Law Firm and the Metropolis  
Jean Lynch and David R. Meyer, Brown University  
36. Gender Differences in Health and Longevity: Research Directions  
Marcia G. Ory, National Institute on Aging  
37. Women’s Roles and the Media  
Andrea Press, Florida Atlantic University  
38. Biotechnology: Social Change and Social Structure  
Stanley S. Robin and Gerald E. Markle, Western Michigan University  
39. Conceptualizing and Studying Homelessness  
David A. Snow, Leon Anderson, and Susan G. Baker, University of Texas-Austin; Michael Martin, Mississippi State University  
40. Developmental Contextualism: Translating a Theory into Research  
Gordon F. Streib, University of Florida; George R. Peters, Kansas State University  
41. Methodological Issues on Long-Term Care Research  
Thomas T.H. Wan, Virginia Commonwealth University  
42. Blacks and Corporate Power in Retailing, 1970-1980: A Decade of Decline  
Don O. Watkins, Baruch College  
43. Violence in Public Secondary Schools  
Jackson Toby, Rutgers University  

133. Didactic Seminar. Selected Data Bases for Sociological Analysis of the Life Course  
Hilton, Bryant  
Richard C. Rockwell, Social Science Research Council  
This course will consider several major data bases, including the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience, and the Survey of Income and Program Participation. We will attempt to compare them in terms of what they offer sociologists: content, panel design, sample size and design, known problems with the data (including attrition, response errors, and bias), and ease of use by both professionals and graduate students. Experienced researchers who have worked with these data will contribute their own perspectives to this discussion. Attention will also be given to the broader range of subnational data bases that are less well known but sometimes equally useful.

133x. Special Session. Humanist Perspectives on Human Development  
Hilton, Mercury Ballroom  
Organizer and Presider: Martin D. Schwartz, Ohio University  
Developing a Humanist Perspective on Human Development. Elizabeth Brian Lee and Alfred McClung Lee, Drew University  
The Transition of Youth to Adulthood: Humanist Considerations. Jerald M. Starr, West Virginia University  
Age and Spousal Assault Victimization. Martin D. Schwartz, Ohio University  

134. Sociology of Disasters: Theoretical Issues  
Hilton, Murray Hill A  
Organizer and Presider: Dennis S. Mileti, Colorado State University  
The Problem of Taxonomy in Disaster Research. Thomas E. Drabek, University of Denver  
The Concept of Role in Disaster Research. Russell R. Dynes, University of Delaware  
Networks: Social Service and Emergency Management. David F. Gillespie, Washington University-St. Louis  
Effects of Natural and Man-Made Disasters on Relationships with Significant Others. Patricia Goodman, University of Tennessee-Memphis  
Some Social Structural Properties of Risk Perception. George O. Rogers, University of Pittsburgh  
Discussion: Dennis Wenger, University of Delaware  

135. The Roles of the Industrial Sociologist  
Hilton, Sutton Parlor North  
Organizer and Presider: Delbert C. Miller, Indiana University  
The Education and Training of an Industrial Sociologist for Teaching and Practice. Ivar Berg, University of Pennsylvania  
The Industrial Sociologist as an Academic Researcher Cooperating with a Work Organization. Chris Argyris, Harvard University  
The Academic Industrial Sociologist as a Consultant and Implementor of Personnel and Organizational Programs Cooperating with a Work Organization. Stanley E. Seashore, University of Michigan  
The Industrial Sociologist as a Full-Time Specialist Operating in a Research Department of a Work Organization. Joan M. Waring, Equitable Life Assurance Company  
The Industrial Sociologist as a Full-Time Professional of a Work Organization. Nelson N. Foote, Mill Valley, CA  
The Industrial Sociologist as a Manager of a Work Organization. Fred Ceccarelli, Boca Raton, FL
136. Mass Communications II
Hilton, Murray Hill B
Organizer and Presider: Charles R. Wright, University of Pennsylvania
Transmitting Ethnicity: Mass Communications and Immigrant Associations. Hannah Kliger, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
The Social Distribution of Participation in the Broadcast Olympic Games. Eric W. Rothenbuhler, University of Iowa
International Radio Broadcasting and the Media Imperialism Thesis. Philo C. Wasburn, Purdue University
Discussion: Josephine R. Holz, National Broadcasting Company

137. State and Polity in Industrial Societies
Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon
Organizers: Craig Jenkins, Ohio State University; Carlos H. Waisman, University of California-San Diego
Presider: Jesus M. De Miguel, Stanford University and University of Oviedo
Tocqueville’s Conception of Political Society. Jeff Weintraub, University of California-San Diego
Public Broadcasting and the Political System: A Comparative Study. Eva Etzioni-Halevi, Australian National University
Bringing America Back: An Inquiry into the Origins and Consequences of Resurgent Nationalism. Mike Hirsch and Randy Hodgson, University of Texas-Austin
Vested Interests: An Assessment of Competing Corporate Political Action Strategies. Alan Neustadt, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

138. Population and Demography I
Hilton, Gramercy B
Organizer and Presider: Charles Hirschman, Cornell University
The Effect of Disruption on the Fertility of Immigrant Mexican Women in the United States. Frank D. Bean, University of Texas-Austin; Elizabeth H. Stephen, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
A New Look at Sex, Marital Status, and Mortality. Paula Mergenhagen and Walter R. Gove, Vanderbilt University
Analyzing Birth Intervals: Implications for Demographic Theory and Data Collection. Ronald R. Rindfuss, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; Larry Bumpass, University of Wisconsin-Madison; James Palmore, East-West Center and University of Hawaii
Family Household Migration: Conceptualizing the Migrating Unit in a Developing Country. Brenda Davis Root and Gordon F. De Jong, Pennsylvania State University
Discussion: Avery M. Guest, University of Washington-Seattle

139. Social Movements and Collective Behavior II
Hilton, Beekman Parlor
Organizer: Ralph H. Turner, University of California-Los Angeles
Presider: Louis A. Zurcher, University of Texas-Austin
The Contemporary Women’s Movement: An Empirical Test of Competition Theory. Kathryn B. Ward, Southern Illinois University; Rachel A. Rosenfeld, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
Discussion: Clarence Y.H. Lo, University of California-Los Angeles

140. Section on Organizations and Occupations. Developments in Organizational Methods
Hilton, Gramercy A
Organizer and Presider: Peter V. Marsden, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
Problems and Prospects of an Organizations Data Base. Mark Abrahamson, National Science Foundation
Measuring the Characteristics of Face to Face Groups: A Multitrait, Multimethod Analysis. J. Miller McPherson, University of South Carolina
The Informal Organization of Medical Practice: New Developments in Organizational Analysis. James G. Anderson, Purdue University and Methodist Hospital of Indiana, Inc.; Stephen J. Jay, Methodist Hospital of Indiana, Inc., and Indiana University; Helen M. Schweer, Purdue University and Methodist Hospital of Indiana, Inc.; Marilyn M. Anderson and David R. Kassing, Methodist Hospital of Indiana, Inc.
Formal Structure and Networks of Interaction Within Organizations. William B. Stevenson, University of California-Irvine

141. Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender. Refereed Roundtables
Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
Organizer: Myra Marx Ferree, University of Connecticut
Table 1. Feminist Theory:
Presider and Discussion: Judith Gerson, Highland Park, NJ
Dialectical Feminism: Beyond Marx, Weber, and Masculine Theorizing. Roslyn Wallach Bologh, College of Staten Island and City University of New York-Graduate Center
(continued on next page)
Session 141, continued

The Capitalist State and the Social Organization of Gender: The Case of Violence Against Women. Diane Mitsch Bush, Colorado State University

Table 2. Race and Gender:
Presider and Discussion: Elizabeth Almquist, North Texas State University


White Women, Race Matters: The Social Construction of Whiteness. Ruth Frankenberg, University of California-Santa Cruz

Race Differences in the Transmission of Sex Role Attitudes. Kathleen Blee and Ann Tickamyer, University of Kentucky

Table 3. Stress and Satisfaction in Changing Gender Relationships:
Presider and Discussion: Martha Fowlkes, Northampton, MA

Role Conflict, Role Satisfaction and Stress: Exploring Consequences of Women's Multiple Roles. Shelley Coverman, Tulane University

Husbands' Educational Attainment and Marital Happiness Among Returning Women Students and Their Husbands. J. Jill Sullor, University of New Hampshire

Sex Differences in Distress: The Impact of Gender and Work Roles. Mary Clare Lennon, Columbia University

Table 4. Gender Inequality and the State:
Presider and Discussion: Asoka Bandarage, Cambridge, MA

Gender Equality in American States and Regions. Murray A. Straus, University of New Hampshire

The Social Organization of Gender and the State's Regulation of Women. Heather A. Thiessen, Chicago, IL

Gender and Privatization in the London Borough of Camden. Lisa Brush, University of Wisconsin

Table 5. Gender and the Creative Process:
Presider and Discussion: Pauline Bart, University of Illinois-Chicago

A Child of Her Age: A Study of Sociology through Literature. Robbie Pfeffer Kahn, Brandeis University

The Social Construction of Failure: Role Dilemmas of Women Artists. Mary W. Lindahl, Duke University; James W. Getzels and Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi, University of Chicago

Table 6. Gender Issues in Families:
Presider and Discussion: Kathryn S. Ratcliff, University of Connecticut

Infertility: An Agenda for Feminist Analysis. Janet P. Grigsby, Davidson College

Parents without Partners: A Comparison of Single Male and Female Custodial Parents. Barbara Risman and Kyung Park, North Carolina State University

Table 7. The Social Control of Sexuality:
Presider and Discussion: Lynn Atwater, South Orange, NJ

Sexual Puzzles: Sex, Romance and Teenage Girls in the 1950s. Wini Breines, Northeastern University

Race and Gender in U.S. Birth Control Politics, 1914-1938. Carole R. McCann, University of California-Santa Cruz

Female Runaways: Relationships Between Sexual Abuse and Sexual Feelings, Peer Relations and Delinquent/Criminal Activities. Arlene McCormack, University of Lowell; Ann W. Burgess, University of Pennsylvania; Mark David Janus, University of Connecticut

Table 8. Gender, Segregation and Status:
Presider and Discussion: Judith Rollins, Simmons College

The Impact of Gender Segregation on Men at Work. Amy Wharton and James N. Baron, Stanford University

Socioeconomic Indices and Sexual Inequality: A Tale of Scales. Monica Boyd, Carleton University

Table 9. Gender in the Organization of Work: Graduate Student Research:
Presider and Discussion: Elaine Hall, University of Connecticut

Professional Women Rank Their Own: An Answer to the Perennial Dilemma. Marjorie S. Newman, University of California-San Diego

Industry, Occupational Segregation and Retirement Adjustment Among Women. Toni M. Calasanti, Lexington, KY

Autonomy Among University Clerical Workers: Effects of Automation and Office Setting. Valerie Carter, University of Connecticut

1:30 p.m. Meetings

Committee on Certification in Law and Social Control (to 4:30 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 510

2:30 p.m. Meetings

Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program (to 5:30 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 537

Committee on Regulation of Research (to 6:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 548

Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology (to 6:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 540

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology Selection Committee (to 6:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 534

Sociology of Emotions Organizational Meeting (Section-Information)—Warwick, Sussex
2:30 p.m. Sessions

142. Thematic Session. Wartimes and Human Lives: Historical and Sociological Perspectives
Hilton, West Ballroom

Social scientists have generally failed to investigate the consequences of wartime across the full course of human life, though attention has been paid to the U.S. Civil War. What are the implications of traumatic experience or mobilization in the Second World War for the later years of life? We can now begin to answer this question as millions of veterans enter the last decades of life. As one account of the German victims puts it "...when wars are over, all the people whose lives have been shattered do not simply return to normal. Everyone involved in a war is in some way a war victim." And some victims are also survivors. This thematic session is about both outcomes, the victims and survivors.

Organizer and Presider: Glen H. Elder, Jr., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

The Civil War and Nineteenth Century Americans. Maris Vinovskis, University of Michigan

German Survivors of the Second World War: Their Life Course and Collective Experience, 1919-1941 Cohorts. Karl Ulrich Mayer, Max-Planck Institute for Human Development and Education


Discussion: William H. Sewell, Jr., University of Michigan; Gunhild Hagestad, Pennsylvania State University

143. Sociological Issues in Business and Industry: Sociology of Markets
Hilton, Sutton Parlor North

Organizers: Mitchel Y. Abolafia, Cornell University; Wayne E. Baker, Harvard University

Markets as Encapsulated Conflicts. Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University

The Organization of Financial Markets. James F. Gammill, Jr., Harvard Business School

Market, Culture, and Authority: A Comparative Analysis of Management and Organization in the Pacific Basin. Gary G. Hamilton and Nicole Woolsey Biggar, University of California-Davis

"Dirty Hands" versus "Clean Models": Is Sociology in Danger of Being Seduced by Economics? Paul Hirsch, Stuart Michaels, and Ray Friedman, University of Chicago

Neither Market Nor Hierarchy: Understanding Hybrid Organizational Forms. Walter W. Powell, Yale University

Discussion. Taking Stock of an Emerging Field: Wayne E. Baker, Harvard University; Mitchel Y. Abolafia, Cornell University

144. Didactic Seminar. Data Based Sociological Practice: Theory and Methods (to 6:20 p.m.)
Hilton, Morgan

Mark van de Vall, University of Leyden and State University of New York-Buffalo

Data based sociological practice is one of the rapidly expanding areas in international sociology. In this seminar, a theoretical framework of social policy research and utilization will be used for introducing theoretical and methodological innovations in problem diagnosis, research dissemination, policy design and program development. The declining differences will be discussed between the "enlightenment" and the "engineering" models of social policy research, followed by an analysis of three parameters in the value context of sociological practice. Also: How to train our students in the conceptual skills required in sociological practice, examples from two continents.

145. Cancelled.

146. Art and Its Cultural Significance
Hilton, Gramercy A

Organizer: Judith R. Blau, State University of New York-Albany

Presider: David Greenberg, New York University

Building Respectability. Keith Macdonald, University of Surrey

When Art Becomes News: Portrayals of Art and Artists on Network Television News. John Ryan and Deborah A. Sims, Clemson University

Music, Social Participation and Separation. Catherine T. Harris, Wake Forest University; Clemens Sandresky, Salem College

Post-Abstract Art: Why? Albert Bergesen, University of Arizona

Discussion: Harold Horowitz, National Endowment for the Arts; Paul DiMaggio, Yale University

147. Comparative Urbanization
Warwick, Essex

Organizers: Ivan Szelenyi and Franklin D. Wilson, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Presider: Ivan Szelenyi, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Panel: John D. Kasarda, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; John Walton, University of California-Davis; Herbert J. Gans, Columbia University

148. Methodology: Gathering and Analyzing Qualitative Data
Hilton, Gramercy B

Organizers: Ross L. Matsueda, University of Wisconsin-Madison; William Foote Whyte, Cornell University

Presider: William Foote Whyte, Cornell University

Getting Close by Staying Distant: Field Research on Conversion-Oriented Groups. David F. Gordon, State University of New York-Geneseo

(continued on next page)
Session 148, continued

Doing a Computer-Assisted Intensive Interview Study: Time, Tasks and Problems. Kay Young McChesney, University of Southern California

149. Small Groups II: Social Power
Hilton, Murray Hill A
Organizer: Edward J. Lawler, University of Iowa
Presider: Cecilia Ridgeway, University of Iowa
Power, Legitimacy, and Justification. Henry A. Walker, Larry Rogers, and Morris Zelditch, Jr., Stanford University
The Role of Social Justice and Power in Conflict Situations. Karen A. Hagvetd, Emory University; Karen S. Cook, University of Washington
Power and Bargaining in Authority-Client Relationships. Mary Blegen and Edward J. Lawler, University of Iowa
Strategies of Power Use: A Comparison of Reward and Punishment Power. Linda Molm, Emory University
Discussion: Sheldon Stryker, Indiana University

150. Applying Sociology
Warwick, Surrey
Organizer: Alexander Boros, Kent State University
Presider: Marvin E. Olsen, Michigan State University
Sociology of Business: A Case of Benign Neglect or Professional Traversy. Carolyn Dexter, Pennsylvania State University
A Negotiated Order Approach to Consultation. Richard O'Toole and Anita W. O'Toole, Kent State University

151. Section on Organizations and Occupations. Roundtable Discussions
Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
Organizer: Pamela S. Tolbert, Cornell University
Table 1. Organizational Culture and Organizational Adaption:
The Politics of Organizational Culture. Dan Farrell and James Petersen, Western Michigan University
Organizational Culture and the Dilemmas of Workers' Compensation, Disability and Substance Abuse: An Empirical Analysis. Paul Goldman, University of Oregon

Table 2. Organization/Environment Relations:
Organizational Response to Community Change: Resource Dependency Theory. Katherine Woodard, University of Pittsburgh

Table 3. Professions and Power:
Community Contest and Autonomy within a Profession: The Stratified Sectors of Law. Roberta Karant, State University of New York-Stony Brook
Clans and Hierarchies: The Organization of Law Firms. Pamela Tolbert and Robert Stern, Cornell University
Industrialization of the Practice of Medicine: A Restructuring of Physician Work Patterns. Gloria Engels, University of Southern California

Table 4. Cultural Sources of Organizational Structure
Multinational R&D Joint Ventures: Interpretation and Negotiation in Emerging Systems. Richard Osborn, Wayne State University; Jon Olson, Battelle Memorial Institute; Aubrey Strickstein, Wayne State University
Social Construction of Organizations. Steven Mezias, Stanford University
Operationalizing Institutional Theory: The Case of Formal Organizations. David H. Kamens, Northern Illinois University

Table 5. Organizational Subcultures:
"Bill Killers" and "Freight Hogs": The Effect of Informal Rewards on Worker Productivity. Carol Auster, Franklin and Marshall College
Sources of Workers' Subcultures in Organizations: A Case Study of a Public School Faculty. Mary Matz, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Table 6. Innovations in Organization:
Organizational Aspects of the Relationship between Alternative Work Schedules and the Quality of Work Life. Michele Eays, Northeastern University
Technarchy and Technological Innovation: The Case of "Western Power." Wolf Heydebrand and Gil Peach, New York University

Table 7. Work Values and Attitudes:
Work Values, Job Characteristics and Gender. Cecily C. Neil, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization; William Snizek, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Work and Working in Sociology, Economics and Psychology. Nancy DiTomaso and D. Randall Smith, Rutgers University

Table 8. Historical Changes in Organizations:
Background Data for Organizational Analysis. Curt Tausky, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Studying the NRA. Victor L. Burke, University of Michigan
Economic Sector Shift and National Development: Europe 1500-1800. Benjamin Gorman, University of Florida
Coordinator, Control, and Reconstitution of Broken Ties. Linda Stearns, Louisiana State University; Mark S. Mizruchi, Albert Einstein College of Medicine
Monday, 2:30 p.m.

152. Section on Sociology of Peace and War: Military Personnel as People
Hilton, Murray Hill B
Organizer: Russell R. Dynes, University of Delaware
Presider: David Segal, University of Maryland
U.S. Army Generals: A Social Portrait. Randall Chase and John Wattendorf, United States Military Academy
The Military and the Family as Greedy Institutions: Demands on Family Members. Mady Wechsler Segal, University of Maryland
The Retired Military: Reentry Into the Civilian Labor Force. Franklin C. Pinch, National Defense Headquarters-Ottawa
Soldiers' Perceptions of Conflict Intensity: The Effects of Doctrine and Experience. Barbara Foley Meeker and David R. Segal, University of Maryland

Hilton, Beekman Parlor
Organizer and Presider: Wendy Baldwin, National Institutes of Health
Representative of the Press. Paul Clancy, USA Today Interface. David Jenness, COSSA; David Arnatto, Office of Child Support and Enforcement
Researchers. Linda Waite, Rand Corporation; Tom Espenshade, Urban Institute; Lenore Weitzman, Harvard University

4:30 p.m. Meetings

Reception for Foreign Scholars—Hilton, Presidential Suite
Section on Medical Sociology Business Meeting—Hilton, Mercury Ballroom
Section on Organizations and Occupations Council Meeting—Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon

4:30 p.m. Sessions

Hilton, West Ballroom
Social and psychological processes, including the character of the work place, influence productive behaviors as people age. Illustrative issues to be discussed are: how the organization of firms or industries affects the incentives for people of different ages to remain or leave the work force; how environmental factors facilitate or hinder productive behaviors outside the work place at different ages; how the nature of jobs influences the psychological characteristics of individuals which may, in turn, affect the productive behaviors in which they engage.
Organizer, Presider, and Discussion: Ronald P. Abeles, National Institute on Aging
Work Experience and Psychological Change Through the Life Span. Jaylenn Mortimer, University of Minnesota
Designing Environments for Older People. James N. Morgan, University of Michigan

155. Distinguished Lectureship
Hilton, Beekman Parlor
Presider: George C. Myers, Duke University
Family Change and Demographic Change. John Caldwell, Australian National University
John Caldwell, of the Australian National University, is widely considered one of the world's leading demographers. His interests are often largely sociological. In this lecture he will discuss the links between macro-level demographic changes and micro-level social and psychological behaviors as reflected in the changing family.

156. Sociological Issues in Business and Industry: The New Sociology of Industry
Hilton, Murray Hill A
This session will provide an opportunity to present interesting and important new research on industrial organization and provide a forum for scholars working on issues relating to industrial organization to expand their awareness of the field.
Organizer and Presider: Mitchell P. Koza, University of California-Los Angeles
Theories of Competition in Economics and Sociology. Mitchell Y. Abolafia, Cornell University
Price and Authority in Inter Profit Center Transactions. Robert G. Eccles, Harvard University
Bureaucratization and Debureaucratization in United States Industry. Marshall W. Meyer, University of California-Riverside

(continued on next page)
Discussion: Bill McKelvey, University of California-Los Angeles

157. Professional Workshop. Writing Applications for Federal Funding
Hilton, Bryant
Wendy Baldwin, National Institute for Child Health and Human Development

158. Informal Discussion Roundtables
Hilton, Trianon Ballroom
1. Equity in Homosexual and Heterosexual Couples. Philip Blumstein, Peter Kollock, and Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington
2. Comparing Women’s Movements from Woman Suffrage to Equal Rights. Steven Buechler, University of Wisconsin-Platteville
5. Community Formation Among Soviet Jewish Refugees. Steven J. Gold, Whittier College
6. Canceled.
7. The Impact of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Third Edition, on Sociology: Will DSM-III Go Away if Sociologists Ignore it? Herb Kutchins, California State University-Sacramento; Stuart Kirk, State University of New York-Albany
11. Ambition and Social Structure. Katherine McClelland, Franklin and Marshall College; David Karen, Bryn Mawr College
12. Teaching in a Business School: Some Considerations for Sociologists. Clark Molstad, California State University-San Bernardino
13. Forecasting Future Societies: Appropriate Qualitative and Quantitative Procedures. John Stimson, William Paterson College; Ardyth Stinson, Kean College

159. Social Change in Local Communities: Critical Trends
Hilton, Gramercy B
Organizer and Presider: Diane Barthel, State University of New York-Stony Brook
Alinsky in the 1980s: Two Contemporary Chicago Community Organizations. Donald C. Reitzes, George State University; Dietrich Reitzes, Roosevelt University
Industrial Affiliation and Community Culture: Voting in Seattle. Avery M. Guest, University of Washington
Private Property and Private Government: The Tension Between Individualism and Community in Condominiums. Carol J. Silverman and Stephen E. Barton, University of California-Berkeley
Discussion: William Komblum, City University of New York-Graduate School

160. Comparative Social Systems
Warwick, Surrey
Organizer, Presider, and Discussion: Ann Shola Orloff, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Emergency Relief and Unemployment Insurance in the American States During the Great Depression: A Comparative Analysis. Edwin Amenta and Bruce Carruthers, University of Chicago
Theories of the Welfare State Reconsidered: Discursive Systems and Epochal Transformations of Social Policy in Germany and Australia. Bill Martin and George Steinmetz, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Inventing Modern Industrial Policy: Early French and American Railways. Frank Dobbin, Stanford University
Social Institutions and Political Discourse: Patterns of Public Opinion and Debate in Contemporary Liberal Democracies. Ronald L. Jepperson, Yale University and Stanford University

161. Economy and Society
Hilton, Beekman Parlor
Organizer and Presider: Ivar Berg, University of Pennsylvania
Dueling Sectors: The Role of Service Industries in the Earnings Process of the Dual Economy. Leann M. Tigges, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
Labor Force Composition, Market Concentration, Structural Power and Industrial Productivity. Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, North Carolina State University
Income Determination in Three Internal Labor Markets. Nancy DiTomaso, Rutgers Graduate School of Management
Schooling and Capitalisms: The Effect of Urban Economic Structure on the Value of Education. E.M. Beck, University of Georgia; Glenna S. Colclough, University of Alabama-Huntsville
Monday, 4:30 p.m.

An Exploration into the Relative Shares of Inputs and Outputs of Production: Workers and Owners in Four Industries, 1954-1981. Thomas L. Steiger, University of Illinois-Urbana

Discussion: Ame L. Kalleberg, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

162. Theory: Durkheim Today
Warwick, Essex

Organizers: Peter M. Blau, Columbia University; Jeff Weintraub, University of California-San Diego

Presider: Jeff Weintraub, University of California-San Diego

Durkheim's Theoretical Project and Its Present Significance. Anthony Giddens, Cambridge University

Durkheimian Anthropology and Marxist Sociology. Craig Calhoun, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Rhetoric, Symbol, and Solidarity: A Durkheimian Contribution to Political Sociology. Jeffrey Prager, University of California-Los Angeles

Collective Purpose and Culture: Projects and Potentialities. Guy E. Swanson, University of California-Berkeley

The Sacred Self: Durkheim's Anomaly. Norbert Wiley, University of Illinois-Urbana

163. Section on Sociology of Peace and War. Why the Nuclear Arms Race Doesn't Matter—and What Does!
Hilton, Murray Hill B

Organizer and Presider: Russell R. Dynes, University of Delaware

Panel: The Boston Nuclear Study Group—Charles Derber, Boston College; Gordon Fellman, Brandeis University; William A. Gamson, Boston College; Morris Schwartz, Brandeis University; William Schwartz and Patrick Withen, Boston College

164. Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender. What Future for Feminism?
Hilton, Gramercy A

Organizer: Myra Marx Ferree, University of Connecticut

Presider: Carol Mueller, Harvard University

The Continuity of the American Women's Movement: An Elite-Sustained Cycle. Verna Taylor, Ohio State University

Political Generations and the Contemporary Women's Movement. Beth E. Schneider, University of California-Santa Barbara

Racial Differences in Feminist Consciousness, Karen Daguer

Elizabeth Cady Stanton's "Last Struggle": The Two Spheres Paradigm, Religion and Women's "Superior Morality." Barbara Jacobson, City University of New York-Herbert H. Lehman College; John Kendrick, Bucknell University.

Discussion: Myra Marx Ferree, University of Connecticut; Carol Mueller, Harvard University

165. Section on Medical Sociology. Business Meeting and Awards Ceremony
Hilton, Mercury Ballroom

Presider: William A. Rushing, Vanderbilt University

Presentation of the Medical Sociology Dissertation Award. Virginia Aldige Hiday, North Carolina State University

Presentation by the Dissertation Award Recipient. To be announced

The Contributions of Sol Levine to Medical Sociology. Howard G. Freeman, University of California-Los Angeles

Presentation of the Leo G. Reeder Award for Distinguished Scholarship in Medical Sociology to Sol Levine. William A. Rushing, Vanderbilt University

The Changing Medical Sociology Terrain. Sol Levine, Boston University

166. Honors Program Roundtable Discussions
Hilton, Le Petit Trianon

Organizer: Jeffrey M. Clair, Louisiana State University

Table 1. The Political Economy:
Presider: J. Matthew Kessler, Elizabeth Town College
The Political Economy of Racism in a Working Class Community. J. Matthew Kessler, Elizabeth Town College

Toward a Political Economy of Crime and Deviance. Peggy Grimes, Yale University


The Changing Shape of Strikes in the Post-War Era. Robert L. Johnston, University of Louisville

Women's Articulation into the "New International Division of Labor": A Look at the Indian Case. Jayati Lal, Cornell University

Table 2. Work and Study in the Sociology of Science:
Presider: Joan M. Morris, Louisiana State University

Graduate Study in the Sociology of Science, Technology, and Public Policy. Joan M. Morris, Louisiana State University

Social Impact Assessment and Technology Choice. Steve Rayner, Oak Ridge National Laboratory

A Typology of Technical Systems. Wesley Shrum, Louisiana State University

Scientific Expertise in Political Decision Making Contexts: Accounts of Acid Rain in Different Settings. Stephen Zehr, Indiana University

Table 3. Social Psychology: Gender, Stigma, and Social Control:
Presider: Camille Wright Miller, University of Virginia

Forecasting: An Extension of Schur's Labeling Women Deviant. Camille Wright Miller, University of Virginia

Further Explanation of Labeling Theory: Native American Women. Karen Baird-olson, University of New Mexico

The Effects of Labeling Women on the Therapy Process. Gloria Hamilton, Indiana University and Purdue-Columbus


Table 4. Qualitative Methodology and Analysis:
Presider: Jeff S. Lucas, Cornell University

(continued on next page)
Monday, 4:30 p.m.

Session 166, continued

Threats to Drawing Inferences from Qualitative Data. Stephen Caldwell, Cornell University
The Grounded Theory: Misunderstandings and Applications. Kathy Charmaz, Sonoma State University
Quality and Quantity: Triangulated Research Strategies. Jeffrey M. Clair, Louisiana State University
Toward a Methodological Logic of the Uses of Urban Ethnography in Macro Social Inquiry. Ted Manley, Louisiana State University

Table 5. Sociology of Sex and Gender:
Presider: Ann Kunzze, University of Maryland-Eastern Shore
Adolescent Gender Role Socialization. Ann Kunzze, University of Maryland-Eastern Shore
Changing Gender Roles and Women's Volunteerism. Norah Peters Dempsey, Bryn Mawr College
Sex Type Behavior in Typical and Atypical Boys. Howard Rebach, University of Maryland-Eastern Shore
Sex Type Behavior in Typical and Atypical Girls. Kathryn Williams, State University of New York-Stony Brook

Table 6. Social Change and the Family:
Presider: Imelda Pagtolun-an, Xavier University-Philippines and Virginia Tech University
Parental Underinvestment: An Emerging Sociological Phenomena. Imelda Pagtolun-an, Xavier University-Philippines and Virginia Tech University
Changing Family Structure and Intergenerational Influence. Alan C. Acock, Louisiana State University
Shifting Patterns of Household Location. Robert Boyd, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
Status Enhancement During Pregnancy. Marie Lou Bautista, Virginia Tech University

Table 7. The Sociology of Values:
Presider: John A. Durante, Ingham Intermediate School
What is the Sociology of Values? John A. Durante, Ingham Intermediate School
Values, Opinions, and Identity. Earl Babbie, Mill Valley, CA
Communicating Values in Graduate Schools. Jeff Deenen, Northern Telecommunications Corporation.

6:30 p.m. Other Groups

Section on Criminology Latin American Scholar Award Lecture (Eugenio Raul Zaffaroni, National University of Buenos Aires) and Reception—Hilton, Trianon Ballroom
Section on Medical Sociology Reception—Hilton, Mercury Ballroom
Section on Organizations and Occupations Reception—Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon
Section on Sociology of Peace and War Reception—Hilton, Murray Hill B
Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender Reception—Hilton, Gramercy A
Section on Theoretical Sociology Reception—Hilton, Beekman Parlor
Section on Undergraduate Education Reception—Hilton, Room 517
International Sociological Association Research Committee on Disasters Panel Discussion and Business Meeting—Hilton, Morgan
International Visual Sociology Association session on "Ethics in Visual Research: Defining the Problem" (Timothy Jon Curry)—Hilton, Gramercy B
“Medical Sociology Dissertations in Progress” (Adele Clarke and Jane McLeod)—Hilton, Murray Hill A
National Council of State Sociological Associations—Hilton, Bryant
Radical Caucus Reception—Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
Sociologists Gay Caucus—Hilton, Sutton Parlor North
Sociologists in Business Reception and Business Meeting—Hilton, Room 529

8:30 p.m. Sessions

167. PLENARY SESSION. SOCIOLOGICAL LIVES IN CHANGING SOCIAL STRUCTURES II
Hilton, East Ballroom
Following the format of Plenary Session I, yet another distinguished moderator will introduce four more sociologists from still different backgrounds. They, too, will reflect on the theme and on the future of sociology, emphasizing their own intellectual development rather than scholarly achievement, although they have been encouraged to make use of illustrative autobiographical materials.
Moderator: Charles V. Willie, Harvard University
Speakers: Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., University of Washington
Theda Skocpol, Harvard University
Alice S. Rossi, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Rosabeth Moss Kanter, Yale University
Tuesday, September 2

8:30 a.m. Meetings

Committee on Problems of the Discipline—Hilton, Room 540
Committee on the Fund for the Advancement of the Profession—Hilton, Room 534
Regional and State Sociological Association Officers—Hilton, Room 537
Section on Sociological Practice Council Meeting—Hilton, Sutton Parlor North

8:30 a.m. Sessions

168. Thematic Session. Social Structure and Changing Patterns of Human Health and Survival
Hilton, West Ballroom

Medical technology and changes in behavior and values have contributed to dramatic changes in fertility patterns, health, and survival. This session will explore these changes and how the demographic consequences pose new challenges for social organization and patterns of living.
Organizer: David Mechanic, Rutgers University
Presider: Sol Levine, Boston University
Fertility, Mortality and Changes in Family Structure. Jane Menken, Princeton University; Susan Cotts Watkins, University of Pennsylvania
Changing Social Structures and Patterns of Infant Death. Steven Gortmaker, Harvard School of Public Health
Long-Term Health Implications of Adolescent Child-Bearing. J. Brooks Gunn, Educational Testing Service; Frank F. Furstenberg, Jr., University of Pennsylvania
Social Stratification and Patterns of Morbidity. Diana Dutton, Stanford Medical School

169. Sociological Issues in Business and Industry. Corporate Public Involvement
Hilton, Beekman Parlor

This session will examine the involvement of corporations in the social and political affairs of the community and the nation. Presentations may focus on corporate philanthropic programs, political action committees, corporate public affairs offices, business lobbying, and the involvement of company managers in social and political affairs outside the corporation.
Organizer and Presider: Michael Useem, Boston University
Corporate Public Involvement: Performance or Process? Stanley G. Karson, American Council of Life Insurance and Health Insurance Association of America
Contributions to Charity: Nothing More than a Marketing Strategy? Joseph Galaskiewicz, University of Minnesota

106. Short Course. Leading Edges in Social Theory (continued)
Hilton, Bryant
Dean Gerstein, National Academy of Sciences
David Sciuilli, Georgetown University

170. Cancelled.

171. Special Research Funding Session. The Foundations and Social Science Research
Hilton, Gramercy B

In recent years private foundation support of sociology as a discipline has not been common. Rather, sociologists have been sought out by foundations when their knowledge and skills seemed germane to problems the foundations are interested in. Following an overview of the utilization of social science by private foundations and an account of an important recent instance, panelists will comment on the uses made by individual foundations.
Organizer and Presider: Robert Parke, National Cancer Institute
The Foundations and Social Science Research. Francis X. Sutton, Social Science Research Council
Disinterested Expertise: Ford Foundation Support for Population Research in India and Bangladesh, 1959-1981. Kathleen D. McCarthy, City University of New York-Graduate Center
Panel: Charles Z. Hamilton, Ford Foundation; Michael S. Teitelbaum, Alfred P. Sloan Foundation; Peter E. de Janosi, Russell Sage Foundation

Hilton, Murray Hill B
Moderator: Charles Kadushin, City University of New York-Graduate Center
What Authors Need to Know about Electronic Publishing. Carolyn Mullins, Virginia Polytechnic Institute

173. Teaching Workshop. Teaching Sociology of Gender
Hilton, Murray Hill A
Constance Nathanson, University of Pennsylvania
Janet Zollinger Giele, Brandeis University
174. Informal Discussion Roundtables
Hilton, Trianon Ballroom
2. Health, Happiness and Gender: Marriage East and West. Leonard Cargan, Wright State University; Shotaro Hamura, Okayama University of Science; June E.G. Meitz, Arizona State University
3. Courtship Violence Among College Students. Jeffrey Chin, Le Moyne College
5. Agency and Action in Anthony Giddens’ Structuration Theory. Doyle P. Johnson, University of South Florida
6. Diagnoses of Our Time. Peter Kivisto, Augustana College
7. Responses to Boring Work. Clark Molstad, California State University-San Bernardino
8. Improving Sociological Practice. Stephen J. Morewitz, American Dietetic Association; Gary Williams, Argonne National Laboratory
10. Workplace Discrimination Against Women in Australia and the United States. Chloe Refshauge, University of Sydney; Regina H. Kenen, Trenton State College
11. Childhood Social Experiences and Adult Mental Health: Toward a Social-Psychanalytic Epidemiology. Judith A. Richman and Joseph A. Flaherty, University of Illinois-Chicago
14. In and Out of the Patient Role: Altercasting Young Adults Chronically Mentally III. Rosa Morello, University of Maryland

175. Special Session. Sexual Harassment and the Profession: What Do We Know?
(co-sponsored by ASA Committee on Status of Women and Committee on Professional Ethics)
Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon
Organizers: Marlaine E. Lockheed, World Bank and Educational Testing Service; Gregg E. Thomson, University of California-Berkeley
Presider: Marlaine E. Lockheed, World Bank and Educational Testing Service
The Emergence of Sexual Harassment as a Social Problem. Eileen Lunford Weeks, University of Georgia
Sociology and Sexual Harassment in College and University Settings. Gregg E. Thomson, University of California-Berkeley
Workplace Gender Proportions and Sexual Harassment. Robin M. Lloyd, University of California-Santa Barbara
Discussion: Phyllis Franklin, Modern Language Association

176. Development, Dependency and the World System: Political Issues
Warwick, Oxford
Organizers: J. Michael Armer, Florida State University; Susan Eckstein, Boston University
Presider: Susan Eckstein, Boston University
Democratic Instability in Semi-Peripheral Countries: The Portuguese Case. Kathleen Schwartzman, University of Arizona
Nation-State and World System: Bridging the Gap to Explain Development Policies in Mexico, Brazil, South Korea and Taiwan. Gary Gereffi and Stephen Peters, Duke University
Discussion: Robert Kaufman and Robert H. Wood, Rutgers University

177. Gender Inequality and Labor Markets
Warwick, Surrey
Organizer and Presider: James N. Baron, Stanford University
The Sex Typing of Aspirations and Occupations: Instability During the Careers of Youth Women. Jerry A. Jacobs, University of Pennsylvania
Comparable Worth and Occupational Labor Market Explanations of Occupational Earnings Differentials. Toby L. Parcel, Steven Cuvelier, and Jenny Zorn, Ohio State University; Charles W. Mueller, University of Iowa
Women’s Job Mobility Within Firms. Richard R. Peterson, New York University
Discussion: Barbara F. Reskin, University of Illinois

178. Section on Asia and Asian America. Roundtables
Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
Table 1. The Structure of Asian Communities in America: Presider: Susan Takata, University of Wisconsin-Parkside
The Structure of Class: Marxist Analyses and the Asian Community. Dana Takagi, University of California-Santa Barbara
Prejudice and Vietnamese Refugees. Alden E. Roberts, Texas Tech University

Correlates of Schisms in Ethnic Churches: The Case of Korean American Churches. Eui-Hang Shin, University of South Carolina; Hyung Park, University of Chicago

Table 2. Social Change: Contrasting Mainland China and Taiwan:
Presider: Yung-mei Tsai, Texas Tech University
Industrialization, Urbanization and Social Structural Transformation in Taiwan: A Macro-Historical Analysis. Hsin-Huang Michael Hsiao, National Taiwan University and Academia Sinica; Yung-mei Tsai, Texas Tech University
The Process of Status Attainment in Urban China. Xie Wen, Columbia University; Nan Lin, State University of New York-Albany
On the Changes of Household Composition in Taiwan. Kuang-jang Chen, Academia Sinica
Socio-economic Ramifications of the "One Child Policy in China." Lawrence Hong, California State University-Los Angeles

Table 3. Quality of Life and Life Satisfaction of Asians and Asians in America:
Presider: Proshanta Nandi, Sangamon State University
Occupation and Family Stability Among Kerala Immigrants. T. Mathai Thomas, University of Bridgeport
The Loss That Has No Name: Social Womanhood of Migrant Wives in International Marriages. Anne E. Imamura, University of Maryland
Quality of Life in Tianjin, China: Some Preliminary Results. Ling Wang, State University of New York-Albany; Yun-kang Pan and Guo-hua Yuan, Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences

179. Section on Social Psychology. 1986 Cooley-Mead Award Presentation
Hilton, Mercury Ballroom
Organizer: Thomas F. Pettigrew, University of California-Santa Cruz
Presider: Roberta Simmons, University of Minnesota
Introduction. David Heise, Indiana University
Revitalization of Symbolic Interactionism. Sheldon Stryker, Indiana University

180. Section on Sociology of the Family. Work and Family Life
Warwick, Warwick
Organizer and Presider: Alexa Albert, University of Rhode Island
Economic Stress, Family Coping, and Mental Health. Patricia Voydanoff and Brenda W. Donnelly, University of Dayton
The Division of Labor at Home. Catherine E. Ross, University of Illinois-Urbana
Wife’s Employment and Quality of Marriage. William W. Philliber, State University of New York-New Paltz; Dana V. Hiller, University of Cincinnati
Discussion: Jane C. Hood, University of New Mexico

9:30 a.m. Meetings
Section on Sociological Practice Business Meeting—Hilton, Sutton Parlor North

10:30 a.m. Meetings

AWARDS CEREMONY AND ASA BUSINESS MEETING
Hilton, West Ballroom
Awards Ceremony
Presider: Allen Grimshaw, Chair, ASA Committee on Awards Policy
Common Wealth Award:
Recipient: To be announced
Presenter: David A. McClung for the Bank of Delaware
DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award:
Recipient: James E. Blackwell, University of Massachusetts-Boston
Presenter: Elizabeth Higginbotham for the DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award Selection Committee
Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology:
Recipient: Conrad Taeuber, Georgetown University
Presenter: Albert E. Gollin for the Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology Award Selection Committee
Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award:
Recipient: To be announced
Presenter: Teresa A. Sullivan for the Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award Selection Committee
Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award:
Recipient: To be announced
Presenter: Rita J. Simon for the Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award Selection Committee
Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award:
Recipient: Edward Shils, University of Chicago
Presenter: Rita J. Simon for the Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Selection Committee
Annual Business Meeting of the American Sociological Association
Presider: Matilda White Riley, ASA President
Report of the President. Matilda White Riley, National Institute on Aging
Report of the Secretary. Theodore Caplow, University of Virginia
Report of the Executive Officer. William V. D’Antonio, American Sociological Association
Members’ Resolutions
Installation of 1987 President Melvin L. Kohn
Tuesday, 12:30 p.m.

12:30 p.m. Meetings

Committee on Committees (to 6:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 529
1986 Program Committee—Hilton, Room 548
Rose Monograph Series Editorial Board—Hilton, Room 543
Section on Marxist Sociology Business Meeting—Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
Section on Sociology of the Family Council Meeting—Warwick, Warwick
Social Psychology Quarterly Editorial Board—Hilton, Room 543
Sociological Theory Editorial Board—Hilton, Room 513
Teaching Sociology Editorial Board—Warwick, Kent

12:30 p.m. Sessions

181. Luncheon Roundtable Discussions
Hilton, Trianon Ballroom
44. Individuals Making a Difference
Earl Babbie, Mill Valley, CA
45. Technology in Society
Susan Cozzens, National Science Foundation; Wesley Shrum, Louisiana State University
46. Youth and the Secondary Labor Market: Trap or Opportunity
Valerie K. Oppenheimer, University of California-Los Angeles
47. Fundamentalism: Sex Roles and Women’s Rights in the Middle East
Shahin Gerami, Southwest Missouri State University
48. Crisis in Southern Africa: Social, Economic, and Political Transitions
Walter R. Allen, University of Michigan
49. Are White Ethnic Groups in Flux in the United States?
Stanley Lieberson, University of California-Berkeley
50. The Interface Between Sociology and Social Epidemiology
John B. McKinlay, Cambridge Research Center
51. Marital Status Trends Among the Elderly
George C. Myers, Duke University
52. Theoretical Approaches to Marital Disruption
Margaret Mooney Marini, Vanderbilt University
53. Culture as Cultivation
Eugene Rochberg-Halton, University of Tübingen and University of Notre Dame
54. Romanticism and Sociology
Dmitri N. Shalin, Southern Illinois University
55. Stress and Emotion
Peggy Thoits, Princeton University
56. The Role of Sociology: Jury Selection
Holly G. Van Leuven, Libner, Van Leuven and Kortering, P.C.
57. Gender and Caregiving: Patterns, Problems, and Results of Male vs. Female Care of Aged
Rosalie F. Young, Wayne State University; Eva Kahana, Case Western Reserve University
58. Measurement Issues and Insights from Multiple Indicator Models
Herbert L. Costner, University of Washington

Hilton, Beekman Parlor
Five years ago, it was generally believed in the insurance industry that private long term care insurance was not a viable product. Recently, however, a number of major companies have announced that they will begin marketing such policies on an experimental basis and social scientists have been highly influential in bringing about this change of perspective.
Organizer: Pamela Doty, Department of Health and Human Services-Health Care Financing Administration
The Role of Social Science: Bringing a "Blue Sky" Idea Down to Earth. Mark Mainers, National Center for Health Services Research
The Politics of Private Long Term Care Insurance. Pamela Doty, Department of Health and Human Services-Health Care Financing Administration
Modeling the Market: Projections of Use and Affordability of Private Long Term Care Insurance. Joshua Wiener, Brookings Institution

183. Special Research Funding Session. Federal Programs
Hilton, Gramercy B
Organizers: Kathleen Bond, National Institute on Aging; Coralie Farley, Fogarty International Center-NIH
This is one of three sessions (183, 195, 208) providing opportunities to learn about federal agency research funding available to sociologists. The first hour will consist of agency presentations and the second hour will provide time for attendees to talk to agency representatives one-on-one.
The following agencies will be represented at this session:
Katrina W. Johnson, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; Virginia Cain, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development; Ronald Abeles, National Institute on Aging; Joy Schutterbrandt, National Institute of Mental Health; Frank M. Tims, National Institute of Drug Abuse; Albert Pawlowski, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

184. Poster Session I
Hilton, Gramercy A
Poster sessions provide a unique opportunity for personal and informal conversations with colleagues about their research.
1. Using Computer Simulation to Test Social Theory. Chanoch Jacobsen, Israel Institute of Technology; Richard Bronson, Fairleigh Dickinson University
2. Closing the Gender Gap in Healthcare Management: A Comparison of Early Careers of Three Recent Cohorts. Peter A. Weil, American College of Healthcare Executives


7. Forthcoming Data from the National Survey of Families and Households. Larry Bumpass, University of Wisconsin-Madison


185. Education and the State
   Hilton, Murray Hill B
   Organizer and Presider: Charles E. Bidwell, University of Chicago
   The Expansion of Education and the Decline of Mass Political Participation. David H. Kamens, Northern Illinois University
   The Timing of National Education: Nineteenth Century Europe. David Strang and Yasemin Soysal, Stanford University
   Town versus Countryside and Systems of Common Schooling. John G. Richardson, Western Washington University
   State, Class and Education Reform. Emma Porio, University of Hawaii-Honolulu
   Discussion: Richard Rubinson, Florida State University

186. Women and Work
   Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon
   Organizers and Presiders: Margaret L. Andersen, University of Delaware; Charles M. Bonjean, University of Texas-Austin
   Gender Inequality Within Minority Groups in the Labor Market: Issues of Gender, Race, and Class. Elizabeth Almquist, North Texas State University
   Women and Advancement: Possibilities and Limits of the Comparable Worth Movement. Linda M. Blum, University of California-Berkeley
   Social Movement, Class, Gender, and the Separate Spheres Question: Organizational Support for Workers' Family Obligations. Patricia Yancey Martin, Florida State University; Sandra Seymour, Myrna Courage, and Karolyn Godbey, University of Florida; Richard Tate, Florida State University
   Supervisors as Gatekeepers: Supervisors' Role in the Sex Segregation of Jobs. Irene Padavic, University of Michigan; Barbara F. Reskin, University of Illinois-Urbana
   Discussion: Beth Schneider, University of California-Santa Barbara; Glenna Spitze, State University of New York-Albany

187. The Changing Political Economy of New York City and the New York Region
   Hilton, Sutton Parlor North
   Organizer: Sharon Zukin, City University of New York-Brooklyn College
   Presider: Ivan Szelenyi, City University of New York-Graduate Center
   Land-Use Conflicts in New York City. Norman Fainstein, New School for Social Research; Susan Fainstein, Rutgers University
   The Gentrification of Harlem. Neil Smith, Columbia University
   Reprivatization of Low-Income Housing in Brownsville. Sharon Zukin, City University of New York-Brooklyn College
   New Immigrants in the City's Changing Labor Force. Roger Waldinger, City University of New York
   Old Political Machines, New Ethnic and Racial Minorities. Philip Kasinitz, New York University
   Legitimation in the Post-Crisis City: Politics at the Community Level. Robert Pecorara, St. John's University
   Times Square and the Politics of Redevelopment. William Kornblum, City University of New York-Graduate Center
   Deindustrialization of the New York Region. Michael Schwartz, State University of New York-Stony Brook
   Economic Structure of New York State. Glenn Yago, State University of New York-Stony Brook

188. Section on Asia and Asian America. The Asian American Myth
   Hilton, Murray Hill A
   Organizer: William T. Liu, University of Illinois-Chicago
   Presider: Ashakant Nimbark, Dowling College
   The "Success" Image of Asian Americans: Its Validity, Practical and Theoretical Implications. Won Moo Hur and Kwang Chung Kim, Western Illinois University
   Unequal Earnings Among Whites and Asian Americans in California. Sen-Yuan Wu and Jin-Yi Chen, State University of New York-Stony Brook
   The Education of Asian Americans: Evidence from the 1980 Census. Herbert R. Barringer and David T. Takeuchi, University of Hawaii; Peter Smith, East-West Population Institute
   Asian American Families: Strategies of Domestic Groups in Migration. William T. Liu, Elena S.H. Yu, and Marilyn Fernandez, University of Illinois-Chicago
   A Comparative Analysis of Chinese Migration to the United States and Southeast Asia: 1800-1940. Sharon Mengchee Lee, Cornell University
   Discussion: Tetsuden Kashima, University of Washington
Tuesday, 12:30 p.m.

189. Section on Social Psychology. Unifying Social Psychology
   Hilton, Mercury Ballroom
   Organizer and President: Thomas F. Pettigrew, University of California-Santa Cruz
   Interdisciplinary Social Psychology: Prospects and Problems. Carl W. Backman, University of Nevada-Reno

12:30 p.m. Other Groups

American Journal of Sociology Editorial Board Meeting—Hilton, Green Room

1:30 p.m. Meetings

Section on Sociology of the Family Business Meeting—Warwick, Warwick

1:30 p.m. Sessions

190. Section on Marxist Sociology. Roundtables
   Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
   Organizers: Judy Aulette, University of Arizona; James A. Geschwender, State University of New York-Binghamton
   Table 1. Theories of the State:
   Regulation and Marxist Theories of the State. Donald Clelland, University of Tennessee
   Toward a Feminist Theory of the State. Kuniko Fujita, Michigan State University
   The State, Ideology, and Violence Toward Women. Susan Caringella-MacDonald, Western Michigan University
   Table 2. The State and the Economy:
   Beyond Conventional Wisdom: Interdependence in Mid-Nineteenth Century Working Class Families. Carole Turbin, State University of New York-Empire State College
   The State, Class, and Capital Accumulation: Limitations of the Autonomy Problematic. Howard Brill and Haldun Gulalp, State University of New York-Binghamton
   Table 3. Race, Gender and the School System:
   The Structure of Opportunity and Adolescent Females' Achievement Attitude and Behaviors: Good Girls Always Get Good Grades. Roslyn Arlin Mickelson, University of North Carolina
   Activist Ethnography: The Search to Understand and Change the School's Differential Treatment of Black Parents—Race and Class Variables Considered. Susan Stern, City University of New York-Graduate Center
   Table 4. Organized Labor and the Labor Process:
   Quality of Work Life: Rationalization or Humanization. James Rinehart, University of Western Ontario
   Manufacturing Consent Reconsidered. Seymour Faber, University of Windsor
   Table 5. The Economic Crisis:
   Homelessness and Hunger in the Sunbelt. Judy Aulette, University of Arizona
   Reaganaomics: An Analysis of State Sponsored Profitability in an Era of Economic Decline. Tom Bonomo, Bloomsburg University
   Table 6. The Political Process:
   Groping for Structures: Class and Politics in Minority Communities. Dana Takagi, University of California-Santa Barbara
   Democracy, Liberalism and Freedom: A Marxist Analysis. Ahmad Azim, University of Calgary
   Table 7. Methodology and Historical Analysis:
   On the Identification of Modes of Production. James W. Russell, Lewis and Clark College
   Marx's Concept of Social Scientific Method. Charles McKelvey, Clemson University
   Table 8. Beyond the Labor Process:
   Beyond the 9 to 5: The Liberation of Time. William Di Fazio, St. Johns University
   Table 9. Class Struggle:
   Crisis without Class Struggle: A Critique of One Dimensional Crisis. Eric Lichten, Long Island University
   Class Struggle in South Africa: The Role of the Contemporary Trade Union Movement. Martin Murray, State University of New York-Binghamton
   Table 10. Political Practice:
   The Old Left: An Assessment. Richard P. Baker, Boise State University
   Marxist Criminology in Canada toward Linking Theory with Practice. Walter S. De Keseredy, York University
   Table 11. Political Economy of Demographic Processes:
   Gender and the Political Economy of Fertility: The Case of the Post-World War II Boomers. Virginia Powell, Michigan State University
   Rethinking the Relationship Between Economy, Family, and Sexual Inequality: The Case of Black Female Headed Families in the U.S. Martha E. Gimenez, University of Colorado
   Table 12. Popular Culture:
   Changing Popular Views on the Need for Intellectual Stimulation of Young Children: What Motivates the Drive for Smarter Babies and What are its Educational Implications? Julia Wrigley, University of California-Los Angeles
   Material Interests and the Structure of Political Thinking. Joey Sprague, University of Kansas
191. Thematic Session. Social Structures, Gender, and the Extended Life Course
Hilton, West Ballroom
This session extends the general theme of "Social Structures and Human Lives" to a consideration of the societal and personal consequences of increased life expectancy. An expanding population of older people, most of whom will be widowed women, has profound implications for such institutional spheres as the family, the polity, the economy, and the health care system. In turn, secular trends in societal subsystems have affected the size, composition, and longevity of older age strata.
Organizer and Presider: Beth B. Hess, County College of Morris
Age, Sex, and Social Responsibility: Demographic Concerns. Samuel H. Preston, University of Pennsylvania
Sex Differentials in Mortality: What the Future Holds. Constance Nathanson, Johns Hopkins University
Consequences of Gender Differentials in Life Expectancy of Black and Hispanic Americans. Kyriakos S. Markides, University of Texas-Galveston
Economic Issues Facing a Growing Population of Older Women. Marilyn Moon, American Association of Retired Persons
Gender, Public Policy, and the Very Old. Carroll L. Estes, University of California-San Francisco

192. Distinguished Lectureship
Hilton, Mercury Ballroom
Presider: David L. Featherman, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Nature of Life-Span Development: Potentials and Limits. Paul B. Baltes, Max Planck Institute for Human Development and Education
Paul Baltes, currently a top officer of the Max Planck Institute in Berlin, is a leading authority in lifespan psychology. He collaborates with sociologists, and his series on lifespan development, edited with Orville G. Brim, Jr., is widely known in sociological circles.

193. Sociological Issues in Business and Industry. Older Workers in the 80s and Beyond
Hilton, Beekman Parlor
A great paradox of our times is the dramatic increase in longevity coupled with the tendency for healthy and competent people to leave the labor force at earlier ages. Because a substantial proportion of adult lifetime is now spent in retirement, a basic societal issue arises: Can increasing numbers of capable and highly motivated people live in a society which offers them few meaningful roles? The panel will explore aspects of this emerging issue.
Organizer and Presider: John W. Riley, Jr., Consulting Sociologist
Panel: Peter Libassi, Travelers Insurance Companies
Cynthia Taeuber, U.S. Bureau of the Census
Bernice Neugarten, Northwestern University
Alan Pifer, Carnegie Corporation of New York
Melissa A. Hardy, Florida State University
Lawrence Smedley, AFL-CIO

Hilton, Morgan
Ronald Schoenberg, National Institute of Mental Health
This seminar will acquaint its attendees with a generalized view of latent variable models, using a "conditional probability function" approach. The discussion will include specification, estimation, as well as interpretation of such models. Those attending with some graduate level background in statistical methods will get more out of this course than those without.

195. Special Research Funding Session. Federal Programs
Hilton, Gramercy B
Organizers: Coralie Farrae, Forgarty International Center-NIH; Kathleen Bond, National Institute on Aging
This is one of three sessions (183, 195, 208) providing opportunities to learn about federal agency research funding available to sociologists. The first hour will consist of agency presentations and the second hour will provide time for attendees to talk to agency representatives one-on-one.

Julius Pellegrino, National Center for Health Services Research and Health Technology Assessment; Doris Bloch, Division of Nursing, Health Resources and Services Administration; John Mather and Peter Goldschmidt, Veterans Administration; Marian Gornick, Health Care Financing Administration; James Lipton and Patricia S. Bryant, National Institute of Dental Research; Robert Parke, National Cancer Institute.
196. Professional Workshop. How to Use Your Personal Computer to Search Sociological Abstracts (to 5:30 p.m.)

Hilton, Room 517

Sydney Meredith, Sociological Abstracts, Inc.

The three-hour workshop provides guidance to end users who want to consider doing their own literature searches of SA and other online databases. Database techniques emphasized include information on (1) key equipment needed to access databases, (2) accessing the telecommunications networks and logging on, (3) developing and modifying a search strategy, (4) new developments, features, and products specific to SA, (5) key commands used for the system, and (6) a few of the other databases you may wish to search. In this workshop, BRS After Dark and BRKTHRU access services are used, and participants will experience searching through hands-on practice.

197. Poster Session II

Hilton, Gramercy A

Poster Sessions provide a unique opportunity for personal and informal conversations with colleagues about their research.

1. Health Care of Hispanic Subpopulations. Claudia L. Schur, Amy B. Bernstein, and Marc L. Berk, National Center for Health Services Research


3. Labor-Force Participation of Married Women Following the First Birth: Effects of the Prebirth Work Experience. Theodore N. Greenstein, University of Texas-Arlington

4. Hospital Use Among the Oldest Old. Mary Moien, National Center for Health Statistics

5. The U.S. Prison Population: Analysis of Trends and Policies. Charles L. Cappell, University of Virginia


7. The Same-Sex Transmission of Parental Occupation Characteristics to Sons and Daughters: Another Test of the Linkage Hypothesis. John W. McKeon, Walsh College; Lloyd B. Lueptow, University of Akron

8. Aging, Gender and Health: The Norwood-Montefiore Aging Study. Howard R. Kelman and Cynthia Thomas, Montefiore Medical Center and Albert Einstein College of Medicine

9. Methodological Problems in International Comparison of Hospital Data. Lola Jean Kozak, National Center for Health Statistics

198. Sociology of Disasters: Empirical Cases

Hilton, Sutton Parlor North

Organizer and Presider: Dennis S. Mileti, Colorado State University

Homeowner Involvement in Flood Mitigation. Shirley Laska, University of New Orleans

Unmet Needs of Disaster Victims. Barbara Farhar-Pilgrim, Colorado State University

Social Aspects of Recent California Earthquake Predictions. James Goltz, Southern California Earthquake Preparedness Project

Local and National Media Coverage of Disaster: A Content Analysis of the Print Media's Treatment of Disaster Myths. Dennis Wenger and Barbara F. Friedman, University of Delaware

Convergence Behavior and Risk Perceptions at Mount St. Helens. John H. Sorensen, Oak Ridge National Laboratory; Barbara Vogt, University of Tennessee-Knoxville

Discussion: David F. Gilleipsie, Washington University-St. Louis

199. Family Structure and Quality of Life

Warwick, Surrey

Organizers: Regina'd Clark, Claremont, CA; Barrie Thorne, Michigan State University

Presider: Walter R. Allen, University of Michigan

Household Survival in the Face of Poverty in Salvador, Brazil: Towards an Integrated Model of Household Activities. William P. Norris, Oberlin College

Parenting Status and Psychological Well-Being: Social Integration, Social Support and Stress. Debra Umberger, University of Michigan; Walter R. Gove, Vanderbilt University

Changes in Social Networks with the Birth of the First Child. Nancy L. Marshall, Wellesley College

The Family Environments of Victim Runaways. Arlene McCormack, University of Lowell; Mark-David Janus, University of Connecticut; Ann W. Burgess, University of Pennsylvania

Discussion: Regina'd Clark, Claremont, CA

200. Comparative Political Development: Participation and Legitimacy

Warwick, Oxford

Organizers: Craig Jenkins, Ohio State University; Carlos H. Waisman, University of California-San Diego

Presider: Carlos H. Waisman, University of California-San Diego

British Rule in Northern Ireland: Problems of Order and Legitimacy. Ronald Weitzer, University of California-Berkeley

Keeping the LDP on a Tight Reign: Japan's New Middle Class and Voter Rationality under a Dominant Party Regime. Ikuo Kabashima, University of Tsukuba; Jeffrey Broadbent, University of Michigan

The Coming Crisis of Cuban Socialism: An Unanticipated Consequence of the Revolution's Accomplishments. Susan Eckstein, Boston University

Elite Settlements. Michael G. Burton, Loyola College in Maryland; John Higley, University of Texas-Austin

Economic Crisis and Legitimacy: The Transition to Democracy in Latin America. Carlos H. Waisman, University of California-San Diego
201. Section on Marxist Sociology. Issues of Class Analysis
Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon
Organizers and Presiders: Walda Katz Fishman, Howard University; Val Burr, University of Oregon
The Material Basis of Working Class Disunity: An Analysis of the Effects of Unemployment Upon Ideological Divisions Among French Workers in the 1880s. George Steinmetz, University of Wisconsin-Madison
State, Party and Ideology: Class Formation and the Agrarian Revolt, 1890-1900. Scott G. McNall, University of Kansas
Women in the Public Sector: The Contradictory Implications of a Comparable Worth Policy. Martha Ecker, State University of New York-Purchase
The “Naïve” and the “Unwashed”: The Challenge of the Jackson Campaign at the Democratic National Convention. Robert G. Newby, Wayne State University; Ron Walters, Howard University
How to Study Class Consciousness...And Why We Should. Bertell Ollman, New York University
Discussion: Martha E. Gimenez, University of Colorado

202. Section on Social Psychology. Refereed Roundtables
Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
Organizer: Karen A. Cook, University of Washington (2:30-3:20 p.m.)
1. Teaching Qualitative Methods. Sherryl Kleinman, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
2. A Social Action Critique of Rational Choice Theory. Edward J. Lawler, University of Iowa
3. The Sociology of Motivation. Jonathan Turner, University of California-Riverside
6. Legitimacy, Gender and Sources of Performance Evaluation. Barbara C. Iardi, University of Rochester; Anne McMahon, Youngstown State University

203. Section on Sociological Practice. The New Sociology: Directions for Sociological Practitioners
Hilton, Murray Hill B
Organizer and Presider: Joseph P. Morrissey, New York State Office of Mental Health
Panel: Joseph P. Morrissey, Sociological Practice Section; Elizabeth J. Clark, Clinical Sociology Association; Mark Lutcovich, Society for Applied Sociology; Jan M. Fritz, ASA Sociological Practice Committee

204. Section on Sociology of the Family. Spousal Violence
Warwick, Warwick
Organizer and Presider: Richard J. Gelles, University of Rhode Island
A Test of the Social Learning and Stress Models of Family Violence. Debra Kalmuss, Columbia University; Judith A. Selzer, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Police Response to Domestic Violence in Two Urban Police Districts, Part II. Richard K. Caputo and Conrad Kozak, United Charities of Chicago
Factors in Wife Battering. Laura Kane, Adams Community Mental Health Center; John B. Cooney, Research Evaluation and Development; Pamela Hewitt Loy, University of Northern Colorado
Discussion: Murray A. Straus, University of New Hampshire

3:30 p.m. Meetings
Section on Asia and Asian America Business Meeting—Hilton, Murray Hill A

4:30 p.m. Meetings
Section on Social Psychology Business Meeting—Hilton, Mercury Ballroom
Tuesday, 4:30 p.m.

4:30 p.m.  Sessions

205. Thematic Session. Psychological and Sociological Perspectives on Social Structures and Human Lives
   Hilton, West Ballroom
   Whether they wish to or not, sociologists and psychologists confront the problem of how social structure impacts and is impacted by individual psychological functioning. The researchers in the session have all had to deal with this problem in their own work. Whether psychologist or sociologist, each knows something about the other field. The discussion will focus on how the facts, theories, concepts, and techniques of each discipline have, or should have, affected the study of social structure and human lives.
   Organizer: Carmi Schooler, National Institute of Mental Health
   Presider: Robin Williams, Jr., Cornell University
   Differences Between Psychological and Sociological Perspectives in Psychopathology. Ronald Kessler, University of Michigan
   Virtues and Vices of Some Distinctive Practices of Psychological Social Psychology. David Sears, University of California-Los Angeles
   The Perspective of a Psychologist Practicing Sociology. Carmi Schooler, National Institute of Mental Health

   Hilton, Sutton Parlor North
   The session will explore the potential use of social science literature in identifying ways to increase the innovativeness and productivity of U.S. industry.
   Organizer: Bruce A. Phillips, General Motors Research Laboratories
   Presider: Jan Benson, General Motors Research Laboratories
   Organizational Constraints on Engineering Effectiveness: A Case Study for the Automobile Industry. Jeffrey K. Liker, University of Michigan
   Organizational Adaptations to Quality Circles at Martin Marietta Corporation. Enos Cozier, Martin Marietta Aerospace
   Helping Organizations Develop Internal Productivity Programs. Steven A. Leth, American Productivity Center
   Integrating Work Interfaces at NASA. Albert W. Holland, Universities Space Research Association
   Discussion: William H. Starbuck, New York University; W. Richard Scott, Stanford University

207. Didactic Seminar. Microfoundations of Macrosociology
   Hilton, Bryant
   Michael Hechter and Debra Friedman, University of Arizona
   This seminar will have four parts. (1) It will elucidate the basic assumptions and form of rational choice models. (2) Major examples of past and current research employing rational choice approaches in the study of various macrosocial outcomes—including institutional evolution, social order, and collective action—will be discussed. (3) Limitations of these models will be explored. (4) Finally, we will suggest new research topics in macrosociology that seem well-suited for analysis in rational choice terms. Open to sociologists of any background. No prerequisites.

208. Special Research Funding Session. Federal Programs
   Hilton, Gramercy B
   Organizers: Coralie Farlee, Fogarty International Center-NIH; Kathleen Bond, National Institute on Aging
   This is one of three sessions (183, 195, 208) providing opportunities to learn about federal agency research funding available to sociologists. The first hour will consist of agency presentations and the second hour will provide time for attendees to talk to agency representatives one-on-one.
   Lafayette Grisby, Employment and Training Administration; Kenneth Bairne, Department of Housing and Urban Development; Stanley Presser, National Science Foundation; Sally Kilgore, Office of Education Research and Improvement; John Pickett, National Institute of Justice.

208x. Professional Workshop. Handling Press Relations
   Hilton, Morgan
   Ronald Milavsky, National Broadcasting Company

209. Informal Discussion Rountables
   Hilton, Trianon Ballroom
   1. Introducing the Sociology of Knowledge into the Curriculum. Ellen Ziskind Berg, Washington, D.C.
   4. Women's Employment, Fertility and Child Care: Applying Life Course Analysis. Liliane Foge, Bowdoin College
   5. Leisure Activities in the Ethnic Community. Eli Frogner, University of Hamburg
   8. They're Not Playing Our Song: Sexual Innuendo and the Impact of Popular Culture. Toni Scalla, City University of New York-Brooklyn College


12. Towards a General Theory of the Philanthropic Activities of the Wealthy. Paul G. Schervish, Andrew Herman, and Lynn Rhenisch, Boston College

13. Corporate Support for the Arts as a Means of Urban Redevelopment. J. Allen Whitt, University of Louisville


210. Theoretical and Conceptual Issues in Crime and Deterrence

Hilton, Murray Hill B

Organizer: Ruth D. Peterson, Ohio State University
Presider: Martha A. Myers, University of Georgia
The Dynamics of Belief and Delinquency. Ross L. Matsueda, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Expanding the Concept of General Deterrence: Theoretical, Methodological and Policy Implications. Richard Hawkins, Southern Methodist University
One-Wave Perceptual Deterrence Research: Some Grounds for the Renewed Examination of Cross-Sectional Methods. Richard J. Lundman, Ohio State University
Discussion: W. William Minor, Northern Illinois University

211. Evaluation Research

Hilton, Beekman Parlor

Organizer and Presider: Howard H. Garrison, Applied Management Sciences, Inc.
Emotional Distress Following AFDC Cutbacks. Stephen Kulis, Arizona State University
Child Poverty and Welfare Dependency: A Reconsideration with State Data. Sanford F. Schram, J. Patrick Turbett, and Paul H. Wilken, State University of New York-Potsdam
The Long-Term Effects of Head Start: An Examination of Twenty Years of Evaluation Research. Irwin Deutscher and David M. Bass, Washington, D.C.
Discussion: James D. Wright, University of Massachusetts

212. History of Sociology and Social Thought

Hilton, Murray Hill A

Organizer and Presider: Charles Camic, University of Wisconsin-Madison

The Tableau Economique and the Norm of the Male Breadwinner in Early Social Science. Harold Benenson, Sarah Lawrence College
Weber, Simmel, and the Sociology of Culture. Lawrence A. Scarl, University of Arizona
Pre-World War II Black and White Sociologists of Race Relations Research: Institutions, Schools, and Networks. John H. Stanfield, Yale University
Discussion: Stephen P. Turner, University of South Florida

213. Political Sociology: Social Movements vs. The Party System?

Warwick, Oxford

Organizers: Carlos Waisman, University of California-San Diego; Craig Jenkins, Ohio State University
Presider: Paul Burstein, University of Washington
Electoral Demobilization and Movement Politics in 20th Century America. Frances Fox Piven, City University of New York-Graduate School and University Center; Richard Cloward, Columbia University
Who You Know vs. Who You Represent: Feminist Influence in the Parties. Jo Freeman, Brooklyn, NY
Interpreting the Stormy Sixties: Three Theories in Search of a Political Age. J. Craig Jenkins, Ohio State University
The Decline of Political Parties and Rise of Social Movements in America. Anne N. Costain and W. Douglas Costain, University of Colorado-Boulder
Discussion: Paul Burstein, University of Washington

214. Section on Marxist Sociology. Class, Race, and Gender

Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon

Organizers: Norma Chinchilla, California State University-Long Beach; Maxine Baca-Zinn, University of Michigan-Flint
Presider: Norma Chinchilla, California State University-Long Beach
Minorities and Pay Equity in New York State Government Employment. Catherine White Berheide, Skidmore College and State University of New York-Albany; Cynthia Chertos and Lois Haignere, State University of New York-Albany; Ronnie Steinberg, Temple University
Women and Mobility: Integrating Race and Gender into an Analysis of Upward Mobility in America. Elizabeth Higginsbotham and Lynn Weber Cannon, Memphis State University
Why Did Poverty "Feminize" When Women Have Always Been Poor? Teresa Donati Marciano, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Tuesday, 4:30 p.m.

215. Section on Sociological Practice. Roundtables
Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
Organizer: Joseph P. Morrissey, New York State Office of Mental Health
1. Visual Media for Teaching Applied Sociology. Stephan P. Spitzer and Scott Magnuson-Martinson, University of Minnesota
2. Negotiating the Evaluation of an Agency’s Programs: The Role of the Internal Evaluator. Anita Kolman, Greg Owen, and Beatrice Robinson, Amherst Wilder Foundation
3. Applying for Certification as a Clinical Sociologist. Jonathan Freedman, Hutchings Psychiatric Center
4. Dealing With Conflicts of Interest in Sociological Practice. Lisa Callahan, New York State Office of Mental Health
5. Models for Teaching Clinical and Applied Sociology. Kay Snyder, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
6. Sociologists as Mediators: Clinical Sociology in Action. John S. Miller, University of Arkansas-Little Rock
7. Social Marketing as Sociological Practice. Michael Wood, Hunter College
8. Drawing the Line: Negotiating Practice in a Residential Program for the Homeless Mentally Ill. Deborah Dennis, New York State Office of Mental Health
11. Marketing Sociology. Jacqueline Boles and Dorothea Millard, Housing and Urban Development
12. Using a Theory of Alternatives for Research and Therapy. Tamara Ferguson, Saul Z. Forman, Elliot D. Luby, and Calvin E. Schorer, Wayne State University; Jack Ferguson, University of Windsor
13. A Clinical Relationship with Hispanic Alcoholics Anonymous. Fred Hoffman, Los Angeles, CA

5:30 p.m. Other Groups

Section on Social Psychology Reception—Hilton, Mercury Ballroom

6:30 p.m. Other Groups

Section on Community Reception—Hilton, Room 513
Section on Marxist Sociology Reception—Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon
Section on Sociological Practice Reception—Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
Section on Sociology of Education Reception—Hilton, Room 510
Section on Sociology of the Family Reception—Warwick, Warwick
Sociologists for Women in Society Fundraising Party for the Minority Fellowship Program—Hilton, Beekman Parlor

8:30 p.m. Other Groups

*Organizing on Campus: Why and How (Judy Aulette)—Hilton, Murray Hill B

216. Section on Sociology of the Family. Qualitative Family Research
Warwick, Warwick
Organizer and Presider: Ralph LaRossa, Georgia State University
Family Case Studies: The Qualitative Analysis of Multiple Interviews. Lucy Rose Fischer, University of Minnesota
Taking Up Our Mandate, Using Our License: Qualitative Study of Families as Primary Groups. Gerald Handel, City University of New York-City College and Graduate Center
Qualitative Family Research: How to Evaluate It? Jetse Sprey, Case Western Reserve University
Discussion: Robert S. Weiss, University of Massachusetts-Boston
Wednesday, September 3

8:30 a.m. Meetings

Committee on Committees (to 12:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 529
Committee on Professional Ethics (to 12:20 p.m.; 2:30-6:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 537
Committee on Sociological Practice (to 12:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 548
Honors Program (to 12:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 504
Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements Council Meeting—Hilton, Gramercy A
Task Force on Practice Journal (to 6:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 540

8:30 a.m. Sessions

217. Thematic Session. The Development of the "Modern Family" Toward a Convergence of Sociological, Anthropological and Historical Perspectives
Hilton, West Ballroom

With some of the major paradigms of family sociology under attack, the time is ripe for a rethinking of the sociological study of family and kinship. In this session an attempt is made to build on selected recent trends in sociology, anthropology and history in establishing a family sociology that is comparative, historical, and relates social structural changes to changes in individuals' lives. The primary focus will be an evaluation of accepted sociological wisdom on the historical development of the "modern" family.
Organizer: David I. Kertzer, Bowdoin College
Marriage and the Family in Historic East Asia: A Reassessment of the Value of Household Typologies. Laurel Cornel, Cornell University
Evolution of American Family and Kinship: Was Classic Theory Right After All? Daniel Scott Smith, University of Illinois-Chicago
Political Economic Change and Family Relations: Extended Households and Family Sociology. David I. Kertzer, Bowdoin College; Dennis P. Hogan, University of Chicago
Discussion: Louise Tilly, New School for Social Research

218. Sociological Issues in Business and Industry. The Structure of Workplace Rewards: Sources and Outcomes of Change
Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon
Organizer and Presider: Joan M. Waring, The Equitable-Corporate Research
Incentive Compensation: Another Workplace Stress. Arthur P. Brief and Jennifer Atieh, New York University
Employee Health Benefits: Structural Incentives for Cost Containment. Judith K. Barr, Empire Blue Cross and Blue Shield

Employee Stock Ownership: Plans as a Form of Compensation. Karen M. Young, National Center for Employee Ownership
Two Tier Pay: The Idea and the Experience. To be announced
Discussion: Charles Peck, The Conference Board

219. Didactic Seminar. Group and Individual in Family Research
Hilton, Morgan
Frances Kobrin Goldscheider, Brown University
Seminar registrants should have some experience with demographic research on the family.

220. Special Session. Insights from Industrial Relations into the Study of Attainment
Hilton, Mercury Ballroom
Presider: Seymour Spilerman, Columbia University
Panel: Donna Sockell, Columbia University; James N. Baron, Stanford University; Age Sorensen, Harvard University; James Rosenbaum, Northwestern University
Discussion: David Lewin, Columbia University

220x. Professional Workshop. College/University Based Programs for Retired Sociologists
Hilton, Room 517
Thomas Woodrufl, Commission on College Retirement

221. Teaching Workshop. Teaching Introductory Sociology
Hilton, Bryant
James A. Davis, Harvard University
J. Milton Yinger, Oberlin College

222. Informal Discussion Roundtables
Hilton, Trianon Ballroom
1. Women and Work in the U.S., Japan, and the Phillipines. Susan Barker, Takako Tsuruki, and Emelda Tabao, Syracuse University
5. New Directions in Federal Health Surveys. Judith A. Kasper, Health Care Financing Administration
6. Obtaining Specific Samples for Research: The Nomination Strategy. Scott S. Keir, University of Texas-Austin; Richard A. English, Howard University
8. Cancelled.

(continued on next page)
Session 222, continued


10. Constructions of a "Real" Lesbian: An Interactionist Analysis. Cathy Reback, University of California-Santa Cruz


12. The "Third World" in the Curriculum. Paul D. Starr, Auburn University

13. Class, Nations and History: Towards an Historical Sociology of the New Middle Class. Peter Whalley, Loyola University

14. Predictors of Family Satisfaction. Jeffrey W. Dwyer, University of Florida

15. Integrating Global Perspectives: A New Social Movement for Education. Roberta Lessor, Chapman College

223. Demographic Characteristics and Crime

Hilton, Murray Hill A

Organizer and Presider: Ruth D. Peterson, Ohio State University


Age, Crime and the Early Life Course of Israeli Men. Yossi Shavit and Arye Rattner, University of Haifa


Effects of Demography and Criminality on Crime Rates. Alfred Blumstein and Jacqueline Cohen, Carnegie-Mellon University; Richard Rosenfeld, Skidmore College

Discussion: David Greenberg, New York University

224. Problems and Prospects in Applied Sociology

Hilton, Gramercy B

Organizer and Presider: Alexander Boros, Kent State University

The Use of Social Science Knowledge: Data in Search of Theory. Joseph R. DeMartini, Washington State University

The Rise of Applied Sociology: A Case Study of Institutional Change Dynamics. Mark Tausig and Paul Colomy, University of Akron

Disciplinary Change and Sociological Practice: An Historical and Integrative View. Daryl G. Poole and Ruth B. Pickard, Northern Kentucky University

Taking the Role of the Other: An Aid to Marketing Applied Sociology. Gene Petrus, Diversa Advertising; Raymond J. Adamek, Kent State University

Responding to Community Needs: How Non-Profit Organizations Determine Their Mission. Kirsten Gronbjerg, Loyola University of Chicago

Between Worlds: Field Research on Women's Housing Projects in Seven Canadian Cities. Gerda Wekerle, York University; Joan Simon, University of Guelph

The Longshore Community in San Francisco. David Wellman, University of California-Santa Cruz and University of California-Berkeley

The Content of Civil Commitment. Christine Wright-Ilsak, Batten, Burton, Durstine & Osborne-New York

Beyond Placelessness: Place Identity in Modern American Society. David Hummon, College of the Holy Cross

225. Section on Community. At the Cutting Edge: Current Research in Community

Hilton, Sutton Parlor North

Organizer and Presider: Lyn H. Lofland, University of California-Davis


The Politics of Organizations: Corporations and Urban Policy. Roland Chilton, University of Massachusetts-Amherst; Susan K. Datesman, Arizona State University

Taking the Role of the Other: An Aid to Marketing Applied Sociology. Gene Petrus, Diversa Advertising; Raymond J. Adamek, Kent State University

Wresting Human Rights. Helen Fein, Institute for the Study of Public Policy

Justice Policy. Joseph F. Sheley, Tulane University; Ken-

Table 1. Local Politics:
The Political Underclass: Evidence from a Study of Community Life and Politics. Deborah Abowitz, Bucknell University

Towards a Process Oriented Approach to Political Power. David Fasenfest, Loyola University

Table 2. The Politics of Organizations:
The Application of Legitimacy to Private Organizations. Thomas Janoski, University of California-Berkeley

Corporate Directors: Organizational vs. Class Components of Recruitment. Beth Mintz, University of Vermont; Gene Johnsen, University of California-Santa Barbara

Table 3. Emerging Coalitions in American Politics:
The Selective Influence of the Conservative Coalition in Constraining Government Spending in the Health Sector. Carol Boyer, Rutgers University

Class Location or Subcultural Context? Examining the Social Base of Increased Conservatism in the 1980s. W. Lawrence Neuman, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater


Table 4. The Politics of Rights and Knowledge:
The Road to Emancipation: Leadership versus Enlightenment. Brett Brown, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Science and the State. Susan Cozzens, National Science Foundation; Thomas F. Gieny, Indiana University

Wresting Human Rights. Helen Fan, Institute for the Study of Genocide

Table 5. International Relations:
Politics and Religion in International Affairs: An Analysis of Post-World War II U.S.-Poland Relations. Karol H. Borowski, Massachusetts Institute of Social Studies; Peter Merani, Towson State University

Foreign Policy and Economic Orientations Influencing Party Preferences in the Socialist Nation of Greece. Betty Dobratz, Iowa State University
Wednesday, 8:30 a.m.

Table 6. New Perspectives on the Legitimacy of Domination: The Social Politics of Demographic and Economic Change in the Second Century of the Welfare State. Philip Armour, University of Texas-Dallas; Richard M. Coughlin, University of New Mexico
A Principal-Agent Theory of the State. Edgar Kiser, University of Arizona
Complex Politics: The Irish Case. Benjamin R. Mariante, Stone Hill College

Table 7. Social Movements and Political Action:
Reason is Real: Critical Penetrations into Social Movement Rationality and Action. William Erskine, Indiana University
Toward an Integrated Model of Voting Behavior: Comparing Partisan and Initiative Elections. Rudy Fenwick, University of Akron; Mary Joan Roach, Case Western Reserve University
On Political Protest, Culture, and Personal Development. Jack Whalen, University of Oregon

Table 8. Regime and Polity: Bases of Support and Protest:
Conceptualizing Post-War Changes in the U.S. State and Polity. Ronald L. Jepperson, Yale University and Stanford University
West Germany’s Greens as a Political Movement: Institutionalization or Decline? Paul Luebke, University of North Carolina-Greensboro; Carol Schmid, Guilford Technical Community College
Popular Support for Liberal Democracy: Evidence from Seven Countries. Frederick Weil, University of Chicago

Table 9. Labor and Pension Politics:
Unions, Business and Louisiana Labor Legislation: A Social History of Gumbo Politics. William Canak, Tulane University

227. Section on Sociology of Education. Determinants of Individuals’ Educational Success—and Its Aftermath
Hilton, Murray Hill B
Organizer: Mary Haywood Metz, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Presider: Gary Natriello, Columbia University
Socioeconomic Status, Parental Involvement in Schooling, and the Child’s School Performance. David P. Baker, Catholic University; David L. Stevenson, Oberlin College and Stanford University
Parents as Educational Models and Definers. Jere Cohen, University of Maryland-Baltimore County
Educational Underemployment and Political Position Among College Graduates. Linde Rachel, University of Colorado
Discussion: Jomills Henry Braddock II, Johns Hopkins University

9:30 a.m. Meetings

Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements Business Meeting—Hilton, Gramercy A

10:30 a.m. Meetings

Committee on Awards Policy—Hilton, Room 534
Oversight Certification Committee (to 2:20 p.m.)—Hilton, Room 543

10:30 a.m. Sessions

228. Thematic Session. Structural Factors in Career and Mobility Processes Over the Life Course
Hilton, West Ballroom
The four papers in this session address the issue of how social structure and organizations (such as firms) within society shape the individual life course by creating career lines and patterns of mobility among jobs, social classes, and other structural positions.
Organizer: Aage B. Sorensen, Harvard University
Some Evidence of Family Constraints on Women’s Work Patterns: Sex Differences in Commitment to Career. Seymour Spilerman, Columbia University
Job Shifts and Class Mobility During Occupational Careers. Karl Ulrich Mayer, Max Planck Institute for Education and Human Development
Class Mobility in Norway: An Event History Approach to Class Formation. David L. Featherman and L. Kevin Selbee, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Discussion: Charles Halaby, Duke University

Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon
Organizer: Leo Bogart, Newspaper Advertising Bureau, Inc.

230. Didactic Seminar. Use of Computerized Data Archives
Hilton, Morgan
Michael Traugott, University of Michigan
231. Special Session: The Divorce Revolution: Unexpected Consequences and Prospects
Hilton, Mercury Ballroom
Discussion will focus on issues raised in Lenore Weitzman's recently published work on this topic.
Organizer and Presider: Sara E. Rix, Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues-Women's Research and Education Institute
Panel: Lenore Weitzman, Harvard University
   James F. Short, Jr., Washington State University
   Carole Joffe, Bryn Mawr College
   Judith Avner, New York State Division for Women
   Betty Friedan, University of Southern California
   Sara E. Rix, Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues-Women's Research and Education Institute

232. Professional Workshop: Internships for Graduate Students
Hilton, Bryant
Sheila Klatzky, Fordham University

233. Deviance and Social Control
Hilton, Gramercy B
Organizer and Presider: Martin Sanchez Jankowski, University of California-Berkeley
The Role of Tax Law in the Promotion of Cult Deviance. Richard Ofshe, University of California-Berkeley
For a Theory of Social Control Based in Practice and Some of Its Applications to the 1970s "Crisis." Dario Melossi, Bologna School of Law
Mediation as Social Control: The Influence of Normative Standards on Mediator and Disputant Perceptions of Resolution. Judy H. Rothschild, University of California-Berkeley
The Transformation of Legal Organization and the Social Control of Adolescents. M. A. Bortner, Arizona State University; Larry Van Sickle, Rollins College
The Social Sources of Ideology in the Development of Satanic Gangs. Martin Sanchez Jankowski, University of California-Berkeley

234. Social Impact of Technology
Hilton, Murray Hill A
Organizer and Presider: Sherry Turkle, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Women and Technology: The User's Context of the Automobile. Richard Hawkins, Southern Methodist University; J. Greg Getz, Texas Wesleyan College
Computer Holding Power: Sociological and Psychological Factors. Sherry Turkle, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
The Audience as Editor: New Forms of Interaction with Film. Suellen Butler, Huntington Beach, CA
Discussion: Linnda Caporeal, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

235. Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements. The University of Chicago Collective Behavior Tradition: Memories, Influences and Critiques
Hilton, Gramercy A
Organizer and Presider: Gary T. Marx, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Guileless Collective Behavior: Without Freud or Friedman. Ralph Turner, University of California-Los Angeles
Robert Park’s Mass and Public: A Semi-Centenary. Lisa Peattie, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
The Chicago Crowd as a Social Movement. Lester Kurtz, University of Texas-Austin
Contemporary Extensions and Applications of the Chicago Approach to Collective Behavior. David A. Snow, University of Texas-Austin
Discussion: Henry Quarantelli, University of Delaware

236. Section on Community. Refereed Roundtables
Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
(to 11:30 p.m.)
Organizer: Ruth Horowitz, University of Delaware
Table 1—Community Studies 1. Soho and the Cultural Development of Lower Manhattan. Arthur Vidich, New School for Social Research; Charles Simpson, State University of New York-Plattsburgh; Aurelio Orensanz, Sculpture and Arts Research, Inc.
Table 2—Community Studies 2. West 42nd Street: The Bright Lights. Terry Williams, City University of New York-Graduate Center
Table 3—Community Studies 3:
Toward A Post-Liberal Theory and Community. Paul Peachey, Catholic University
Community and Conservation in Davis, California. Robert A. Marotto, University of Dayton
Table 4—Community Studies 4. New Directions in Community Studies: Barbara Myerhoff on Communities of the Aged and Adrienne Rich on Communities of Women. Maurice Stein, Brandeis University
Table 5—Race and Residential Segregation:
Racial Change in Urban Neighborhoods: A Four Decade Perspective. Barrett A. Lee and Peter B. Wood, Vanderbilt University
Forty Years of Residential Segregation in the U.S. Michael White, Princeton University
Table 6—Revitalization and the Political Process:
Neighborhood Association Coalitions. Shirley Laska, University of New Orleans
Organizational Actors and Revitalization. Carolyn S. Breda, Vanderbilt University
Table 7—Social Networks. Delivering Social Support. Barry Wellman and Paula Goldman, University of Toronto
Table 8—New Approaches to Neighborhood and City Economic Development:
Neighborhood Development. Richard Taub, University of Chicago
Wednesday, 10:30 a.m.

The Politics of Urban Decline. Louise Jezierski, University of California-Berkeley

Table 9—City Planning:
Sociologists in City Planning. Mitchell A. Pravatiner, University of Illinois and American Bar Foundation
Obtaining City Planning Grants. John I. Gilderbloom, University of Houston

237. Section on Political Sociology. New Approaches to State and Society: A Panel Discussion of Powers of Theory and Bringing the State Back In
Hilton, Sutton Parlor North
Organizer: Theda Skocpol, Harvard University
Presider: William A. Gamson, Boston College
Panel: Lewis A. Coser, State University of New York-Stony Brook; Anthony Giddens, University of Cambridge; Francisco O. Ramirez, San Francisco State University; Erik Olin Wright, University of Wisconsin-Madison

238. Section on Sociology of Education. School Climate and its Consequences
Hilton, Murray Hill B
Organizer: Mary Haywood Metz, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Presider: Sally Kilgore, U.S. Department of Education
School Context, Individual Ability and Effective Schools. Joan Z. Spade, The Urban League-Rochester and State University of New York-Brockport; Beth E. Vanfossen, State University of New York-Brockport; James D. Jones, East Texas State University
Cultural Capital in American Research: A Critical Review. Michelle Lamont, University of Texas-Austin; Annette Lareau, Stanford University
The Case of the Missing Brackets: Teachers and Social Reproduction. Roslyn Arlin Mickelson, University of North Carolina-Charlotte
Discussion: Jeanne Ballantine, Wright State University

11:30 a.m. Meetings

Section on Community Business Meeting—Hilton, Le Petit Trianon

12:30 p.m. Meetings

Section on Political Sociology Council Meeting—Hilton, Sutton Parlor North
Section on Sociology of Education Business Meeting—Hilton, Murray Hill B

12:30 p.m. Sessions

239. Sociological Issues in Business and Industry. Home-Based Work
Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon
Organizer: Judith Gerson, Rutgers University
President: Mary C. Murphree, U.S. Department of Labor-Women's Bureau
Home-Based Work in the Insurance Industry. Cynthia B. Costello, Russell Sage Foundation
Employment Status: The Challenge to Understanding Home-Based Work. Kathleen E. Christensen, City University of New York
How Well Off Are Home Workers? Social, Psychological, and Economic Outcomes for Secretarial Workers. Judith Gerson, Rutgers University; Robert E. Kraut, Bell Communications Research
Discussion: Gil Gordon, Gil Gordon Associates; Mary C. Murphree, U.S. Department of Labor-Women's Bureau

240. Political Sociology: The Crisis of Liberal Democratic Capitalism
Hilton, Gramercy A
Organizers: Carlos Waisman, University of California-San Diego; Craig Jenkins, Ohio State University
President: Joel A. Devine, Tulane University
Squeezing the Middle: Understanding the Declines in Trust in the American Political System. Cedric Herring, Texas A&M University
The Impact of the Labor-Capital Accord on Profits. Beth A. Rubin and Brian T. Smith, Cornell University

241. Social Networks II
Hilton, Murray Hill A
Organizer: Karen S. Cook, University of Washington
Microstructural Bases of Recruitment to Social Movements. Roberto M. Fernandez and Doug McAdam, University of Arizona
Organizational and Political Participation. Bonnie Erickson, University of Toronto; T.A. Nosanchuk, Carleton University
International Influence in Science: Center and Periphery, and Beyond. Thomas Schott, Columbia University
Social Networks and Marital Dissolution. Parental Provision for Divorcing Daughters. George H. Leon and Marla B. Isaacs, Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic
Interorganizational Relations: Resource Exchange Structure and Organizational Cooperation. Penny Havlicek, American Medical Association
Discussion: Karen Campbell, Vanderbilt University
242. Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements. Refereed Roundtables
Hilton, Le Petit Trianon
Organizer: Gary T. Marx, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Table 1. Empirical and Theoretical Issues in Mobilization: Bureaucratization and Mobilization in a Third-Party Movement: The Kansas Farmers' Alliance and Populist Movement, 1890-1900. Scott G. McNall, University of Kansas; James Divney, Kansas State University
The Diffusion of Streaking. B.E. Aguirre and Jorge L. Mendoza, Texas A&M University
Consensus Mobilization and the Study of Social Movements. Bert Klandermans, Vrije Universiteit
Homes Are What Any Strike Is About: Social Bases of Labor Protest in Industrial America. Ron Rothbart, Berkeley, CA
Table 2. Technology and Social Movements:
Computer Based Social Movements. Rob Kling and Suzanne Iacono, University of California-Irvine
Radical Self-Transformation in a Group: The Case of Feeling Therapy. Marybeth Ayella, Trinity College
Resource Mobilization Theory in Practice: Technology and Demobilization. Stella M. Capek, Southwestern University
Table 3. Social Movements on the Right:
Interlinkages Among Organizations Within the Extreme Conservative Movement. Lorraine Majka, Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago
Voices in a Vital America and Resource Mobilization. Janet Koenigsamen, Kent State University

243. Section on Community. The Community Question Reevaluated
Hilton, Gramercy B
Organizer: Barry Wellman, University of Toronto
Presider and Discussion: Albert Hunter, Northwestern University
Panel: Barry Wellman, University of Toronto; Lisa Peattie, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Martin L. Olver, University of California-Los Angeles; Charles Kadushin, City University of New York-Graduate Center

244. Section on Criminology. Refereed Roundtables
Hilton, Trianon Ballroom
Organizer: Marjorie S. Zatz, Arizona State University
Table 1. Law, Crime, and Society in Cuba:
The Family Code: Blessing or Curse to the Revolutionary Cuban Family. Ann Goetting, Western Kentucky University
Is Democratic-Centralism Democratic?: Implications for Crime Control in “Socialist Societies.” Jim Messerschmidt, Moorehead State University
Dilemmas of Socialism in a Capitalist World-Economy: Black Marketeering and Money Changing in Cuba. Raymond H. Michalowski, University of North Carolina-Charlotte; Marjorie S. Zatz, Arizona State University
Table 2. Constructing Client Social Types in Legal and Social Service Organizations:
Constructing Client Social Types: Rape and the Legal System. Gary D. LaFree, University of New Mexico
Constructing Client Social Types in Social Service Organizations. Donileen R. Losseke, Skidmore College
Table 3. Race, Gender, and Crime:
Gender and Class Perceptions of the Causes of Crime. Celeste A. Albonetti, University of Illinois-Urbana
Table 4. Current Issues in Research on Court Processing:
The Social Context of Sentencing. Robert D. Crutchfield and George S. Bridges, University of Washington
Factors Affecting Predispositional Detention and Release in the Juvenile Court. Peter Carrington, University of Waterloo; Sharon Moyer and Faigie Kopelman, The Research Group
Observation Justice: The Use of a Qualitative Technique. Corinne Richey Mann and Bruce L. Berg, Florida State University
The Helping Court: Expanding Control Through Court Supervision. Susan S. Silbey and Lee J. Cuba, Wellesley College
Table 5. Women and Social Control:
Women and Personal Safety. Elizabeth A. Stanko, Clark University
The Wife-in-Law Relationship as a Mechanism of Women's Social Control in Deviant Street Networks. Eleanor Richey Mann and Bruce L. Berg, Florida State University
Voices in a Vital America and Resource Mobilization. Janet Koenigsamen, Kent State University
Battered Women: Implications for Social Control. Nanette Davis, Portland State University
Table 6. Criminology and Sociology in North America:
Criminology in Canada: The Transforming "Object." R.S. Ratner, University of British Columbia
Table 7. Research on Prisons:
Prison Research Revisited. Barbara A. Owen, University of California-Berkeley
The Dynamics of Social Control in a Correctional Setting: The Regulation of Disputes in a Maximum Security Penitentiary. Matthew Silberman, Bucknell University
The Determinants of Out-of-Home Placement for Juvenile Offenders in Hennepin County. Michael R. Zimmerman, Hennepin County Court Services
Table 8. Recent Research on Age, Crime, and Delinquency:
Gender Related Differences in Family and Peer Influences on Male and Female Delinquency. Ruey-Lin Lin, Eastern Montana College
Table 9. Private and Public Crime Control:
Police Use of Deadly Force as a Form of Crime Control: Test of the Threat Hypothesis. Allen E. Liska and Jianguo Yu, State University of New York-Albany
Changing the Guard: Development of Private Security Industry and the Perceived Crime Control Ideology. Lloyd Klein, City University of New York-Brooklyn College
Wednesday, 1:30 p.m.

1:30 p.m.  Meetings

Section on Political Sociology Business Meeting—Hilton, Sut- ton Parlor North

1:30 p.m.  Sessions

245. Section on Sociology of Education. National Dif- ferences and Educational Issues

Hilton, Murray Hill B

Organizer: Mary Haywood Metz, University of Wisconsin- Madison

Presider and Discussion: Philip Wexler, University of Roches- ter


Folk Norms and School Reform: English Secondary Schools. Gary Rhoades, University of Arizona

A Special Case of Technology Transfer: Introduction of Western Management Techniques in China's Universities. Julia Kwong, University of Manitoba

2:30 p.m.  Meetings

Section on Criminology Council Meeting—Hilton, Morgan

2:30 p.m.  Sessions

246. Sociological Issues in Business and Industry. Socio- logical Implications of Real Estate Development

Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon

Organizer and Presider: Harris Schrank, Equitable Life Assur- ance Society

Panel: Jack Nusan Porter, Spencer Group
  Daniel Rose, Daniel Rose Associates

247. Special Session. The Legacy of Karl Polanyi: A Ce- ntennial Tribute

Hilton, Mercury Ballroom

Organizer and Presider: Walter L. Goldfrank, University of California-Santa Cruz

Panel: Fred Block, University of Pennsylvania; Michael Hach- ter, University of Arizona; Terence K. Hopkins, State Univer- sity of New York-Binghamton; Frances Fox Piven, City University of New York; Margaret Somers, Harvard University; Immanuel Wallerstein, State University of New York-Binghamton

247x. Didactic Seminar. Sociological Network Analysis

Hilton, Bryant

Ronald S. Burt, Columbia University

The purpose of the seminar is to enable participants to incorporate recent developments in social network analysis into their own research. Models implementing basic principles of network analysis will be reviewed, with empirical examples. To facilitate the transition from didactic seminar to research project, seminar participants will be given microcomputer soft- ware and documentation allowing them to reproduce the di- dactic examples at home and apply the models to their own data. The topics to be covered include: common forms of network data network subgroups under cohesion and structural equivalence, density tables and block models, social con- tagion, prominence, race, and structural autonomy. A working knowledge of quantitative data analysis is a prerequisite. Familiarity with basic themes in social structural theory would be helpful.

248. Art in Social Context

Hilton, Sutton Parlor North

Organizer and Presider: Judith R. Blau, State University of New York-Albany

Just Tell Me What You Want: Impression Management and the Directed Presentation of Self in the Life of an Extra. Donna Polisar, University of Southern California


Beauty and the Boardroom: A Sociological Analysis of the Artistic Styles of Corporate Art Collections. Rosanne Mar- torella, William Paterson College

Art and Meaning: A Sociological Analysis of Themes in Con- temporary Representational Painting. Diana Crane, Uni- versity of Pennsylvania

Discussion: Vera Zolberg, New School for Social Research

249. Social Psychology: Self-Concept Theory and Re- search

Hilton, Murray Hill B

Organizer and Presider: Morris Rosenberg, University of Maryland-College Park

When the Pygmalion Effect Goes Awry: Self-System Com- mitants of Discrepancies between Children's and Teachers' Evaluations of Competence. Barbara C. llardi and James P. Connell, University of Rochester

Helping Behavior as Role Behavior: Disclosing Social Struc- ture and History in the Analysis of Pro-Social Action. Peter L. Galler, Western Oregon State College; Judith A. Howard, University of Washington; Jane A. Piliavin, University of Wisconsin-Madison

The Differential Importance of Weight Issues Among College Men and Women: Implications for Social and Psychologi- cal Well-Being and the Development of Eating Disorders. Sharlene Hesse-Biber, Alan Clayton-Mathews, and John Downey, Boston College

(continued on next page)
Wednesday, 2:30 p.m.

**Session 249, continued**


Situations and Identities: An Experiential Sampling Study. Peter J. Burke, Indiana University; Stephen L. Franzoi, Marquette University

**250. The Sociology of Violence**

Hilton, Murray Hill A

Organizer and Presider: Robert L. Hampton, Connecticut College

Sociedad Encarcelada: Lethal Violence in Puerto Rico. Anne M. Santiago, University of the Sacred Heart

Violence in Dating Relationships. Maureen Pirog-Good and Jan Stets, Indiana University

Professional Recognition and Reaction to Child Abuse: Physicians, Nurses, Teachers and Social Workers. J. Patrick Turbett, State University of New York-Potsdam; Richard O'Toole, Kent State University

Health Care Providers as Gatekeepers: A Secondary Analysis of the National Incidence Study. Robert L. Hampton, Connecticut College

Discussion: Richard O'Toole, Kent State University

**251. Public Opinion I**

Hilton, Gramercy B

Organizer and Presider: Eleanor Singer, Columbia University

Presider: Bernard Roscho, Department of State

Public Opinion and Collective Action: Directions for Research. Garth Taylor, University of Chicago

America's Heroes and Heroines: A Trend Analysis of the "Most Admired Person" Series. Tom W. Smith, National Opinion Research Center


High Technology and Public Opinion in Comparative Perspective. James M. Jasper, University of California-Berkeley

**252. Section on Political Sociology. Social Movements and Democratic Politics**

Hilton, Gramercy A

Organizer, Presider and Discussion: Paul Burstein, University of Washington

Welfare Expansion Revisited: Policy Routines and Their Mediation by Party, Class, and Crisis, 1952-82. Alexander Hicks, Emory University; Duane H. Swank, Marquette University; Martin Ambuhl, Northwestern University

Frontier Law and Order: The Carnival and the Caucus. Richard Hogan, Purdue University

Economic Mobilization, States, and Political Incorporation: Black Protest in Comparative Perspective. Robert Fiola, University of New Mexico

Channeling Black Insurgency: Elite Patronage and Professional SMOs in the Development of the Civil Rights Movement. J. Craig Jenkins, Ohio State University; Craig M. Eckert, University of Southern Mississippi

**3:30 p.m. Meetings**

Section on Criminology Business Meeting—Hilton, Morgan

**4:30 p.m. Sessions**

**253. The Sociology of Emotions**

Hilton, Gramercy B

Organizer and Presider: Francesca M. Cancian, University of California-Irvine


The Expressive Self: Social Construction of Marital Love and Anger since 1900. Francesca M. Cancian, University of California-Irvine; Steven L. Gordon, California State University-Los Angeles

Treating the Emotions: Meaning, Language and Feeling in the Alcoholism Treatment Center. Norman K. Denzin, University of Illinois-Urbana

The Social Support Group for Families of the Mentally Ill: The Relationships Among Stress, Support and Nonsupport. Marion Tolbert Coleman, University of Texas-Austin

Discussion: Lyn H. Lofland, University of California-Davis

**254. Sociology of Leisure, Games, Sport**

Hilton, Murray Hill A

Organizer and Presider: Jomills Henry Braddock II, Johns Hopkins University

Delinquency, School Disruption and Interscholastic Athletic Participation: Results from a National Survey. Russell L. Dawkins, Johns Hopkins University

The Sports Mystique in Black Culture. William J. Rudman, Miami University-Ohio


A Theoretical and Empirical Look at Stacking: An Exploratory Update of Racism in Football. Larry M. Lance and Judy K. Cluett, University of North Carolina-Charlotte


Why the Tail Wags the Dog: Academic Excellence and Football Excellence. Ira E. Robinson, Jim Williams, and Albeno P. Garbin, University of Georgia; Edward A. Robinson, Brandeis University

**255. Political Sociology: Rebellion and Revolutionary Action**

Hilton, Gramercy A

Organizers: Carlos Waisman, University of California-San Diego; Craig Jenkins, Ohio State University

Presider: William Brustein, University of Utah
Wednesday, 4:30 p.m.

The Geography of Rebellion: Rulers, Rebels and Regions (1500-1700). William Brustein, University of Utah; Margaret Levi, University of Washington


The Church and Political Opposition: Comparative Perspectives on Mobilization Against Authoritarian Regimes. Hank Johnston, Muskingum College; Josef Figa, University of Indiana-Purdue at Fort Wayne


Why the Bank Burned (Revisited). Robert O. Smith, Social Structural Research

256. Innovative Methods in Urban Sociology

Hilton, Sutton Parlor North

Organizer: Sharon Zukin, City University of New York-Brooklyn College

A Sense of Time and Place? E. Barbara Phillips, San Francisco State University

A Few Footsteps for Messiah: God in the Suburbs of Jerusalem. Roger Friedland and Richard Hecht, University of California-Santa Barbara

Postwar Urban Liberalism Among Lower-Middle-Class Jews. Gilda Zwerman, State University of New York-Old Westbury

Downriver: Deindustrialization in Southwest Detroit. Richard Child Hill and Michael Ingergaard, Michigan State University

Discussion: Arthur J. Vidich, New School for Social Research

Thursday, September 4

8:30 a.m. Meetings

1986-87 ASA Council (to 5:30 p.m.)—Hilton, Morgan

Friday, September 5

8:30 a.m. Meetings

1986-87 ASA Council (to 1:30 p.m.)—Hilton, Morgan

257. Public Opinion II

Hilton, Murray Hill B

Organizer and Presider: Eleanor Singer, Columbia University

Ideology as a Group Phenomenon. Scott L. Feld, State University of New York-Stony Brook

Networks, Perceptions, and Voting: Reagan vs. Mondale in '84. Suzanne E. Szabo, East Carolina University; Ronald C. Wimmerley, North Carolina State University


Stratification Beliefs and Support for Racial and Social Welfare Policies. Lawrence Bobo, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Discussion: Robert Shapiro, Columbia University

258. Section on Criminology. Sociology and Criminology: One Discipline or Two?

Hilton, Rendezvous Trianon

Organizer and Presider: John Hagan, University of Toronto

Discipline or Field of Study: The Relationship of Sociology and Criminology. Ronald L. Akers, University of Florida

Some of My Best Friends are Criminologists: Why the Sociology of Deviance Should Be Desegregated. James Orcutt, Florida State University

Criminology: An Imperfect Conduit for Interdisciplinary Cross-Fertilization of Ideas. John Clark, University of Minnesota
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Contemporary Sociology: Barbara Laslett (1984-86), Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, 1114 Social Sciences, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455; incoming, Ida Harper Simpson (1987-89), Department of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706

Footnotes: William V. D'Antonio, Editor, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036

Journal of Health and Social Behavior: Eugene Gallagher (1985-87), Department of Behavioral Science, University of Kentucky, Medical Center, Lexington, KY 40536-0087

Rose Monograph Series: Ernest Q. Campbell (1983-87), Department of Sociology, Vanderbilt University, 336 Kirkland Hall, Nashville, Tennessee 37235

Social Psychology Quarterly: Peter J. Burke (1983-87), Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405

Sociological Methodology: Clifford C. Clogg (1986-88), Department of Sociology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802

Sociological Theory: Norbert Wiley (1986-88), Department of Sociology, 326 Lincoln Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801

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(Numbers in italics refer to Session numbers; see body of Program for details)

Abbott, Andrew, Work's Gender: The Dynamics of Feminization and Feminized Occupations (20); The Dynamics of Occupational Development (78)
Adler, Patricia A., (with Peter Adler) Sociological Studies of Child Development (37)
Adler, Peter, (with Patricia A. Adler) Sociological Studies of Child Development (37)
Andersen, Margaret L., (with Charles M. Bonjean) Women and the New Economy (39); (with Charles M. Bonjean) Women and Work (186)
Arjomand, Said, Sociology of Religion (11)
Barnartt, Sharon, (with John Christiansen) Sociology of Disability (74)
Baron, James N., Segregation and Segmentation in Labor Markets (9); Gender Inequality and Labor Markets (177)
Barthel, Diane, Social Change in Local Communities: Critical Trends (159)
Berg, Ivar, Economy and Society (161)
Bidwell, Charles E., Education and the State (185)
Blau, Judith, Art and Its Cultural Significance (146); Art in Social Context (248); (with Gaye Tuchman) The Sociology of Popular Culture (96)
Blau, Peter M., (with Jeff Weintraub) Theory: Diverse Perspectives (53); (with Jeff Weintraub) Theory: Durkheim Today (162)
Bonjean, Charles M., (with Margaret L. Andersen) Women and the New Economy (39); (with Margaret L. Andersen) Women and Work (186)
Boros, Alexander, Applying Sociology (150); Problems and Prospects in Applied Sociology (224)
Braddock, Jomills Henry II, Sociology of Leisure, Games, Sport (254)
Bunker, Stephen G., Rural Sociology (29)
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Abstracts are listed under each session in the order of paper presentation. For example, the second paper presented in session 8 corresponds to abstract 8-2. You may also wish to check the Available Papers List in this Program to determine if the complete paper is available in the Paper Sales Room.
SESSION 3. THEMATIC SESSION. INTERACTION OF STRATIFICATION SYSTEMS: LIFE COURSE IMPLICATIONS

3-1: AGE AND ETHNIC DYNAMICS
Richard D. Alba, State University of New York-Albany

A thoroughgoing transformation of ethnicity is now underway among American whites—one that means a reeding into the background of once prominent distinctions based on European ancestry. The transformation is clearly manifested by differences among age cohorts. The significance of age is rooted in the origins of the transformation itself which stems to an important degree from historical shifts in the opportunities open to members of different European-ancestry groups. As a result, younger cohorts of ethnicities are strikingly different from older ones.

In support of this argument, data are presented for cohorts of U.S.-born ethnics of south, central, or eastern European ancestry; the data pertain to a variety of dimensions, ranging from exposure to a mother tongue and generational status to educational attainment, income, age, and composition to another religion. The differences among cohorts are generally large, and log-linear analyses demonstrate that substantial cohort differences remain even after controls are introduced for such variables as generational status. Some implications of the findings for ethnic change and ethnic solidarity are discussed.

SESSION 8. MICROSOCLIOLOGY OF INTERACTION

8-1: TOWARD A THEORY OF ROLE REDEFINITION
Charles H. Powers, Santa Clara University

The flexibility to redefine relationships is made possible by our capacities for exchanging gestures, role-taking, imaginative rehearsal, and adjusted response. But the relationship between symbolic interaction and role change is moderated by factors that discourage people from improvising or negotiating new arrangements. Improvisation and negotiation are impeded to the degree we come to identify with or are validated for present patterns of performance.

8-2: LEADERSHIP ROLE AND THE STRATEGY OF DOMINATION
Nicole Woolsey Biggart and Gary G. Hamilton, University of California-Davis

Leadership is simultaneously one of the most researched and most critiqued subjects in organizational analysis. Most existing theories are rooted in a psychological paradigm that tries to understand leadership as an individual attribute, although it may be situationally activated or constrained. This paper offers a conceptual framework rooted in phenomenological sociology that links the leadership to underlying patterns of authority and the dominant belief system of the social structure in which it is enacted.

8-4: ANTINOMIANISM VERSUS AUTHORITARIANISM: THE PROBLEM OF WOMEN'S ROLE IN A PATRACHAL RELIGIOUS CONTEXT
Mary Jo Neitz, University of Missouri-Columbia

This paper analyzes the roles that women play in religious structures. The paper focuses on cosmologies which claim that all believers have access to special spiritual powers. It examines one relationship between possession of spiritual powers by female believers and the grounds for social power within the organization. The paper begins by examining data collected during three years of participant observation among Catholic Charismatics. Here a theology that is liberating for the individual occurs with social norms which demand the subordination of women to men. Secondary data on Quakers in their founding period and on today's feminist WICCA are presented for comparison with the Charismatics.

Mary Douglas's concepts of grid and group are used to help explain the relationship between effervescence and social order in these three religious contexts. However, her theory does not prove sufficient to explain women's participation in religious and organizational activities. This paper suggests that to the extent that women have access to the sacred partly because of their lowly position, then strong social controls are imposed on their behaviors. This applies to the Quakers in their founding period and to the Charismatics: the threat of antinomianism is contained in both cases by authoritarian social structures. In religions where access to the sacred is through a womanliness which is highly valued in the culture, there will be no need for authoritative controls on women's behaviors. This is the case with WICCA. There the problem of antinomianism is not so much contained as ignored.

SESSION 9. SEGREGATION AND SEGMENTATION IN LABOR MARKETS

9-1: COMPETITION AND SEGREGATION IN THE ISRAELI LABOR MARKET: ARABS, JEWS, AND INCOME
Moshe Semyonyov, University of Nebraska and Tel Aviv University; Noah Lewin-Epstein, Tel Aviv University

The present study seeks to clarify the interrelationship between occupational segregation and income competition. The analysis focuses on two ethnic minorities in Israel: Noncitizen Arab workers from the West Bank and Gaza District, and Israeli Arabs. Utilizing two-wave regression models across 83 occupational categories between 1969 to 1981 it was found: (a) Both minority groups are segregated to low income occupations. (b) Entrance of noncitizen Arabs into an occupation was associated with a decline in the income of Israeli citizens. (c) Entrance of Israeli Arabs into an occupation was not associated with simultaneous decline in the income of Jews. The social and legal differences between these two minority groups provide several clues regarding the conditions under which segregation or competition are likely to arise. From a theoretical point of view, it is argued that some degree of exclusion is a necessary, though not sufficient, condition for income competition to arise. It is further suggested that exclusionary processes have detrimental consequences not only for subordinates, but for some members of the superordinate group as well.

9-2: CAREERS, INDUSTRIES, AND OCCUPATIONS: INDUSTRIAL SEGMENTATION RECONSIDERED
Jerry A. Jacobs, University of Pennsylvania; Ronald L. Brieger, Cornell University

This paper applies partitioning models to inter-generational industrial mobility tables. We argue that assumptions about mobility are central to labor market segmentation theories. Specifically, we claim that labor market segmentation implies easy mobility within segments and immobility between segments. We further argue that tests of industrial segmentation require the parcelling out of occupational effects are removed, immobility beyond simple industrial persistence is found in limited circumstances. We compare these results to partitions of an occupational mobility table after industrial effects are parceled out.

9-4: A MODEL OF THE MATCHING OF PERSONS AND ENTRY-LEVEL JOBS
Ross D. Boylan, Stanford University

This paper models the labor market as a stochastic matching process in which people compete for already existing jobs. Characteristics such as education, age, race and sex may then be associated with earnings without any necessary relationship to productivity. The structure of earnings is completely independent of the distribution of individual characteristics. This model is used to predict the changing income and employment distributions of different groups under changing labor market conditions, using recent data from the Current Population Survey. The model provides some improvement over an alternative model without a structural constraint. The conclusion discusses some reasons the model is theoretically interesting. The approach is completely nonparametric and uses the bootstrap procedure for statistical testing.

SESSION 10. ORGANIZATIONS

10-3: INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRAINTS ON DECISION-MAKING: THE LID ON THE GARBAGE CAN
Barbara Levitt, Stanford University

In this paper, we argue that editorial decision-making in the textbook publishing industry is characterized by unclear preferences, ambiguous technology, and fluid participation, all of which lead to garbage can organizational decision processes. However, we also argue that these garbage can decision processes result in homogeneous textbooks which are very similar to one another with respect to contents and format. Extrapolation of the garbage can model would lead us to expect random or heterogeneous outcomes to garbage can decision processes, since the connections amongst elements are determined by extraneous factors such as time of arrival, and overall load of the system. In order to account (continued on next page)
Abstract 10-3, continued

for the ostensibly paradoxical homogeneous outcome of garbage-can decision-
making, we suggest that institutional environment puts a lid on the garbage
by constraining and limiting the flow of problems, solutions, participants, and
choice opportunities into the organization. The textbook publishing industry is
interdependent with the highly institutionalized field of education which con-
strains the market as well as the content of textbooks. The range of choice
options is further constrained by organizational structure and culture. Theor-
eically, this paper attempts to integrate the garbage can model of organiza-
tional choice with currently revived institutional approaches in order to account
for orderness in the absence of rationality. The theoretical implication of our
findings is that in organizations where the core technology is ambiguous, the
logic of Thompson's influential model is reversed. Rather than seeing off the
technical core from the perturbations and fluctuations of the institutional environ-
ment, orderness is drawn from the constraints imposed by the institutional
environment in order to rationalize the technical core.

SESSION 11. SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

11-2: A FORMAL MODEL OF CHURCH AND SECT
Laurence R. Iannaccone, Santa Clara University

A rational-choice model of religious participation is developed and its im-
plications for church-society theory are explored. Religious groups are assumed
to reward members based on their normative conduct, and members are assumed
to choose conduct which maximizes their overall satisfaction from secular and
religious activities. Within this framework, churches and sects emerge as an-
alytically distinct modes of religious organization, and propositions concerning
their characteristics may be proved. Strict behavioral standards, definite con-
versions, resistance to social change, high levels of participation, and low
class and minority appeal are derived as formal consequences of a sectarian
orientation. The deprivation-compensation hypothesis of religious behavior is
reformulated. It is found that despite their otherwise rhetoic, lower class,
sectarian groups actually enjoy a broad set of mundane rewards—such as status,
friendship, and material goods—than do their more privileged churchy counterparts. The propositions are shown to be consistent with data from Glock and Stark's 1963 questionnaire survey of 2,671
church members in the San Francisco Bay Area.

11-3: REFLECTIONS ON AMERICAN ADAPTATIONS OF HINDUISM
Lucy DePerteils, University of Guam

This paper analyzes current American adaptations of Hindu beliefs, practices
and social forms. It addresses the activities of clearly defined movements, popu-
lar and widely disseminated beliefs and practices such as reincarnation
and yoga, and psychologists' uses of meditation. It suggests that most American
adaptations of Hinduism serve to reinforce Western socialization values of self, time, and social relations, and that Americans generally fail to utilize Hinduism's potential for transcendence of the ordinary self or for profound existential and social questioning. Meditation and the fellowship of ritual communication do offer Americans the possibility of exploring profound levels of consciousness and interaction, but current American adaptations of Hinduism have discouraged it.

SESSION 12. SECTION ON COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY.
GENDER AND SOCIAL REPRODUCTION

12-1: FROM DOMESTIC INDUSTRY TO HOMEWORK: WOMEN'S WORK IN
A NINETEENTH CENTURY ENGLISH VILLAGE
Soraya O. Rose, Colby College

An analysis of household strategies in Arnold, Nottinghamshire during the
period (1831-1881) when the domestic framework knitting industry was declin-
ing due to competition from the factory hosiery industry, shows the increased
importance of married women's work to the household economy. The data
suggest that married women's employment was a special strategy adopted
because of the opportunities for work that became available. Most of those
opportunities came from the hosiery industry in which changes in the methods
of producing stockings (both by steam powered machines in factories, and by
knitting frames) increased the demand for seamers who worked in their homes.
In addition, lace finishing also began to emerge as a source of home employ-
ment for both mothers and daughters.

The paper explores the implications of these changes in the extent of women's
involvement to the household economy for the concept of protoindustrializa-
tion, for ideas about the role of homeworkers in the transition to modern in-
dustrial organization, and for the relationship between social reproduction,
gender and work in this time period.

12-2: GENDER AND STATE POWER: A THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION
Mounira Charrad, University of California-San Diego; Cynthia Deitch,
University of Pittsburgh

The aim of the paper is to analyze how state dynamics affect gender relations—
their reproduction as well as transformation—and to do so through a com-
parative analysis of several national cases. In broad terms, three types of
relations between the state and gender may be outlined. First, the state may
pursue policies that are directly aimed at restricting or expanding women's rights
and sex equality. Policies on abortion and lows regulating female employment
are examples of this type. Second, in regulating the economy, fostering
accumulation and managing class relations, the state implements economic
policies that, although not aimed directly at women, may affect women and men
differentially. An example is the introduction of multinational corporations in
developing countries and the resulting changes in women's work. Third, the
state engages in policies and struggles that relate not only to the economy but
to the dynamics of the political system, often with important implications for
the status of women. The emerging literature on gender and the state has tended to
concentrate on the first two processes. Our analysis focuses on the third.

We consider three categories of state actions that may affect gender relations
although they were not designed for that purpose: (1) mobilization of women by
state political support; (2) state formation or expansion of a national civil
liberty agenda vis-a-vis other groups such as the church, kin, clans or local elites; and (3) struggles
for power within an established state.

The paper is organized as follows: The first section includes a brief discussion
of major directions in the literature on women and the state. A second part
examines the categories of state action indicated above and the implications
of each for gender relations within specific historical and national contexts. A final
section explores the value of this approach and its potential contribution to
an understanding of the possibilities for, and constraints on, changes in gender
relations.

12-3: THE CONTEMPORARY "CRISIS" OF MASCULINITY IN HISTORICAL
PERSPECTIVE
Michael Kimmel, Rutgers University

The contemporary "crisis" of masculinity—the conceptual confusion and chal-
enges to the traditional definitions of masculinity—is explored as the outcome of
structural shifts that lead to changes in family and gender relations. The in-
changes, in turn, set in motion the questioning of traditional gender pre-
scriptions. The contemporary version is discussed analogically, by examining
two other historical moments of transformation of gender relations: late 17th
and mid-18th century England and late 19th and early 20th century United
States. In each case, feminist challenges to traditional gender relations (them-
selves the product, in part, of shifting structural relations) resulted in a question-
ing of the meaning of masculinity, and the proper relations between men and
women, and vigorously reasserted traditional masculinity, while some began to
search within the feminist critique for new modes of being a man.

SESSION 14. SECTION ON MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY. SOCIAL SUPPORT
AND MENTAL HEALTH

14-1: ADULT PSYCHO-SOCIAL ASSETS AND DEPRESSIVE MOOD OVER
TIME: EFFECTS OF EARLIER CHILDHOOD ATTACHMENTS
Judith A. Richman and Joseph A. Flaherty, University of Illinois-Chicago

Psychiatric epidemiologic research has generally embodied the assumption
that the deleterious components of the social environment affecting adults
involve those stressors and deficits in social and personal resources which
derive primarily from the present or very recent past. By contrast, this study tests
a set of hypotheses, developed from interpersonal psychoanalytic and symbolic
interactionist perspectives, which link the quality of earlier childhood attach-
ments to adult depressive symptomatology. Parental affectivity and control in
childhood are hypothesized to impact on adult psychological status through the
mediating effects of both personality development and the differential capacity
to form social supports. The hypotheses were tested with longitudinal cohort
data, utilizing a sample of first year medical students. The data show that earlier
parental affectivity and control as perceived at Time 1 predict depressive sym-
ptomatology at Time 2, controlling Time 1 symptomatology. Moreover, the
relationship between earlier parental affectivity and adult depressive symp-
ptomatology is mediated primarily through self esteem development. However,
while maternal overprotection gives rise to a constellation of personality traits,
particularly external locus of control and rigidly, these traits are not sufficient to
account for the development of psychopathology. Future epidemiologic research should place greater emphasis on the valid retrospective assessment of earlier social experiences as well as on their future psychic consequences as manifested in adult personality development, coping styles and psychological distress or well-being.

14-3: DEPRESSION CHANGE IN THE MID-SOUTH
J. Gary Linn and Baquer A. Husaini, Tennessee State University

Mobility as defined by demographers pertains to geographic, physical, or spatial movements. After the work of Lin and Ensel (1984), we are using the term mobility to describe the persistence and change of psychological depression in our sample of 522 rural Tennesseans over time (1977-1983). The t1 and t2 survey instruments measured social support as provided by friendship ties. Chronic medical problems were assessed by using a checklist (Wilder, 1973), and depression was measured by the CES-D Scale developed by NIMH.

Analysts indicate that those with many medical problems and those who have experienced an increase in the number of illnesses over time are more likely to experience an increase in depression. Further similar results were obtained regarding the effects of specific kinds of illnesses, such as digestive or genitourinary disorders. Finally, persons with low levels of social support appear to be in a more vulnerable state with respect to depression.

14-4: SOCIAL SUPPORT OF CIVIL COMMITMENT RESPONDENTS:
AMOUNTS, TYPE, ANTECEDENTS, AND EFFECTS
Teresa Scheid-Cook and Virginiaridge Hidy, North Carolina State University

Using data from a six-month telephone follow-up of civil commitment respondents, we describe the amount, type, antecedent, and effects of social support these respondents receive. The overwhelming majority of respondents return to the community to live with their families and receive numerous types of instrumental and emotional assistance. Although they tend to have limited social interaction outside their homes, relatively few have no such interaction. Tangible social support shows the largest effect on community adjustment, positively affecting feelings of well being and psychiatric aftercare, and negatively affecting feelings of being stigmatized.

SESSION 15. THEMATIC SESSION. INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENTS OF LABOR: IMPACT ON HUMAN LIVES

15-4: SOUTHEAST ASIAN REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES: A PORTRAIT OF A DECADE OF MIGRATION AND RESETTLEMENT
Ruben G. Rumbaut, San Diego State University

The international migration of nearly two million Southeast Asians since the 1975 collapse of US.-backed regimes in Cambodia and Laos constitutes one of the most massive refugee movements in modern history. During the last decade (1975-1985), more than 800,000 Indochinese refugees have been resettled in the United States; in fact, given high rates of natural increase, the Indochinese as a whole have now overtaken the Cuban-American population as the largest refugee population in the United States, and total more than one million. These newcomers differ markedly in their ethnic-cultural and socioeconomic origins, their migration histories, their timing and context of resettlement in the United States, and their adaptation to the American economy and society. They include not only the preponderantly urban and more educated South Vietnamese of the first wave of refugees (130,000 were admitted in 1975, and another 37,000 during 1976-1978), but the far more numerous second wave of Vietnamese and Chinese-Vietnamese "boat people;" Khmer survivors of the "killing fields" of 1975-1979 Kampuchea, the Hmong and lowland Lao of Laos, and in general refugees from more rural backgrounds, with limited levels of education and literacy, no knowledge of English, and few transferable occupational skills. These latter groups—nearly 400,000 of whom were admitted into the U.S. during 1979-1981 alone, and who continue to be resettled at a rate of about 50,000 annually—arrived in the United States during a period that included the worst economic recession since the Depression of the 1930s and an accompanying resurgence of nativism and xenophobia. A federal resettlement policy aimed at the dispersal of these refugees has largely failed, and today 40% of the Indochinese reside in California, with sizeable enclaves in Orange, Los Angeles and San Diego Counties now accounting for the principal concentrations of Vietnamese and Cambodians in the U.S., while secondary migration into California's Central Valley is producing a remarkable redisplacement of Hmong clans in that largely agricultural area.

This paper will present a comparative portrait of their first decade of resettlement in the United States, focusing on an analysis of their incorporation into regional labor markets, the effects of demographic, "human capital" and structural variables on their employment and earnings, the impact of the migration and adaptation process on their well-being, and some lessons to be derived from their experience. While the paper reviews the existing research literature on the Indochinese, it will draw on the findings of a new longitudinal study of random samples of Hmong, Khmer, Lao, Chinese-Vietnamese and Vietnamese refugee groups in San Diego County, California.

SESSION 17. SPECIAL SESSION. RELIGIOSITY: 1985 AKRON AREA SURVEY

17-1: THE EFFECT OF THE RELIGIOUS DOMAIN ON GENERAL WELL BEING
Margaret M. Poloma, University of Akron

This paper examines the results of 50 completed telephone interviews with a randomly selected sample from the Akron, Ohio area to determine the importance of religiosity and religious well-being for general well-being and the best religious predictors of general well-being.

Quality of life studies have failed to deal adequately with religiosity leading some sociologists to call for the development of more sensitive predictors, including more refined measures of religious meaning and belonging. The 1985 Akron Area Survey attempted to meet this challenge with its focus on religiosity's impact on subjective perceptions of the quality of life. The Akron Area Survey annually has measured subjective perceptions of well-being for various domains of life, including neighborhood, employment status, education, friends, household members, marital status, standard of living and health, and has recently added a measure of religiosity. Using data from the 1985 Akron Area Survey, we are using the term religiosity to describe the persistence and change of religious beliefs and practices, including both religious beliefs and non-beliefs. The data analyzed are part of the 1985 Akron Area Survey, an annual study of general well-being in Summit County, Ohio. As in earlier research, marital satisfaction is found to be a strong predictor of subjective perceptions of well-being. This close examination of the often-neglected religious dimension in relation to marital satisfaction is deemed to be of importance for future research.

17-2: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGIOSITY AND MARRITAL SATISFACTION
Anne Hendershot, Kent State University

Studies in marital satisfaction have examined the effects of such factors as family income, education, presence of children and the wife's employment outside the home on reported marital satisfaction. One important factor that has not been given adequate research consideration is the effect religiosity may have on marital well-being.

Using multiple regression techniques that control for income, education, family size, and wife's employment, the present study examines the relationship between various religious dimensions and marital satisfaction. Measures of religiosity include those of personal practices, experiences and beliefs, institutional participation, religious conjugal congruence, and family prayer. The data analyzed are part of the 1985 Akron Area Survey, an annual study of general well-being in Summit County, Ohio. As in earlier research, marital satisfaction is found to be a strong predictor of subjective perceptions of well-being. This close examination of the often-neglected religious dimension in relation to marital satisfaction is deemed to be of importance for future research.

17-3: SPIRITUAL AND PHYSICAL WELL BEING AS DETERMINANTS OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE
Janet Michello, University of Akron

Within our present health care system, there is a growing movement which considers all these aspects of life. It considers all these aspects of life. It concludes with measures of general satisfaction with their experience. While the paper reviews the existing research literature on the Indochinese, it will draw on the findings of a new longitudinal study of random samples of Hmong, Khmer, Lao, Chinese-Vietnamese and Vietnamese refugee groups in San Diego County, California.

SESSION 18. SPECIAL SESSION. RELIGIOSITY: 1985 AKRON AREA SURVEY

18-1: THE INFLUENCE OF RELIGIOUS FACTORS ON SEX ROLE ATTITUDES
Jane McCandless, University of Pittsburgh-Bradford

Sex role literature asserts that the religious institution is an agent which fosters and reinforces traditional sex role attitudes. Given this traditional orientation, it seems reasonable to conclude that the greater the degree to which individuals (continued on next page)
Abstract 17-4, continued

participate and/or identify with the religious institution, the greater will be their
traditional sex role attitudes.

The impact of religious participation and identification on sex role attitudes is
clouded by contradictory findings reported in the literature. This paper uses the
Akron Area Survey 1985 data to examine the relationship between various
measures of religiosity and sex role attitudes. An attempt is made to assess the
impact of traditional modern sex role attitudes on measures of existential well-
being.

SESSION 18. AGE STRATIFICATION AND THE LIFE COURSE: ADULT LIFE PATTERNS AND SOCIAL PROCESSES

19-1: THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUALISM: NON-FAMILY LIVING AND THE PLANS OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
Linda J. Wall, The Rand Corporation; Frances Kobrin Goldscheider, Brown University; Christina Whitberger, The Rand Corporation

Young adults in recent cohorts have been leaving the parental home earlier
and marrying later now than they did several decades ago, resulting in an
increased period of independent living. This paper explores the consequences
of time spent in non-family living, using data from the National Longitudinal
Surveys of Young Men and Young Women. We expect that experience in living
away from home prior to marriage will cause young adults to change their
attitudes, values, plans, expectations, moving them away from a traditional
family orientation. We find strong support for this hypothesis for young women;
those who lived independently became more likely to plan for employment,
lowered their expected family size, became more accepting of employment of
mothers, and more nontraditional on sex roles in the family than those who lived
with their parents. Non-family living had much weaker effects on young men in
the few traits that we could perform for them. The paper also addresses the
conditions under which living away increases individualism and discusses the
implications of these findings.

19-2: CHANGING EDUCATIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HISTORIES OF WOMEN COLLEGE GRADUATES, 1934-1982
Janet Zollinger Giele, Margie E. Lachman, and Mary Gillis, Brandeis University

Women's rising labor force participation has been well documented at the
macro level and in the aggregate. But there is very little knowledge of how
individual women have managed this change or of how the work-and-family
career path has evolved across cohorts. This report is based on a 1982
questionnaire survey of 2902 women who graduated from three different col-
leges between 1934 and 1979. Dates of major life events (marriage, childbirth,
education, and employment) reveal both similarities and differences across
cohorts in the timing and nature of post-graduate education and employment.
By age 35, more of the older women (classes of the 1920s and 1940s) had
experienced no post-college education or only one employment event; more of
the younger women (1950s and 1960s class groups) had experienced multiple
events.

Despite the change in volume of women joining the post-college educational
or employment path, the timing of their progress along the route was remarkably
similar across cohorts. Median age at entry and exit from first post-graduate
education and employment hovered around ages 27 and 29 for all graduate
cohorts from 1934 to 1969.

The levels of educational and occupational attainment rose dramatically. A
substantially higher proportion of the younger women obtained doctorates and
masters degrees. By their third occupational event, nearly a quarter of the class
of 1964 were in the highest status professions compared with one-tenth of the
classes of the 1930s and 1940s.

These findings all point to convergence on a multiple role constellation as the
current preference of college-educated women. The multiple role pattern is
linked to task differentiation in the larger society and increased specialization
in women's educational and occupational choices.

19-3: EARLY ADULT CHOICES AND THE LIFE COURSE
John A. Clausen, University of California-Berkeley

The life course becomes organized in the early adult years in terms of
commitments to roles, relationships and activities. These entail choices that are
consequential through the adult years. The Berkeley Longitudinal Studies,
which have now followed their subjects for more than 56 years, permit us to test
the extent to which an adolescent's personal attributes that influence life choices
predict the stability or instability of marriages and careers from early adulthood
until later maturity.

It was hypothesized that early possession of attributes making for competent
performance would lead to realistic and rewarding choices in education,
occupation, and marriage. Contrary to Daniel Levinson's formulation of frequent
transitional periods in the life course, planful, competent adolescents should
experience relatively few transitional periods and few sharp disruptions such as
career changes or divorces in their adult lives.

The hypothesis is strongly supported for men, using as a criterion of planful
competence an index developed by combining three personality components
assessed during the senior high school years: dependability, cognitive commit-
ment, and self-confidence. Men with high scores on this index more often
achieved higher occupational status, less often changed jobs and occupations,
and less often experienced divorce. For women, adolescent personality was
only very slightly related to occupational careers. Women rated highly depend-
able in high school were, however, much less likely to become divorced in the 40
years after high school graduation.

Men who had been planfully competent in high school were much less likely to
show personality change from adolescence to later maturity than were men who
scored lower on this index in their adolescent years. It would appear that the
greater stability in roles and relationships serves to stabilize the personality as
well.

For males, the life course was to a considerable degree organized by personal
attributes that were manifest during the high school years. High dependability
and the valuing of intellectual matters led to strong commitments to adult goals;
early successes launched men on a trajectory sustained by selection proc-
esses. Women coming to maturity in the 1930s and 1940s, on the other hand,
were predominantly oriented to marriage. Their lives were to a large extent
contingent upon their husbands' and early planfulness had much less payoff
value. For more recent cohorts, one might expect that planful competence will
have high payoff value for women as well as for men.

19-4: FAMILY TRANSITIONS, HOUSING MARKET CONTEXT, AND FIRST HOME PURCHASE BY YOUNG BLACK AND WHITE MARRIED
HOUSEHOLDS
John C. Henretta, University of Florida

This paper examines the relation of family transitions and housing market
context to home purchase by young married households. The effects of family,
socioeconomic, and housing market characteristics are examined. Earnings of
the husband and the wife, number of children, and context measures of median
home value and home ownership rate each predict the timing of home purchase.
There is no evidence that the effects of family variables differ across housing
market contexts, suggesting families respond to the "life cycle squeeze" created
by higher prices by delay, not change in behavior. Data are from the Panel Study
of Income Dynamics.

SESSION 20. WORK'S GENDER: THE DYNAMICS OF FEMINIZATION AND FEMINIZED OCCUPATIONS

20-1: THE EFFECT OF THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF WORK ON VOLUN-
TARY TURNOVER OF HOSPITAL NURSES
Joan R. Bloom, University of California Berkeley; Jeffrey A. Alexander,
American Hospital Association; Sylvia Platt, University of California Ber-
keley

Organizational turnover has generally been conceptualized as do to individual
attributes or to lack of job satisfaction. This study explores the thesis that the
social organization of work affects turnover, conceptualizing the problem of
turnover in hospitals as an organizational rather than an individual pheno-
menon. Those aspects of the organization that result in poorer working conditions under which living away increases individualism and discusses the
implications of these findings.

Despite the change in volume of women joining the post-college educational
or employment path, the timing of their progress along the route was remarkably
similar across cohorts. Median age at entry and exit from first post-graduate
education and employment hovered around ages 27 and 29 for all graduate
cohorts from 1934 to 1969.

The levels of educational and occupational attainment rose dramatically. A
substantially higher proportion of the younger women obtained doctorates and
masters degrees. By their third occupational event, nearly a quarter of the class
of 1964 were in the highest status professions compared with one-tenth of the
classes of the 1930s and 1940s.

These findings all point to convergence on a multiple role constellation as the
current preference of college-educated women. The multiple role pattern is
linked to task differentiation in the larger society and increased specialization
in women's educational and occupational choices.

19-3: EARLY ADULT CHOICES AND THE LIFE COURSE
John A. Clausen, University of California-Berkeley

The life course becomes organized in the early adult years in terms of
commitments to roles, relationships and activities. These entail choices that are
consequential through the adult years. The Berkeley Longitudinal Studies,
which have now followed their subjects for more than 56 years, permit us to test
the extent to which an adolescent's personal attributes that influence life choices
predict the stability or instability of marriages and careers from early adulthood
until later maturity.

It was hypothesized that early possession of attributes making for competent
performance would lead to realistic and rewarding choices in education,
occupation, and marriage. Contrary to Daniel Levinson's formulation of frequent
transitional periods in the life course, planful, competent adolescents should
experience relatively few transitional periods and few sharp disruptions such as
career changes or divorces in their adult lives.

The hypothesis is strongly supported for men, using as a criterion of planful
competence an index developed by combining three personality components
assessed during the senior high school years: dependability, cognitive commit-
ment, and self-confidence. Men with high scores on this index more often
achieved higher occupational status, less often changed jobs and occupations,
and less often experienced divorce. For women, adolescent personality was
only very slightly related to occupational careers. Women rated highly depend-
able in high school were, however, much less likely to become divorced in the 40
years after high school graduation.

Men who had been planfully competent in high school were much less likely to
show personality change from adolescence to later maturity than were men who
scored lower on this index in their adolescent years. It would appear that the
greater stability in roles and relationships serves to stabilize the personality as
well.

For males, the life course was to a considerable degree organized by personal
attributes that were manifest during the high school years. High dependability
and the valuing of intellectual matters led to strong commitments to adult goals;
early successes launched men on a trajectory sustained by selection proc-
esses. Women coming to maturity in the 1930s and 1940s, on the other hand,
were predominantly oriented to marriage. Their lives were to a large extent
contingent upon their husbands' and early planfulness had much less payoff
value. For more recent cohorts, one might expect that planful competence will
have high payoff value for women as well as for men.
20-2: SOCIAL WORKERS AND PRIVATE PRACTICE: THE DIFFERENTIAL MOTIVATIONS AND UNEQUAL REWARDS OF MALE AND FEMALE PRACTITIONERS
Janet Lee, University of Maryland

Recent trends in social work have included increasing numbers of individuals involved in private practice. While this has usually been interpreted as indicative of a trend towards professionalization, this study shows that male and female social workers are highly motivated by traditional gender role expectations as well as by the desire for professional autonomy. Women are constrained professionally by their role as wives and mothers. They cite the advantage of the flexibility of private practice in being compatible with domestic responsibilities, although they desire for professional autonomy. Men appear motivated to achieve professionally because of their role as economic providers. They report the opportunity for additional income as their major reason for going into private practice. Firstly, women tend to be receiving somewhat lower financial rewards than men when they are involved in private practice.

20-3: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS GOVERNING THE CHANGING COMPOSITION OF COMPUTER SPECIALITIES
Katharine M. Donato, State University of New York-Stony Brook

During the last two decades, there has been tremendous growth in the use of computer technology. Specialists, and the public at large, have begun to debate the effects of such technology, especially with respect to the sex composition of workers in these occupations. It may be that because computer occupations do not have a legacy of sex segregation, and because they are experiencing rapid growth, women will have greater access. In this paper, I investigate explanations for women's gains in computer occupations. The evidence indicates that there is no one best explanation for the recent increase of women in systems analysis. Supply factors, such as an increase in the number of women participating in the education and training programs required for systems analysis and the fact that the occupation is relatively high-paying for women, have helped to increase the number of women in this field. Another supply factor may be the availability of part-time or home-based work programs, since work of this type is compatible with continued societal expectations that women will assume primary responsibility for childcare. In addition, demand factors operate to increase women's participation. In systems analysis. For example, dramatic growth during the last decade, and projections regarding future growth, makes systems analysis an attractive occupation for sex-atypical workers. The relative openness of female-intensive industries to systems analysis may also be important. Finally, several changes in the nature of the occupation itself, such as increases in the use of interpersonal skills, a transformation of some programming work into clerical tasks, and increasing job specialization, may encourage employers to hire women.

20-4: OCCUPATIONAL RESEGREGATION: A CASE STUDY OF INSURANCE ADJUSTERS, EXAMINERS AND INVESTIGATORS
Polly A. Phipps, University of Michigan

Among several traditionally male occupations in which women's representation increased disproportionately during the 1970s is insurance adjusters examined in this paper. We examine several possible explanations for women's increasing representation in these occupational specialties, including routinization of duties, fostered by both changes in the insurance industry and a shift to electronic data processing; the job seeking and devolution; and federal enforcement activity in the short run the feminization that we observe appears to be part of a process of within-occupation segregation, but ultimately it reflects the resegmentation of these insurance occupational specialties as "women's work." Their feminization and the technological changes underlying the shifting sex composition have led these occupational specialties to decline in attractiveness (income, career opportunities), mitigating the advantages generally believed to accrue to women who integrate predominantly male occupations. We examine these changes in the context of findings from case studies of other predominantly male occupations that became more female during the 1970s.

SESSION 21. SOCIAL NETWORKS I

21-1: AN APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF STRUCTURAL CHANGE
Joseph Galaskiewicz, University of Minnesota; Stanley Wasserman, University of Illinois

This paper attempts to develop a research strategy for studying social change utilizing concepts and methodologies developed in research on social networks. Building on the work of Nermes (1976), we argue that changes in societal structures are the products of individual actors making choices within the context of existing structural conditions and constraints on action. Change therefore is the result of a recurring process where action taken at the micro level interacts with conditions at the macro level to produce results which ultimately impact upon the structure of society again at the macro level.

The paper focuses on two types of structural constraints: relational constraints that are embodied in the networks that exist among actors in a social system and distributional constraints that are rooted in the embeddedness of the distribution of actors across group parameters. Given that certain processes are at work at the micro level and certain configurations exist at the macro level, we would predict that certain changes would take place in the interaction among actors and in the salience of group parameters. To illustrate our approach we examine the network of corporate donations to nonprofit organizations in Minneapolis-St. Paul at two points in time. We stipulate that changes in the network and changes in the salience of group parameters in the action system will be a function of different strategies that donors and donees pursue simultaneously at the micro level. We also assume that donors strive to emulate the giving of the most prestigious donors in their environment; and, second, we will postulate that donees strive to minimize their dependency upon any one source of funding. Hypotheses are derived and tested assuming that each donor and donee is behaving as postulated within the context of the social network that existed at time one of the analysis.

The implications of our research findings are discussed in terms of how they contribute to our understanding of structural change in the larger society.

21-2: INFLUENCE MODELS FOR SURVEY NETWORK DATA
Peter V. Marsden and Martha A. Cопp, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

This paper discusses the estimation of models for ascertaining the influence of the interpersonal environment on the attitudes and behaviors of individuals, using survey network data—in which information about interpersonal environments is collected from persons sampled randomly from mass populations. It begins by reviewing influence models for complete network data, and the implications of these for similar models for survey network data. The principal conclusion is that main effects of network composition must be included in such models, while effects of formal properties may involve interactions with composition. Diverse composition data on the alters in an interpersonal environment are difficult to obtain, due to limitations on respondent knowledge as well as limited interview time. The structure of influence models is, however, nonrecursive. When estimating such models by a limited information technique such as two-stage least squares, proxy composition data are required. It is argued that appropriate equations for proxy composition measures may be obtained using the respondent population as a data base, on the assumption that alters are drawn from the same population as study respondents. With such measures, structural equations for their influence on the interpersonal environment on respondents may be estimated. The discussion is illustrated with an analysis of influences on sex role attitudes based on survey network data gathered in the 1985 General Social Survey.

21-4: COLLECTING RELATIONAL DATA: THE PUZZLE OF SOCIAL STRUCTURE AS A NEW CHALLENGE TO RESEARCH DESIGN
Helmut K. Anheier, University of Koln

Relational approaches to the study of social structure have neglected the areas of research design and data collection. At present, there is considerable gap between the theoretical and computational aspirations of network analysis and of research design. The paper discusses some of the implications of conducting structural analysis with regard to research design and data collection. Topics covered include a discussion of (a) different kinds of relational data, (b) fuzzy fields and unclear boundaries, (c) missing data, (d) access restrictions, (e) types of ties and tie specificity and (f) operationalization. Based on evidence from a comparative research project in three countries, it is argued that (a) the collection of relational data needs to be conducted as a multi-level and multi-method approach; (b) that the collection of relational data needs to be conducted as a strategic research design; and (c) that the process of data collection itself offers much relevant information on the social system under consideration. Several research strategies, including theoretical and ethical implications are presented and discussed in contrasting social, political and cultural settings.

21-5: LOCATING POWER IN EXCHANGE NETWORKS: A CRITICAL TEST OF TWO PROCEDURES
Barry Markovsky, University of Iowa; Travis Patton and David Miller, University of Kansas

To what extent does the structure of a social exchange network determine which positions within that network will achieve power and which will not? A procedure is introduced that locates power positions in exchange networks. The development of this methodology parallels that of power-dependence theory. Further, our procedure makes predictions that match those of power-dependence theory for those structures previously tested by power-dependence theory.
Abstract 21-5, continued

dependence theorists. However, our procedure is applicable to a wide variety of network structures not explicitly studied in the power-dependence tradition. For many of these structures, conflicting predictions arise and thus critical tests are possible. In this work we report on an experimental investigation involving one such critical network. The results were strongly supportive of our new procedure.

SESSION 22. SECTION ON COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY. ORGANIZATIONAL AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE

22-1: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BUREAUCRATIZATION AND REVOLUTIONS
Alat M. Abghah, Yarmouk University; Herman Turk, University of Southern California

Exploratory investigation of recent revolutions among 33 developing nations has suggested two ways of amending theory that guides comparative parative study of vertical conflict. First, the capacity for conflict is inversely affected by degree of societal bureaucratization; horizontal fragmentation and emphasis on vertical relations share an ideological opposition unlikely. Second, conflict is a multiplicative consequence of capacity, options, and capability in their simple will be no conflict if any one of the three is insufficient. Qualitative inquiry has implied this, but quantitative studies of revolution and other forms of protest have, for the greater part, assumed the causation as additive.

The absence of bureaucracy signifies capacity; political and economic inequality constitute incentive; and countries with small internal security forces provide opportunity. Published indicators were adapted to measure these three structural sources of conflict. Logistic regression showed the negative effects of bureaucratization terms. It also indicated the superiority of the multiplicative model over its additive alternative, although technical difficulties prevented assessment of specific effects.

22-2: CONFLICT OR COLLABORATION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYER RESPONSES TO UNIONIZATION
Howard Kimeldorf, University of Michigan

The manner in which employers first respond to unions directly affects the quality of labor relations that come to be established between the parties. For an effort to explain why employers initially react as they do, this study compares employer responses to unionization efforts launched by longshoremen on opposite coasts of the United States after World War I. Whereas shipowners on the West Coast vigorously resisted dockside unionism, their counterparts in the Port of New York adopted a much more accommodating posture. Drawing on employer records, trade publications, newspaper accounts, and government documents, as well as relevant secondary sources, I trace these contrasting responses to the shipowners' relative 'class capacities,' as shaped by regional variations in industry structure and markets. The implications of this analysis are briefly discussed.

22-3: INDUSTRIAL PENSIONS IN THE HISTORICAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE LABOR PROCESS
Jill Quackagno and D. Ann Kuiter, University of Kansas

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the "social structure of accumulation" was in a period of transition. This paper will demonstrate that changes in employer pensions were associated historically with changes in the labor process. During initial proletarianization, which characterized the first phase of capitalist development, the earliest pension plans were found in small, family firms operating out of local product markets. These pensions were arbitrary and irregular, and worker's rights to a pension depended upon maintaining the good will of the employer. Proletarianization was gradually superseded by a process of homogenization, during which employers responded to the problems of labor productivity by implementing what has been referred to as the "drive system." The drive system, which functioned to eliminate the autonomy of crafts workers by reducing jobs in the economy to a common semiskilled denominator, was associated primarily with noncontributory pensions. Workers had no legal rights to these pensions, and they were often used by employers as a means of subduing labor. As the drive system with bureaucratic control, which institutionalized the exercise of hierarchical power within the firm. With the onset of bureaucratic control, contributory pensions were instituted. Contribution pension systems harmonized with the new system of labor management through their emphasis on continuity of service and their wage-related structure. Within the state this same pattern appears, mirroring the transition in the marketplace, as pensions evolved from poor relief to noncontributory, means-tested old age pensions to contributory pensions granted as a right.

22-4: INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND ORGANIZATION
Frank Dobbin, Stanford University

State expansion during the twentieth century has been dramatic, and has had a tremendous impact on industries and organizations. Political sociologists have traditionally seen government growth as an incremental concomitant of modernization. This paper traces auto industry policy through the world wars and the depression. Franco, Britain, and the United States experienced growth spurts in bureaucratic capacities during these crises. In all three countries, crises occurred when administrative state expansion. Yet after the crises state strength did not return to pre-crisis levels: new government strength persisted. Government growth, then, may be episodic rather than incremental and these sudden changes in state strength may rapidly alter the relationship between state and industry.

SESSION 24. SECTION ON MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY. SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE COMING PHYSICIAN SURPLUS

24-1: ORGANIZATIONAL CONSEQUENCES OF A PHYSICIAN SURPLUS: AN OVERVIEW
Donald W. Light, Rutgers University

Physician surplus is, by all measures, growing rapidly. After correcting current estimates for the growing percentage of women, changes in productivity, and the impact of cost containment, the next surplus is likely to rise rapidly from 61,000 in 1990 to 172,000 in 2000 to over 300,000 in 2010.

Physician surplus is one of two major elements affecting the organization of services. The other is the structure of health care and the economic incentives underlying it. These incentives are changing from cost-plus reimbursement for procedures done to individuals, to preferential contracts for whole illnesses per group of subscribers or clients. Put sociologically, payers have become organized buyers and are purchasing health care in larger and larger units. As buyers act to purchase services in blocks and work in concert in their bids for services, providers such as physicians also organize into larger units. This process is greatly facilitated by the existence of a surplus of providers, beds, and health care services. In a buyer's market, sellers are put on their defensive. Doctors are organizing into larger and larger units: joint ventures with hospitals, specialized services, chains, HMOS run by doctors and medical societies, and large group practices of over 100 physicians each. The patterns of practice are also reorganizing as the surplus of "sellers" take all the services they can away from hospitals, making ambulatory care the center of the new health care system and at the same time gaining a larger market share of all health care dollars.

In this context, the organizational consequences of a small surplus differ from a large surplus. During the early phase of a modest surplus, cost-effective, alternate health care organizations find it easier to hire physicians. Physicians change their practices to make them more responsive to patients' preferences and needs. Waiting times decline, hours are made more convenient, and facilities more attractive. Efforts at quality control such as clinical monitoring and utilization review are tolerated if they are made the conditions on which business is offered. The surplus of physicians will also contribute to organized efforts at ferreting out less competent physicians.

As surpluses become large, however, other organizational consequences follow. Sensitivity to patients' preferences and needs may well turn to hustling patients and shaming providers from medical procedures they do not really need. The quality of specialized care will become diluted as specialists find too few patients with problems for which they were trained available in their practices. Generational conflicts between established physicians and new graduates whom they shut out will probably ensue. Trade union activity, already started, may well become a major counterforce to cost containment, and physicians are likely to demand an expansion of health care. They may well lobby for national health insurance.

24-2: PROLETARIANIZATION AND THE SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION OF DOCTORS
John B. McKinlay, Boston University

Health care systems, at least in "developed countries," are experiencing dramatic transformation, with reorganization for patients and all health care workers—even physicians. While there is general agreement on the fact of change, there is little consensus on the explanation of it. From differing theoretical viewpoints and with mixed success, various commentators have attempted to account for the wide variety of changes: the implicit or overt dominance of the dominant professional dominance approach. Some invoke bureaucratic rationalization, some describe a process of deprofessionalization, while others detect a trend towards proletarianization. This paper offers an assessment of these competing views and argues that the thesis of proletarianization is historically and theoretically well-grounded and offers the most complete account of the causes and consequences of the changing relation of doctors (among other types of health work) to a-
The perspective

of two

Waters, Indiana University Northwest; M. T. Martin, University of Hawaii-Hilo

ECOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE FORMATION OF ETHNIC COMMUNITY

Racial segregation in housing is maintained through the complex interplay of ethnic groups across regional divisions and among large urban areas in the U.S. Studies of American ethnic communities have customarily focused either on the processes and conditions by which ethnicity gradually diminishes or on the manner in which it persists despite the forces of assimilation. As a result, the processes and conditions of ethnic community formation have been largely neglected. This paper investigates the ecological forces that foster the development of ethnic community by examining two major groups of the "new immigration" of the late 19th and early 20th centuries in America. The ecological perspective of ethnic community formation is adopted. This model stresses occupational concentration and residential clustering of groups as key factors leading to the development of ethnic phenomena. Occupational and residential patterns are investigated for the two groups. The developmental processes of ethnic communities are supported by numerous studies of social and demographic factors. The ecological conditions encountered in the urban environment. The shape of these communities was primarily by a combination of factors dictated by the urban opportunity structure, including labor force needs, the application by the dominant ethnic group of cultural and occupational stereotypes, and the immigrants' skill level.

LOCATION OF ETHNIC AND RACIAL GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES

Stanley Lieberson and Mary C. Waters, University of California-Berkeley

This paper describes and analyzes the distinctive locational patterns of 35 ethnic groups across regional divisions and among large urban areas in the U.S. These patterns are analyzed from two points of view: 1) From the perspective of a specific part of the nation, whospan the numerically important groups? and 2) From the perspective of the group itself, where are they spatially concentrated? It is argued that the forces generating distinctive locational patterns are strongest at the time of the initial settlement; thus, the larger a group has been present in the U.S., the less geographically concentrated it will be. In general, this is found to be true for most ethnic groups, except for blacks and American Indians whose specific social and political situations explain their particular concentrations. However, the early settlement patterns cannot be used to affect the ethnic makeup of various areas of the nation, even though they have lessened over time. Finally, an examination of the trend of internal migration from 1975-1980, and a hypothetical analysis of what would happen to the spatial distribution of ethnic groups if they were to continue into the future, is conducted using a Markov chain approach. It is concluded that current patterns of internal migration are operating in the direction of moderately reducing some of the distinctive geographic concentrations in the nation; thus, we are not still fully eliminate distinctive ethnic concentrations. This is because groups differ in their propensity to leave and in their propensity to enter each area in a way that reflects the existing ethnic composition of the areas. Thus even with the massive level of internal migration in the U.S., there is 10 evidence that the ethnic linkage to region is disappearing.

MINORITY HOUSING IN NORTHWEST INDIANA: THE CASE OF GARY AND LAKE COUNTY

Barry V. Johnston, Indiana University Northwest; Jeffrey L. Crane, University of Hawaii-Hilo

Racial segregation in housing is maintained through the complex interplay of personal choice, economics and institutional practices. This research addresses the question of what racial mixture neighborhoods would have if minorities were housed on the basis of economic factors alone. The case studies is Lake County, Indiana for the period of 1970-1980. Lake County includes the Cities of Gary, Hammond and East Chicago where over 99% of all blacks in the SMSA reside. Our analysis shows that there are a substantial number of black families who can afford housing outside of the central cities. We also see that low income whites do not reside within the central cities to the same degree as economically similar blacks. With economics controlled we examine the roles of personal choice and institutional practices, particularly in the reality industry, in maintaining housing segregation in Lake County. The consequences of these exclusionary patterns are discussed in the closing section of the essay.
SESSION 27. AGE STRATIFICATION AND THE LIFE COURSE II: AGE STRATA, SOCIAL STRUCTURE, AND SOCIAL CHANGE

27-1: DOES POPULATION AGING PRODUCE INCREASING GERONTOCRACY?
Peter Uhlenberg, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

The aging of the American population over the twentieth century is not a demographic secret. The proportion of the population over age 65 has grown from 4 percent in 1900 to 12 percent today, and population projections show it increasing to 22 percent by the year 2050. It would be most remarkable if these dramatic shifts in the age composition of the population did not produce significant social changes. One possible effect of population aging meritng careful attention is a change in the political power of the elderly. We might expect that, ceteris paribus, the increasing relative size of the older population would result in its increasing political power.

This is a preliminary study of power of the elderly, and focuses upon just one aspect—occupancy of positions associated with power. Two types of positions are examined: elected representatives to Congress and employed persons in professional and managerial occupations. These positions are clearly recognized as prestigious and influential in American society. The years covered are from 1940 through 1985. If, over this time interval, the representation of older persons in these positions changed proportionate to their relative size of the adult population, then these positions would increasingly be filled by older persons, i.e., there will be increasing gerontocracy. On the other hand, if changes in representation are disproportionate to the change in relative size, it suggests that changes are occurring in the age stratification system.

In fact, while the proportion of the adult population age 65 has grown, the proportion of persons in Congress and in prestigious occupations who are over age 65 has declined. Reasons for the divergence of actual from "expected" trends are suggested, and implications of this finding are discussed.

27-2: ELDERLY RELIEF THROUGHOUT ENGLISH HISTORY
Linda Evans, Central Connecticut State University; John Williamson, Boston University; Kenneth Branco, Stonehill College

In their book Regulating the Poor, Piven and Cloward suggest that old persons and other "implicants" have been used historically as negative referents for able-bodied workers through their stigmatized treatment as relief recipients. The current study examines the efficacy of this hypothesis over eight decades of English poor relief policy. Specifically, the intent of poor relief measures and their impact upon elders are analyzed from the medieval period through the New Poor Law of 1834 and transverse five distinct yet overlapping economic periods: Feudalism, the decline of feudalism, mercantilism, commodification capitalism, and market formation, and the emergence of manufacturing capitalism.

Several observations can be made as a result of this critical analysis of the uses and impact of English relief. One is the considerable consistency in the treatment of poor elders over an eight-century period. From the time of Church canon law when old people were to be given priority in the event of community resource scarcity through the fairy harsh measures of the New Poor Law, elders were treated as worthy and specifically-targeted recipients of relief. A second finding is that pre-industrial nuclear family formation rules resulted in communal support of elders, and the most prevalent goal of local relief administrators and relatives was to maintain old persons in their own homes whenever possible.

Within the contexts of nuclear family formation rules, community support systems, and widespread economic dislocations, the occasional institutionalization of elders in almshouses or workhouses can be viewed as supplementary, not punitive, measures. At no time, other than a brief period during which old beggars, along with younger beggars, had to wear badges, did old persons constitute a stigmatized group in England.

27-3: YOUTH DEPENDENCY AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: THE GLOBAL STATUS OF YOUTH IN THE 1980s
Richard G. Braungart, Syracuse University; Margaret M. Braungart, State University of New York-Upstate Medical Center

Using a data set of 123 countries, the global status of youth is assessed by examining the relationship between national development and youth dependency, or the number of youth relative to the number of adults in a nation. First, the extent of youth dependency is determined, where it becomes evident that the majority of nations have high or very high levels of youth dependency. Second, the opportunities nations provide their youth are evaluated by looking at the range and average levels of economic, political, social, and educational development within the modern world system. Third, a strong relationship is found between youth dependency and national development, with youth dependency most closely associated with educational and political development. The results of this study demonstrate the existence of inter-age and intra-age stratification throughout the world, which has important implications for the future well-being of youth as well as the world system of nation-states.

27-4: SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF AGE GROUPS IN PUBLIC SETTINGS
Lois V. Pratt, Jersey City State College

The paper examines the extent to which older people are integrated with or segregated from other age groups within public settings in an urban community, and mechanisms through which age integration/segregation takes place in public settings. The study focused on commercial restaurants as the integrating/segregating settings. The research is grounded in the conceptual framework of age differentiation and stratification, and these propositions in particular: that age may operate to separate people of different age strata and to integrate people within a particular stratum; and that contacts across age lines may be limited in the late years of the life course. The data were 13,720 observations of patrons at 60 restaurants in a northern New Jersey city and sociometric analysis of patrons' interactions in 7 restaurants.

Age integration/segregation was examined at three social levels. The first was the patron dining unit—the person or group of persons who went to dine at a restaurant. The dining unit was a unit of companionship, mainly in dyads, for more than half of persons going to restaurants, and for elderly persons to the same degree as for younger adults. Age mixing was common in dining units at all ages, but somewhat more common among older people than among younger adults.

Second, age integration was examined within the restaurant setting. Approximately half of the restaurants served as settings that brought together the elderly, older adults, and younger adults. Very few restaurants served to bring together the elderly and teenagers or children.

Third, age integration/segregation was examined at the community level. The restaurant patronage patterns of elderly people tended to thrust them into the centers of city society, thereby bringing them in touch with younger age groups from the community at large.

The data indicates that restaurants provide opportunities for elderly people to see and be seen, to share public space, and to interact with younger and older adults, but not with teenagers or children, within many patron dining units, within a substantial number of restaurants, and in restaurants at the hubs of community activity.

27-5: AGE STRUCTURE, THE LIFE COURSE, AND "AGE HETEROGENEITY": PROSPECTS FOR THEORY AND RESEARCH
Dale Dannefer, University of Southern California and University of Rochester; Ralph R. Sell, University of Rochester and American University of Cairo

A widespread generalization in the study of aging is that the elderly are the most heterogeneous of any age group on a wide variety of characteristics. Both cross-sectional and longitudinal data appear generally to support this notion. This phenomenon has several implications for thinking about aging. First, if cohorts or age strata vary systematically in their distributions on a given characteristic, then the dominant practice of comparing them primarily on measures of central tendency may obscure significant aspects of aging. Second, attention to the study of systematic differences in variability points to the need to focus on trajectories of variability over the collective life course of a cohort, and to the need to conceptualize cross-sectional age-structure comparisons in terms of intra-stratum variability. Third, the issues of trajectories of variability and aged heterogeneity are theoretically explicit both as outcomes of social processes and as influences on subsequent individual and social-system outcomes. This paper considers the theoretical problems these phenomena pose and their research implications. Examining intracohort variability as outcome, we examine several alternative potential trajectories of variability, describe the kinds of processes likely to underlie each, and suggest hypothetical examples of the kinds of characteristics to which each may apply. Analyzing intracohort variability as a causal influence on other social phenomena, we consider the possible influence of age differences in intra-stratum variability upon other aspects of social structure, using the phenomenon of "age norms" as an example. Finally, we consider briefly some of the particular challenges to research design posed by the study of intrastratum and intracohort variability, and especially the challenge to understand their development as members of successive cohorts age.

SESSION 28. RACIAL/ETHNIC RELATIONS

28-1: THE IMPACT OF RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION: THE CASE OF AMERICAN INDIANS
C. Matthew Snipp, University of Maryland; Gary D. Sandefur, University of Wisconsin-Madison

This paper examines the effects of residence in metropolitan areas and migration from nonmetropolitan areas on the earnings of American Indian householders aged 25-54. The results indicate that: (1) the variance of education is much higher in nonmetropolitan areas than in metropolitan areas resulting in a statistically significant mean/nonmean differences in the effect of education on annual earnings; (2) the earnings of metropolitan Indians are markedly lower than those of nonmetropolitan Indians; and (3) the variance is larger in nonmetropolitan than in metropolitan areas, and the variance is larger in nonmetropolitan areas than in metropolitan areas. These findings are consistent with the hypothesis that the variance of education is larger in nonmetropolitan areas than in metropolitan areas. The results also indicate that the variance of education is larger in nonmetropolitan areas than in metropolitan areas. The results also indicate that the variance of education is larger in nonmetropolitan areas than in metropolitan areas.
higher than those of nonmetropolitan Indians, but the earnings of nonmetropolitan Indians are very little more than those of nonmetropolitan Indians; and (4) nonmetropolitan to metropolitan migration is selective of young and educated American Indians.

28-3: MARRIAGE CHOICES IN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA, 1969-71 AND 1979-81
Robert Schoen and John Wooldridge, University of Illinois

This paper investigates age, race, and educational patterns of marriage choice in North Carolina and Virginia during 1969-71 and 1979-81. It adopts an exchange perspective and uses magnitudes of marriage attraction, sums of male and female marriage rates, to control for compositional effects. The findings show substantial evidence of homogamy, as persons with similar age, race, and educational characteristics tend to marry each other. The likelihood of marriage diminishes as differences in those characteristics increase. At the same time, exchanges between economic characteristics of males and social characteristics of females appear in the data. Nonblack (but not Black) females "marry up" with respect to education, and there are significant interactions between the male's higher education and a female's younger age and between a Black male's higher education and a Nonblack female's race. The major change between 1969-71 and 1979-81 was the decline in the level of marriage. The decline was greater for Blacks than for Nonblacks, and increased the marriage differential between them. There was also a trend toward less homogamy by race and education, interracial marriage increased, though it remained infrequent. The extent of asymmetry by sex with regard to education declined, as Nonblack females married up less and Black females married down less. The time trend and the greater symmetry between males and females indicates that the marriage exchange reflected less inequality between the sexes at a time it became less common.

28-4: THE CONTINUING SIGNIFICANCE OF ETHNICITY TO MEXICAN-AMERICAN FERTILITY
Ann Marie Sorenson, Indiana University

Parity progression ratios are used to describe the effects of ethnic identity and socioeconomic status on couples' fertility decisions. Because the relationship between socioeconomic indicators and ethnicity may vary with gender, husband's characteristics are included in this analysis of 1980 Census data. Language use extends the dichotomous measure of ethnicity to one of identification with an ethnic heritage. The language use of non-Hispanic whites is included in order to distinguish the effects of Mexican-American cultural traditions from the more general effects of identification with any ethnic tradition. Support for the continuing significance of ethnicity to Mexican-American fertility is inferred from a pattern of findings that is not consistent with socioeconomic explanations of either higher Mexican-American fertility or the association of Spanish use and fertility among Mexican-American respondents.

SESSION 23. RURAL SOCIOLOGY

29-1: MOBILIZATION OF LOCAL LABOR FOR SMALL-SCALE IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT IN THE ANDES
Barbara Deutsch Lynch, Cornell University

As resources for irrigation development diminish, small-scale projects based on local labor contributions are increasingly attractive to development agencies. A rich tradition of labor mobilization for communal and public works exists in Peru, and small projects are usually undertaken with the assumption that an ample and willing unskilled labor force will be available. Using data from a Plan MERIS project in the department of Cajamarca, the author examines the assumption in light of three factors—history of labor mobilization for public works, distribution of the burdens of participation among households, and community-agency relationships. Implications for small-scale irrigation development programs are discussed.

Charles H. Wood and Peggy Webster, University of Florida

The rapid expansion of the economic and demographic frontiers into the Brazilian Amazon in the 1970s has had profound social and ecological consequences. In this study we use samples from the 1970 and 1980 censuses to investigate changes over the decade in a wide range of social indicators (quality of housing, access to public services, levels of fertility and mortality, illiteracy and educational attainment, distribution of income and occupation, migrant place of origin). Our findings broaden the scope of analysis beyond the typical emphasis on specific settlement areas or colonization projects to investigate the major transformations that have taken place in the six frontier states: Para, northern Goias, Mato Grosso, Amazonas, Rondonia and Acre.

29-4: MIGRATION INTENTIONS OF RURAL YOUTH: TESTING AN ASSUMED BENEFIT OF RAPID GROWTH
Carole L. Seyfrit, Eastern New Mexico University

Most studies on the effects of rapid growth test social disruption hypotheses concerning the negative consequences of rapid rural energy development. This study focuses on one of the most important assumed benefits of rapid growth—the retention of rural youth. The beneficial retention of young people has been widely accepted and propounded as a positive consequence of rapid growth, but rarely tested as a testable hypothesis. Using statewide data from high school seniors in the rural counties of Utah, this study found no support for the beneficial retention hypothesis. Although demographic factors known to influence migration decision were used as control variables, no significant differences were found in migration intentions between students in rapid growth counties and students in comparison counties. The study illustrates the necessity of applying rigorous tests to the assumed positive consequences as well as the assumed negative consequence of rapid growth.

SESSION 30. SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR

30-1: CROWD STRUCTURE AND PROCESS: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND COMPUTER SIMULATION MODEL
Norm R. Johnson and William E. Feinberg, University of Cincinnati

A theoretical model of crowd structure and processes is developed and then "translated" into a computer simulation model. The simulation work begins by assuming an ambiguous situation confronting a gathering. Each member of the gathering can be located on a 10-point action-choice scale which includes a range of actions they might adopt as appropriate responses in the situation. Since most members do not arrive alone, the assembly may have an initial rudimentary social structure of small groups. The "ميل" which makes up the crowd process consists of intra- and intergroup interaction resulting in individual and group responses to suggestions and other action cues. The responses can be individual change in action choice (i.e., position on the 10-point scale) and/or physical movement within the crowd space. Through a series of cues and responses, both a microstructure of small groups and a consensus for collective action emerge within the crowd. The entire process is then translated into a computer simulation model, which can be used to test the model's predictions and procedures.

30-3: DIFFERENTIAL PATHS TO POLITICAL ACTIVISM: COMPARISONS OF FOUR MOBILIZATION PROCESSES AFTER THE THREE MILE ISLAND ACCIDENT
Sherry Cable, Edward Walch, and Rex H. Watford, Pennsylvania State University

This paper compares political activists from four community protest organizations in Three Mile Island communities that were formed as a response to the March 1979 accident at the nuclear power plant there. These organizations consisted of four separate groups of activists concerned with the same set of grievances. The purpose of the study was to compare the activists across groups to assess differential paths to activism. The thesis of differential paths to activism was supported by analysis via systematic survey data of 149 activists. Two relatively distinct paths were found to dominate in Three Mile Island communities. In the path that dominated in communities within five miles of the plant, activists tended to be older, more conservative, and less ideologically inclined to protest prior to the accident. These activists did not tend to recruit through established social networks. Instead, they built new networks on the basis of their shared grievances. But the networks remained utilitarian; they were not subsequently transformed into friendship networks. In the path to activism that dominated in communities farther from the plant site, activists tended to be younger, more liberal, and more experienced in protests. The accident fit into their existing ideology as another example of the consequences of profit-driven authorities. They tended to recruit through pre-existing social networks of friends with similar ideologies and experiences.

30-4: THE LOGIC OF SOCIALLY INNOVATIVE MOVEMENTS
Kurt W. Back, Duke University

Social change through new information and through change of values is contrasted: they differ in process, explanation and their ethical problems. Dissemination of new information is seen as a good in itself and has as its only goal improved knowledge; change of values can lead to social movements which have to be justified by extraneous standards; it also leads to a sequence of stages of unfreezing a rigid situation, a period of freedom and then a new (continued on next page)
Abstract 30-4, continued

orthodoxy. There is, however, frequently an interaction between these two processes; change can occur based on some innovation but it includes normative processes and can be understood in terms of social movements.

The joint influence of both of these processes will be seen in movements which occupy a middle ground. Good examples of these movements are those whose rational input depends on social science and which are intended to change human behavior and consciousness. The aim of this paper is the analysis of the rational and normative processes in social change and the process of interaction between innovation and social movements. This is done through a logical investigation of possible theoretical regularities and an analysis of two innovative movements in social science, namely family planning and encounter group movements.

SESSION 21. SOCIOLINGUISTICS

31-1: ENPOWERMENT OR ENFORCEMENT: SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT PARTY CONTROL IN CONCILIATION
Robert Dingwall, Oxford University

Divorce mediation is a social movement of growing importance on both sides of the Atlantic. Its advocates frequently justify its superiority over traditional adversarial approaches to dispute resolution by arguing that it increases party control of the dispute. This paper examines data from an English mediation service to determine whether such claims are supported by the actual behavior of mediators in their work. It is argued that mediators constructed a framework for sessions with clients that establishes their control of the process and content of the interaction. The mediator’s control of the frame can then be used to apply pressure to clients to move towards or away from possible settlements in the light of their acceptability to the mediator. Rather than empowering divorcing couples, mediation may simply allow for the enforcement of a different set of values.

31-3: TALK AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT
Thomas P. Wilson, University of California-Santa Barbara

This paper is concerned with the mechanisms through which social structure and social interaction are related. The approach taken here contrasts with conventional sociological traditions which, if they do not see one term or the other of this relation as epiphenomenal and dependent on the other, treat interaction and social structure as linked through status and role and mechanisms of socialization and social control. The thesis here instead is that social structure is simultaneously both reproduced in social interaction and also a condition for intelligible action in even the simplest situations. The detailed mechanisms of this interweaving of social structure and social interaction are found in the context-free, context-sensitive processes by which people construct their interactions turn-by-turn. These mechanisms are illustrated using conversational data.

31-5: WITH CHILD: OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPEECH AND INTERACTION IN PUBLIC FOR WOMEN ACCOMPANYED BY CHILDREN
Carole Brooks-Gardner, University of California-Los Angeles

The situation of a woman appearing in public places accompanied by a child is of interest to students of face-to-face interaction and interaction in public places for several reasons. First, it is argued, this constellation markedly alters the woman’s situation for the better when compared to certain untoward events that may come her way when she is alone in public places. Alone, she may receive catcalls or be offensively approached by a strange male; accompanied by a male, she may appear in a chaperone role, with little opportunity perhaps to exercise her own action or initiative; with a child, she may receive many little reminders that she has stereotypically fulfilled role expectations for the society.

Copresence in public places with a child may present the woman with some of the pleasantest possibilities for interaction that she has ever received. The canonical set of remarks offered by strangers can be effusive, commending on and reaffirming the child’s status as role-conscious individual and complimenting the mother, who may be taken to be the author of the child’s behavior. There may, especially in the state of pregnancy, be a certain number of gifts that are presented to the woman and/or the child who appear together in public places—small material tokens of society’s euphoria with role compliance in one of the most socially necessary of statuses.

SESSION 32. SECTION ON MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY. REFEREED ROUNDTABLES

32-2: DEMOGRAPHIC, MEDICAL, AND HEALTH CARE FACTORS RELATED TO BIRTHWEIGHT IN NEW YORK CITY, 1980
Terry J. Rosenberg, Community Service Society

Data from 1980 New York City birth records were used to examine variations in birthweight for a large, contemporary sample of urban births. The analysis included a unique measure of socioeconomic status based on financial coverage and place of delivery for each birth. This proxy for income group facilitated multiple regression analysis with the income variable found to have a strong negative influence on birthweight. When all other factors were held constant, race also had a strong influence on birthweight; black mothers gave birth to babies of lower birthweights. In separate regression equations by race/ethnic group, it was revealed that mother’s education had a significant influence on birthweight for blacks only. Finally, it was proposed that unexplained variations in birthweight were due to unmeasured differences in the prenatal environment (e.g., mother’s level of stress), and to unmeasured differences in the content or quality of medical care.

32-3: THE ROLE OF HOLISTIC MEDICINE AND ALTERNATIVE HEALING IN THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM: CURRENT REALITIES AND FUTURE PROSPECTS
Michael S. Goldfarb, University of California-Los Angeles

While the classic descriptions of the physicians’ role emphasize the rational, scientific, universalistic basis of clinical behavior, other accounts have called this into question. Preliminary open ended interviews with thirty self identified holistic physicians indicated that their own religious and spiritual experiences, personal involvement in psychotherapy, marital characteristics, personal experiences with their own illness had a major impact on their subsequent clinical behavior. In this study we looked at the influence of these factors on the clinical behavior of 340 self identified holistic physicians and a comparison group of 142 family practitioners. The holistic physicians evaluate and utilize twenty four “holistic techniques” quite differently than the family practitioners. However, religious and spiritual factors, along with experience in psychotherapy is an important influence on the utilization of almost all the techniques among both groups of doctors. These findings have implications for the future relationship of holistic and mainstream medicine, as well as for understanding of what factors modify physicians’ clinical behavior.

32-3-3: PRESCRIPTION FOR CHANGE: POPULAR CULTURE AND THE SHAPING OF MEDICAL TECHNIQUE
Raymond G. DeVries, Westmont College

It is often assumed that changes in medical technique, in the style and substance of health care, are the result of internal processes in medicine. New diagnostic abilities and therapeutic strategies are seen as the logical consequence of research and advances in medical science. And while it is impossible to ignore the internal sources of change in medicine, complete understanding of medical change external to medicine. The several factors which generate change in the delivery of health care include: social movements which shape consumer attitudes and demands, economic conditions, regulatory factors, demographic change, and environmental change. These external sources of change are explored with special focus on the ways medicine accommodates pressure to alter its techniques. The paper concludes with a case study of the digestion of the holistic health movement by medicine, illustrating the interaction of medicine and society.

32-4: THE USES OF HISTORY IN MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY
Samuel W. Bloom, Mount Sinai School of Medicine

The use of the historical method in the study of how social factors relate to problems of health and illness has been important from the beginning of medical sociology. Even before the institutionalization of medical sociology forty years ago, powerful models for the combination of sociological and historical perspectives were set by Bernhard J. Stern (1952a; 1952b; 1945); Henry E. Sigler (1952a; 1953; 1953a; 1959), and Erwin Ackermann (1942a; 1942b; 1943). This orientation, however, is strikingly sparse in the two decades following World War II, precisely the time of medical sociology’s most vigorous growth.

Although not entirely barren (Shryock, 1947; Deutsch, 1949; Rosen, 1947 and 1979; Brian Abel-Smith, 1960 and 1964), both the actual use of historical method for scholarship and reference to its products appear to decline until Rosemary Stevens published her comprehensive histories of British and American health care systems (1966 and 1971).

Since then, a strong revival has occurred. Eliot Freidson’s landmark study of the professions (1970) draws heavily on historical materials and methods. Stevens added a monograph on Medicaid (Stevens and Stevens, 1974).
George Rosen completed a series on public health in the United States and Europe (1968; 1974; 1979). Historical scholarship has contributed also to two very current social problems as they relate to health care, the poverty of minority groups (Bullough and Bullough, 1972), and the social and ethical implications of advanced technology (Fox and Swazey, 1974). Along the same lines of direct address to current health policy issues, Reverby and Rosner (1979) have collected a remarkable group of essays in social history.

The sociology of science contributes another perspective in which historical method is basic. Applied to medical sociology, the analyses of the institutionalization of sociology (Oberschall, 1972; Ben David, 1962 and 1965) and of the influence of private philanthropy on the development of social science (Brown, 1980; Bailer, 1985) are, in my view, essential to an understanding of the origins and patterns of development of medical sociology. Such inquiry is enhanced by the recent historical discussion of American sociology by Bulmer (1980, 1984), and the studies of British sociology by Abrams (1981 and 1992). These are the central questions addressed by this roundtable: the institutionalization of medical sociology; the influence of private philanthropy on the development of medical sociology.

32-42: MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY/MEDICAL HISTORY: BARRIERS AND BENEFITS
George W. Dowdell, Saint Joseph's University; Paul Eisenhauer, Emory and Henry College; Janet L. Golden, College of Physicians of Philadelphia

Despite notable exceptions, medical sociologists have not used the discipline of history to enhance the theoretical, methodological, and substantive foundations of their work. More than an oversight, this neglect can perhaps be termed a sociological fallacy, the belief that historians study the past, while sociologists study the present. While this myth is breaking down, as sociologists come to see "the past as prologue" and "the present as history", the interdisciplinary potential of history and sociology has yet to be fully explored.

In this roundtable, two sociologists currently doing historical research and an historian trained in sociology will discuss the barriers and benefits awaiting those who try to incorporate historical thinking into medical sociology. Three separate research projects will be the basis of the discussion. In the first, both qualitative and quantitative research and historical techniques are employed to examine a century of care for the mentally ill in a large state hospital. A second looks at the links between nineteenth century psychiatric and penological thought and the professional ambitions and practical concerns of their authors. The third project involves the editing of a book on hospital history that combines studies of social forces that medical sociologists traditionally examine with historical analysis of the evolution of specific institutions and the hospital labor force.

The roundtable is designed to generate, rather than answer questions, and to provoke interest in systematic exploration of the uses of history and the potential of historical sociology in the study of the health care system.

32-7: ADVANCES IN THE ASSESSMENT OF EVENTUAL STRESS
R. Jay Turner, William R. Avison, Sandra Croak-Brossman, and Samuel Noh, University of Western Ontario; Bruce Link and Bruce Dohrenwend, Columbia University; Elaine Wethington and Jane MacLeod, University of Michigan

It is widely agreed that future advances in our understanding of the role and significance of stress for psychological distress and disorder requires advances in our capacity to more accurately estimate the extent and nature of experienced stress. This recognition has led a number of research teams to focus attention upon strategies for controlling within-event variability across subjects studied so that the stress/distress link can be more meaningfully assessed. The proposed roundtable will describe the efforts of three research teams, one located at Columbia University, one at the Institute for Survey Research at Michigan, and one from the Health Care Research Unit at The University of Western Ontario. Each presenter describes their team's particular efforts to refine the assessment of eventful stress, indicates the results of these efforts with respect to accounting for variations in distress and disorder and evaluates the implications of these measurement advances for understanding such central differences in observed levels of distress and disorder as those by gender and by social class position.

The three roundtable presentations are: "Evaluating Modest Innovations in the Application of Event Checklists: Implications for Vulnerability Hypotheses" by R. Jay Turner, William R. Avison, Sandra Croak-Brossman and Samuel Noh; "Shifting Recall and Telescoping Problems in a Life Events Survey" by Ronald Kessler, Elaine Wethington and Jane MacLeod; and "The Implications of Variability Within Event Categories for Understanding Class and Gender Relationships to Psychological Distress" by Bruce Link, Bruce Dohrenwend and Patrick Shrut.

32-8: EXERCISE AND WELL-BEING
B. Diane Hayes, William Cockermah, and Gunther Luschen, University of Illinois-Urbana

In a community survey we find that participation in physical activity and exercise increases psychological well-being and subjective physical health. Individuals who participate in physical activity experience higher levels of psychological well-being than those who do not participate. Part of the effect of exercise on psychological well-being is through improved physical health. This positive association remains even when controlling for demographic variables, instrumentalism, and physical attributes. Those in higher income groups and with higher levels of education tend to exercise more and tend to be in better psychological health. Ours is the first study to show that exercise increases psychological well-being and decreases depression in the general population.

The positive subjective health benefits of exercise may be direct, such as improving cardiovascular conditioning which decreases the likelihood of cardiovascular disease; or indirect, such as preventing obesity which indirectly decreases one's risk of a variety of diseases. These health advantages have been well documented in the literature and well accepted by the community. Therefore, exercise is an important variable in maintaining psychological well-being as well as improving subjective physical health.

32-9: DIAGNOSTIC UNCERTAINTY IN PSYCHIATRY
Phil Brown, Brown University

This paper examines the process of diagnosis in a psychiatric walk-in clinic in a community mental health center. Diagnosis is considered central to medical practice, including psychiatry. Further, the introduction of the American Psychiatric Association's third revision of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-III) has led mental health professionals to more strenuously support rigorous diagnostic practices, since they believe it is an essential and reliable and more than they are, in practice, to be discussed by more than those in the practice of medicine. This is the conclusion that I believe the diagnostic process is so important. Therefore, I make the following conclusions: (1) the conflict between learning and doing, training and professional practice; (2) the conflict between being a public facility which is staffed by an elite medical school; (3) the conflict between providing mental health services yet serving the needs of other public agencies and mandates; and (4) the conflict between an ascendant biopsychiatric model and the daily work of clinical therapeutic service.

32-10: DISCIPLINING DOCTORS: THE BRITISH AND SWEDISH EXPERIENCE
Marlynn M. Rosenthal, University of Michigan-Dearborn

How doctors regulate themselves is an increasingly public issue in the USA with rising tides of concern and criticism. Cross-cultural comparisons can be informative, particularly using Britain and Sweden where doctors are salaried or employed by the state. Therefore, exercise is an important variable in maintaining psychological well-being as well as improving subjective physical health.
Abstract 32-11-1, continued

mediators that account for adverse effects of caregiving. Thus, the model provides a conceptual basis for analyzing the strain of caregiving, while allowing researchers to consider situations of care without it not to harm adverse effects upon either the provider of care or the patient being cared for. The model is presently being tested in a study of 200 older heart patients and their 200 family caregivers. It is suitable for empirical testing among persons providing care to patients with physical and mental health problems of varying types and severities.

32-11-2: SPOUSE/PARTNERS OF THE CRONICALLY ILL
Josephine Anastasi Gullo, University of Pennsylvania

The purpose of this paper was to report an observed need for support systems among the spouses and/or partners of the victims of chronic disease. Additionally, it provided an opportunity to explore the circumstances which may result in dysfunction and disorganization of the family unit. It allowed examination of the efficacy of applying Parsons's "sick-role" model to the above undertaking.

Methodologically speaking, this research was pursued in two parts. First, by direct observation (and personal participation as a result of my husband's myocardial infarction), I had occasion to witness a nascient (though temporary) informal support group among spouses of hospitalized cardiac victims. Second, given what I saw, I then attempted to apply and develop a theoretical perspective.

The findings tended to reinforce the hypothesized notion of inadequate support systems available to the spouses and/or partners of the chronically ill. Further, it seemed to confirm the existence of role conflicts and reversals which could, potentially, lead to dysfunction and disorganization within the family. Finally, and perhaps, most importantly, it appeared that Parson's paradigm could be used to construct a model which describes the parallel expectations assigned to the spouses and/or partners of the ill.

SESSION 33. THEMATIC SESSION. AGE STRATIFICATION IN THE PRODUCTION AND RECEIPTION OF CULTURAL INNOVATION

33-3: AGE, THEORY CHOICE, AND THE COMPLEXITY OF SOCIAL STRUCTURE
Peter Messeri, Columbia University

A distinguished lineage of practitioners and observers of science have commented on scientists' increasing resistance to major departures from scientific orthodoxy as they age. The weight of the accumulated testimony precariously rests on unsubstantiated convictions and impressionistic recollections. The few studies which have systematically documented this claim have either reported an absence or at best a modest correlation between age and delay in the acceptance of new scientific ideas.

The very limited number of instances of scientific change for which reliable data on age and time of acceptance have been collected and analyzed preclude strong generalizations, but one might conclude from the available evidence that age may not be nearly so powerful a factor in structuring disputes about new scientific ideas as has long been presumed. An alternative perspective, developed in this paper, views the weak empirical associations reported earlier in studies as a possible consequence of an insatiation of the full complexity of the role of age in structuring evaluations of new scientific knowledge.

Explication as to why age and receptivity might covary has focused on motivational elements of advancing career-position in a research career tending to reinforce attachments to existing knowledge. It is as plausible that the material and intellectual resources which scientists accrue as they progress through their career function as well to buffer the intellectual risks taken in advancing new ideas that contemporary opinion may regard as being highly speculative if not heretical. The observed age patterning of acceptance of new ideas is conceived, then, as the resultant of motivational and structural elements of life-course position operating in opposing directions. The net effect of these contrary social forces, it is hypothesized, will vary over time as prevailing scientific opinion changes. Thus, in the case of a new idea which initially encounters strong resistance, the structural element of life-course position is expected to dominate the age patterning of acceptance during its early history and older scientists would be expected to predominate among its earliest supporters. As the initial resistance begins to recede, social constraints on intellectual positions are expected to diminish in salience with a corresponding strengthening of motivational factors and a shift in the age acceptance relationship in a direction more favorable to younger scientists. This expected change over time in the age patterning of the acceptance of a new scientific idea is illustrated through a case study of adoption of continental driftplate tectonics theory by earth scientists during the 1960s and early 1970s.

33-4: AGE, CREATIVE PRODUCTIVITY, AND CHANCE
Dean Keith Simonton, University of California-Davis

A socio-psychological theory of innovation is outlined which can be considered an extensive elaboration, with shifts in nomenclature, of Donald Campbell's (1960) 'blind variation and selective retention' model of knowledge acquisition. Stylized the 'chance-configuration theory,' this interpretative framework specifies just how chance mediates the connection between individual age and both the creation and the social acceptance of a novel cultural product. In particular, the theory (a) yields an equation that precisely predicts the functional relationship between productivity and career age over the life span while concurrently explicating stable contrasts across disciplines in the age curves, (b) explains the basis for individual differences in productive precocity, contribution rates, and longevity, including the distinctive skewed distribution of total output across careers, and (c) provides a larger conceptual foundation for the constant probability-of-success model of the association between quantity and quality of productive output both across and within careers. In addition, the chance-configuration theory can handle other key issues in sociocultural change, most notably, Piaget's principle, the Ortega hypothesis, and the phenomenon of multiple discovery and invention.

SESSION 37. SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT

37-1: DANCING WHEN THE MUSIC IS OVER: A STUDY OF DEVIANCE IN A KINDERGARTEN CLASSROOM
Frances Chaput Wasker, Wheelock College

This paper is one in a series on children as topics of sociological analysis. In it the notion of 'children' is suspended and those labeled children are considered simply as ordinary social beings, members of the social world, and actors.

Using the sociological concept of deviance, I examine the behavior of children in a kindergarten classroom I observed and the teacher's labeling of that behavior as deviant or non-deviant. These observations begin with a consideration of how and classification of different forms of discipline used (primarily by the teacher but also by other children); proceed to an analysis of those behaviors that were objects of discipline (and thus judged deviant); infer the rules, often typically internalized, whose violation results in discipline; and return to the observations of rule-breaking behaviors, only some instances of which brought discipline. I then examine the teacher's categorization of children, gleaned from informal conversations, that might provide the grounds for some of the selective discipline observed.

In a section entitled "How to Make it in Kindergarten," I present one version of a kindergartener's day that would allow the kindergartner to both avoid discipline and engage in all possible activities, including those prohibited by the rules.

A consideration of kindergartners' deviance raises some issues of significance for the sociological study of deviance: details about selective enforcement of rules; additional functions of discipline that go beyond rule enforcement; rule breaking as a method of rule learning; links between deviance and difference; and links between deviance and discipline. Studying children not as children but simply as ordinary social members shows promise for sensitizing sociologists to features of the social world to which their adult status may blind them.

37-4: THE LIFEWORLD OF RESTRICTED BEHAVIOR IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SETTING
Sharon Carere, York University

This paper through the methods of covert participant observation and ethnographic account focuses on the intimacies and subtleties of the practices of student members, who find themselves subjected, as part of the natural order of industrial society, to the goal directed, highly restricted setting of a normal, institution of education. The tightly structured character of the school environment in my study made them a rich resource for the observation of the relationship between structural demands and actor interests.

I have divided this paper into four main sections. The first outlines the methodology I used for this study and some of the strengths, limitations and problems I encountered doing covert observation as a complete participant (substitute teacher) in the setting.

The next two sections attempt to establish the nature of the structural limits and means by which they are implemented by representatives of the order. It is here that I display the fundamental thesis of this paper that the school environment is an attempt to rework the child from the outside in. This translates as: the first step is controlling the body. The aim of the educational institutions is cognitive reworking and the practices of Funnelling and Focus Maintenance are means whereby a receptive cognitive stance is worked on.

Funnelling practices are those through which the children as bio-bodies are systematically channeled through a graduated series of body limiting stages as they come into the school. This culminates in their being hooked up to a cognitive reworking apparatus via their placement in a desk which contours the body to what is believed to be the optimal learning stance.
Focus Maintenance includes the various strategic devices used by the representatives of the structure to sustain this "optimal learning position" and ensure that maximal cognitive reworking takes place in the face of threats to its effective functioning.

Once I have provided a view of the nature of the structural constraints in educational institutions through a look at funneling and focus maintenance devices I then explore the lifeways of the children of the labeled student members, to act on the social structural and physical environment in which they find themselves in order to make it more amenable to their personal interests. This section is entitled Personalization and in it we see how the legitimate artifacts (wastebaskets and bookstands) and practices (feuding and borrowing) within the classroom are manipulated, often with the most subtle of finesse moves to express individual, immediate interests within a standardized setting of specific goal directed practices.

SESSION 38. THE SOCIOLOGY OF NEWS

38: BODY COUNT: THE MEDIA AND THE REVISIONIST HISTORIES OF VIETNAM
Thelma McCormack, York University
The recent libel case filed by General Westmoreland against CBS whose TV documentary, "The Unaccounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception" alleged a conspiracy by Westmoreland. The program, we suggest, was part of the new revisionist theories of Vietnam based on the assumption that the U.S. should have and could have, won the war. This was the CIA's version; namely, the ineptitude of the military and people like General Westmoreland was responsible for the defeat. The media reacted to the program and to the subsequent trial in favor of CBS, a bias which is, in part, an institutional reaction to libel cases; in part, the media's suspicion of the right-wing sponsorship of General Westmoreland, and, in part, journalists' own recollections of struggles with information officers in Vietnam during the war. The impact of this bias was to deflect attention from the message of the original program and the substantive issues raised in the trial. The longer range effect is to devalue the historical role of the anti-war movement in the Vietnam war. A similar scenario is taking place in the media coverage of the Middle-East where the peace movement in Israel is similarly disregarded. The paper looks at (1) the background of events in Vietnam during Tet and the events that led up to Westmoreland's suit; (2) the program aired by CBS (3) CBS's in-house investigation of the program: the Benjamin Report; (4) Congressional discussion of the program; (5) the trial, and (6) editorial responses by the media to the trial.

38: RACIAL INEQUALITY AS NEWS AND IDEOLOGY
Herman Gray, Northeastern University
This paper examines the media's presentation of news stories about racial inequality. It argues that these stories have ideological functions. That is, they fall within cultural and political assumptions that emphasize individual attributes and defects rather than structural causes and solutions for racial inequality. It suggests that the origin and maintenance of this ideological framework is located in the structure of the news business and the values and conventions that organize journalistic practice. Cases from commercial network television news are offered to illustrate the operation of this ideological practice.

38: CRUSADING JOURNALISM, AGENDA-SETTING, AND THE UNDERCLASS
Lawrence T. McGill and Margaret T. Gordon, Northwestern University
Recent news media attention to the "underclass" as examined in light of existing theories of the social organization of newswork (especially Gans, Tuchman, McCombs, and Gandy). Content analysis and interviews with key journalists suggest a new form of an old style of journalism. We refer to the new form as "project" journalism, and suggest how and why it is a modern version of crusading journalism. Project journalism is compared and contrasted with existing conceptions of journalistic practice, with particular attention paid to the concepts of the news net (Tuchman), news subsidies (Gandy), agenda-setting (McCombs), and newsroom values and culture (Gans).

SESSION 39. WOMEN AND THE NEW ECONOMY

39-1: WHY WOMEN AND MEN IMMIGRATE TO THE UNITED STATES: EXPLANATION FOR THE VARIABILITY IN THE SEX COMPOSITION OF U.S. IMMIGRANTS
Katharine M. Donato and Andrea Tyree, State University of New York-Stony Brook
Previous research documents the predominance of women among immigrant flows to the United States since the 1930s. This paper examines several important issues that must be addressed in order to examine why women are more likely than men to immigrate from their countries of birth into the United States. One of the most puzzling issues in understanding the sex composition of immigrants is that the definition of an immigrant varies for different government agencies. Using data from the Census Bureau and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), we compare estimates of the foreign-born who immigrated into the U.S. between 1975 and 1980 with figures on legal male and female immigrants for the same period in order to examine inconsistencies between these two data sources. A second puzzling feature pertains to the origin-specific variability evident in the predominantly female immigration to the United States. We discuss several explanations for the movement of women and men from their countries of birth into the United States, relating their movement into the U.S. to political, educational, and labor force conditions in their home countries.

39-2: PRODUCTION, REPRODUCTION, AND WELFARE
Nancy L. Marshall, Wellesley College; Sharon Arts-Goodwin, Harvard University
Explanations of single mothers' use of AFDC have been hampered by the framework within which these explanations are made. At the root of the difficulty is the fact that we have set up a dichotomy between productive labor and reproductive labor. The belief in the dichotomy of productive and reproductive labor has contributed to our ignoring the fact that, while women, especially poor women and women of color, have been involved in both productive and reproductive labor for generations.

Not only have we set up a dichotomy between these two forms of labor, but we associate productive labor with the economy, wage income, and with men. At the same time, we associate reproductive labor with the home, the family, and with women. As a result, in discussions of poverty we tend to focus on only one form of labor at a time. When the focus is on productive labor, we find arguments about women and employment, and "maximizing income" theories. When we attempt to consider reproductive labor, we place productive labor in opposition to reproductive labor. This contributes to the perception that reproductive labor is a barrier to productive labor and employment, and often contributes to blaming the children, perceiving them as the root cause of poverty.

The paper presents data from interviews with women on welfare and argues that to fully understand women's use of AFDC, we must understand the ways in which single mothers view the circumstances that precipitate their applications for AFDC. To do so, we must remember the following characteristics of their descriptions:
1. The situation is a familial one, not an individual one.
2. Responsibility-to-others is an assumption, a given, rather than the assumption that individual action is appropriate.
3. The situation involves both productive and reproductive labor, of both women and men.
4. Reproductive labor is highly valued, and not seen as a barrier to productive labor.

SESSION 40. HUMAN SEXUALITY

40: EFFECTS OF SEXUAL ACTIVITY ON ADOLESCENT SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
John G. Bilby, Nancy S. Landale, and William R. Grady, Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers
Using panel data from a junior high school system in an urban area of Florida, we examine the short-term non-pregnancy related consequences of adolescent premarital sexual behavior. Adolescent premarital coitus: (1) does not precipitate overwhelming changes in an adolescent's social and psychological development over a subsequent two-year interval; (2) has more significant effects on the subsequent attitudes and behaviors of whites than of blacks; (3) leads to more positive attitudes toward sex for all race-sex subgroups; (4) strongly, negatively affects the self-reported academic grades of white males; (5) negatively affects the importance of going to college among white females; and (6) strongly affects the selection by white males and white females of friends who are also sexually active.
Recent survey evidence indicates that young adults no longer endorse a double standard of premartial sexuality. Men and women say that they accept the same degree of premarital sexual behavior for both men and women. However, part of the apparent decrease in the endorsement of the double standard may be due to a greater concern of young adults to provide egalitarian responses to premarital sexual standard scales/questions that make it obvious that a cross-gender comparison will be made. An experimental investigation was conducted to examine whether the double standard still exists. The experimental methodology affords the opportunity to measure sexual standards more indirectly, and thus should be less likely to evoke socially desirable responses. Subjects were presented with information about a stimulus person’s first coital experience. Two aspects of the context in which the sexual experience occurred were manipulated: stage of the relationship and age of the stimulus person at first coitus. Both of these variables were found to interact with gender of the stimulus person in affecting how he/she was judged by subjects on a number of dimensions. More negative evaluations were made of a woman if the first time she had sexual intercourse was at a young age (16) rather than at an adult age (21), or in a casual relationship rather than in a steady relationship. On the other hand, age at first coitus and stage of the relationship in which first coitus occurs did not affect the evaluations made about a man to the same degree.

Several studies have found elevated levels of Testosterone (T) after human males have achieved dominance either through decisive victories in competitive engagements or after significant elevations of social status. This paper attempts to evaluate the significance of T levels for sexual behavior, in so far as T has been linked both to sexual arousal and performance. One area in which this is done is in sexual frequencies at different levels of the social structure. The dominance-T relationship is used to understand why male sexual frequency is higher in the younger years of lower social class levels and higher in the later years at higher social class levels.

This paper questions the assumption that incest avoidance is nonproblematic in most families. The argument is made that while the control of incestuous impulses is not a conscious part of family interaction, family life is, nonetheless, structured so as to keep the sexual climate cool or neutral. Aspects of family interaction such as privacy and language are explored as neutralizing devices.

This paper presents an analysis of laughter in two-party talk. The implications of Jefferson’s (1979) analysis of laughter as an invitation to laugh are explored using fifteen dyadic conversations as data. This analysis led to the conclusion that while some speaker laughs are acting as invitations, some are doing different types of work. The use of laughter in the correction of word selection and production errors, and as a modulating device to repair insults, problematic confessions, and refusals, are discussed.

The overrepresentation of East European Jewish immigrants in small businesses gave rise to a communal concern for capital acquisition. This paper examines an important source of funds that was available to late nineteenth and early twentieth century Jewish entrepreneurs—the Hebrew free
loan society. This ethnic institution is based on a biblical concept of providing the Jewish poor with interest-free loans.

This paper provides evidence for the relationship between Hebrew free loan societies and Jewish entrepreneurship. Leaders of free loan societies regularly stressed the importance of their organizations for business development. Even during as severe an economic crisis as the Depression of the 1930s, these credit associations supplied immigrant entrepreneurs with an important source of capital.

A major finding of the paper is that an inverse relationship exists between free loan activity and bank participation in the small loan field. Until the Great Depression, the banking industry had been indifferent to the small entrepreneur. Consequently small entrepreneurs sought alternative sources of capital. In the late 1930s, however, after bankers had observed the success of small loan agencies during the Depression, bankers became interested in this market and opened their doors to the small entrepreneur. Once banks entered this field, Hebrew free loan societies witnessed a decline in their number of applicants.

In the pre-World War II period, Hebrew free loan societies were an important source of capital for Jewish immigrants. These ethnic institutions aided the East Europeans in their transition from workers to entrepreneurs and hence played a role in Jewish economic mobility.

45-1-3: A COMPARISON OF FILIPINO AND KOREAN IMMIGRANTS IN SMALL BUSINESS
Pyoeng Gap Min, Georgia State University

Recent Korean immigrants show a high representation in small business, while recent Filipino immigrants are greatly underrepresented in this. This paper provides explanations about this differential in small business representation between the two Asian immigrant groups based on census data and other previous studies. Korean immigrants have more difficulty with English than Filipino immigrants and this differential in labor market disadvantages partly explains the Korean-Filipino difference in small business activities. While Korean immigrants have more disadvantages for employment in the general labor market, they have more advantages for self-employment in small business. Our analysis suggests that Korean immigrants have more advantages for small business than Filipino immigrants in three areas. First, Korean immigrants seem to make stronger ties and ethnic integration than Filipino immigrants. Second, Korean immigrants are more familiar with the capitalist economy than Filipino immigrants. Third, while Korean exporting to the U.S. has helped many Korean immigrants to establish wholesales and retail businesses dealing in Korean imported items, Filipino exporting has not been significant enough to develop Filipino ethnic business in this country.

45-2-1: BLACKS AND TELEVISION: A CRITIQUE
Earl Smith and Dennis Rome, Washington State University

Television, as a means of mass communication has received critical attention. And, its effect on the lives of the American people has been analyzed extensively. Yet, the specific aspects of its impact on cultures that are different from the dominant culture has been narrowly neglected. This research paper examines the impact of how television, as one form of socialization, has influenced attitudes and beliefs about black Americans.

Many critics argue (Hanson 1983; MacDonald 1983; Staples and Jones 1985) that blacks are often ignored in that they are presented as artificial whites, exhibiting no black American identity; (2) Blacks are regulated in that they are commonly portrayed as protectors of American society; (3) Blacks are ridiculed in that they are depicted overwhelmingly as comic characters in comedy shows; (4) Blacks are subordinated in that they are currently over-represented in subservient roles. We conclude the paper arguing that the overall effect television has had on black audiences is not good. Furthermore, its effect on reinforcing and misleading white audiences has also been detrimental. Sociologist W. I. Thomas (1928) once remarked, "...if men define situations as real, they are real in their consequences." It follows that if television entertainment television has had on black audiences is not good. Therefore, the impact of how television, as one form of socialization, has influenced attitudes and beliefs about black Americans.

45-2-2: MÉNUDO
Clara Rodriguez, Fordham University

This article investigates the relationship between micro level phenomena within the Hispanic community and macro level processes, i.e., the production of popular culture within capitalism's global reach. The impact of the Puerto Rican rock group Menudo on the Hispanic community in New York is presented and analyzed as a case study.

The impact of "Méndulo" on the Hispanic community—referred to as "the Menudo phenomenon"—was profound. Méndulo ignited a high degree of emancipative and creative behavior on the part of young Hispanic women, who formed numerous independent music groups and a host of formal and informal communications linkages. Menudo also sparked among Hispanic teenage girls a resurgence of ethnic and national pride, identification with Hispanic cultural traditions, increased use of Spanish for speaking, singing, and reading, and identification with young women from other Latin countries.

The international commercial success of Menudo is contrasted with the lack of income generated by previous groups that were popular within the Hispanic community and more faithful to Hispanic cultural traditions. This contradiction is discussed: Menudo, while a market-driven commodity that attempted to target middle class, consumptionist values, nevertheless set off an explosion of ethnic pride and consciousness among working class Puerto Rican and other Hispanic teenage girls.

45-3-1: ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY AND INFANT MORTALITY: ISOLATING THE EFFECTS OF RACE
Richard A. Davis, Winston-Salem State University

Researchers continue to accept the untested assumption that the differential in black-white infant mortality rates is largely attributable to race-linked differences in teenage pregnancies (Wise, 1984). The basic notion is that the inordinately high black teen pregnancy rate (because of its association with Low Birth Weight births) accounts for this differential. This paper tests this assumption directly and finds only partial support for it. It then argues that the key to the black-white differential in infant mortality is poverty, not teenage pregnancy. Thus race is crucial in infant mortality but only because it is associated with poverty. Using data from the state of North Carolina the results suggest that poverty, not race, plays the crucial role in infant mortality.

45-3-2: HEALTH STATUS: AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES AND NATIVE AMERICANS: A COMPARISON
Regina H. Kenen, Trenton State College

Patterns of morbidity and mortality between the Australian Aborigines and Native Americans are discussed in terms of their epidemiological theory. Similar morbidity and mortality patterns have characterized both populations in the past, but today it is the Australian Aborigines who seem to be suffering from the black-white differential in infant mortality. This research paper examines the impact of how television, as one form of socialization, has influenced attitudes and beliefs about black Americans.

Filipinos are treated as an ethnic minority in Australia, and their health status is discussed. Both groups place a heavy emphasis on self-determination—the economic and political power to run their lives according to their own values—as an essential element in a health care policy. A sub model of Omran's epidemiological theory may be needed to more accurately discuss the hybrid form of a developing indigenous population within an already industrialized nation.
45-5-1: CONFLICT AND COOPERATION IN ETHNIC COMMUNITIES

Christen T. Jonassen, Ohio State University

The study of conflict and cooperation in ethnic communities is seen as research that can yield findings contributing to theory and to understanding of immmigrants that will cushion the cultural shock and facilitate their integration into American society.

This study of a Norwegian immigrant community validates some theoretical formulations of Coser, Simmel, and Coleman. However, general theories are not predicated with accuracy how a specific cultural heritage in a particular ethnic community will combine in social processes to create a result that is predictable in detail. In the community studied, ideological differences related to a specific interpretation of nationalism, identification, and allegiances, made the various life styles appear to be the main source of conflict. The common bond of Norwegian origin and, paradoxically, the sources of conflict themselves seem to be the basis of cooperation and community solidarity.

The Norwegian heritage in this American urban environment and the ideological contradictions of Norwegian culture produced stress, strains, and conflict, but the social fabric did not break; a viable community was created and persisted for over a century because uniting forces were stronger than rending forces.

45-5-2: ETHNICITY AS AN ANALYTICAL CATEGORY: THE CASE OF RELIGION AND ETHNICITY IN ASSAM

Amrit T. Darrall and Sunita A. Panik, University of Chicago

This paper attempts to understand when a given conflict is best explained in ethnic terms. The case under discussion is the conflict in the Indian state of Assam in the 1970s and 80s. We are concerned with how ethnic conflict differs from conflict that is primarily driven by other factors such as class, politics, or religion. Economic and political factors are two root causes of many forms of social unrest; some types of which acquire characteristics of ethnic conflicts. A third factor is culture, which we argue rarely generates conflict on its own, but which can become an integral component, along with underlying political or economic causes, of a struggle that becomes categorized as ethnic. In our example, the most important cultural factors are language and religion. These factors, combined with the political and economic variables, are then used as points of departure to understand the basis of ethnically defined conflict. Ethnicity becomes a historically determined social category by a schema of motivation which relies on a three-fold explanation in terms of coercive, utilitarian and normative motivations. Such an approach increases our understanding of the retention, revival and rejection of ethnic identity in American society today as well as in the past.

Based on the work of those scholars who have emphasized the role of generational change in explaining shifts in ethnic identification, it is suggested that mobilization for ethnic identification shifts from coercive to utilitarian to normative in primary emphasis across three generations (both at the individual and group levels). The explanation is sought in changes in intra-group dynamics as well as in inter-group relations.

This model is used to analyze W.P.A. reports on French-Canadian organizations in Willimantic, Connecticut from 1880 to 1937. The goals of these organizations and the changes in these aims over time are examined. These goals are assumed to reflect in part concerns of the community and its members about relationships to minority and dominant groups. An explanation is offered for differences among the goals of various organizations based on generational and historical changes.

45-8-1: THE EFFECT OF WORKPLACE CHARACTERISTICS UPON RACE RELATIONS AND CLASS SOLIDARITY AMONG WORKERS: SOME TENTATIVE GENERALIZATIONS BASED UPON PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION

Marian Swordlow, State University College-Buffalo

Descriptive literature on the attitudes of U.S. White workers in "blue collar" jobs towards Blacks and Hispanics depicts strong themes of White supremacy, and participant observers in racially integrated workplaces report a high degree of overt inter racial tension. From a Marxist perspective, these conditions block the development of class consciousness and class solidarity. This paper is based on participant observation in an integrated "blue collar" workplace, the I.P.T. subway of New York City, in which racial tensions are attenuated. The reasons and conditions that underlie the differences between studies, especially Kornblum's (1974) description of a Chicago steel mill, these comparisons suggest several characteristics of a workplace which may affect its race relations. This paper proposes the thesis that where "blue collar" workers work cooperatively with members of other racial groups, in a workplace whose hierarchies and ecology do not reproduce race relations of the society at large, race relations will be better than in the surrounding community. In such situations, cleavage between races may be diminished and class consciousness and solidarity may be permitted to develop.

45-8-2: THE ITALIAN-AMERICAN STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

Joseph V. Scala, Italian-American Institute

This paper presents a socioeducational profile of the Italian-American student at The City University of New York. This profile was constructed utilizing data obtained from four sources: the 1980 census of population for New York City; two surveys conducted by the CUNY Office of Institutional Research; and a demographic survey of Italian-American students at The City University of New York conducted by the Italian-American Institute to Foster Higher Education in New York. Conducted in the mid-1970s, these surveys were designed to understand the basis of ethnic identity and to determine the extent to which ethnicity is a factor in the educational experience of Italian-American students. The results of these surveys have been used to develop a socioeducational profile of the Italian-American student at CUNY which emerges is one of three major characteristics: they are better prepared for the college experience than any other segment of the CUNY student body. The student sees himself/herself academically competent, yet has limited and attenuated ambitions.

SESSION 46. THEMATIC SESSION. SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND LIFE COURSE ISSUES

46-2: CONTINUITIES AND DISCONTINUITIES IN PERSONAL LIVES AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

John D. McCarthy, Catholic University of America

A modal career of activism among the early leaders of local citizens groups opposing drunk driving is sketched based upon several sources of systematic evidence. Typically these leaders are propelled to activism by virtue of being the relatives of victims of drunk driving crashes. Mostly women without previous involvement in social change efforts, their atypical activist careers provide a fruitful contrast to the careers of those who are recruited to activism through their new understanding of membership in a chronic grievance class, such as disadvantaged ethnic groups, those embedded in activist careers through secondary involvement, such as members of "Peace Churches," or generational groups caught up in life-long careers of activism by virtue of their having been available at appropriate life moments, such as student cohorts.
The trajectories of life courses, activist careers, social movement organizational careers and social movement industry careers are then developed in their many abstracted potential forms. Putting the life courses and activist careers of the early leaders of the citizens movement against drunk driving into this context raises a number of questions appropriate to those interested primarily in life courses as well as those primarily interested in social movement organizational and industry trajectories. Activist careers serve as the empirical link between these concerns. The life course timing of entry to activism, the movement industry timing of entry to activism, and the lack of appropriate credentials for cooptation into professionalized careers are addressed in attempting to foresee the future involvement of these activists.

51-3: ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE AND ORGANIZATIONAL MORTALITY
Jitendra V. Singh and Robert J. House, University of Toronto; David J. Tucker, McMaster University

Three broad classes of arguments exist in the literature on the relationship between organizational change and organizational survival. First, the ecological perspective suggests that change increases the organizational death rate; second, the organizational adaptation perspective suggests that change decreases the organizational death rate; and third, the random organizational action perspective suggests that change is unrelated to the death rate, providing a null model. This study explores which perspective more appropriately describes the impact of organizational change in a population of voluntary social service organizations.

The results indicate that some changes are disruptive, but others are adaptive. One plausible interpretation is that core changes, which are more disruptive, are more amenable to the ecological view. But peripheral changes are more amenable to the adaptation view. One implication of this study is the need for simultaneous modeling of selection and adaptation processes to build a more complete theory of organization-environment relations. Selection and adaptation are complementary rather than contradictory views.

SESSION 51. ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE

51-1: ORGANIZATIONAL, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF THE GROWTH PATTERNS OF LARGE FIRMS, 1919-1979
Neil Fligstein, University of Arizona

Many changes have swept over the American economy in the past 100 years. Foremost has been the appearance of the large modern corporation. In this paper, a sociological model of the growth processes of large firms based on extant organizational literature is developed. Then, an attempt is made to apply this model to explain the growth patterns of the 100 largest firms at each decade point from 1919 to 1979. Two major findings emerge. First, the growth of large firms is dependent upon the strategies and structures of those organizations and the changing organizational features. Second, firm growth is also clearly related to market processes such as the growth and decline of industries and the overall growth patterns of the economy. This paper provides additional support for the view that economic processes are embedded in social processes and shows quite clearly that organizational facts are important to change, even in profit making firms.

51-2: COMPETING ORGANIZATIONAL FORMS IN THE EMERGENT AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE INDUSTRY
William Lehman, Princeton University

The American life insurance industry from the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries presents a compelling opportunity to apply recent formulations of organizational-environment relations to the study of organizational forms whose appearance, competition and demise suggest the operation of both adaptation and selection processes. The two principal competitors during most of this period, the commercial life insurance company and the non-profit fraternal benefit society, differed markedly in their respective organizational structures, type of appeal, clientele, and use of scientific technology yet were similar in the basic service they provided. Both organizational forms offered a solution to the pressing problem of financial protection in the event of financial protection. That one solution swept the industry and the other lost its vitality and original purpose reveals much about the pressures toward rationalization.

The changes in the distribution of life insurance selling organizations in a defined area over a crucial period is analyzed in terms of environmental exigencies and the subsequent adaptation or selection of organizations. The analysis and explanation of this study are focused primarily at the ecological level in order to determine which facets of the environment were instrumental in affecting differential survival rates of the two organizational forms. The ultimate criterion of success is survival, thus the survival rates of the organizational forms are employed as valid indicators of response to the environment. By comparing the survival rates of different types of life insurance selling organizations this paper attempts to gauge the criteria and mechanisms of selection and adaptation.
Abstract 52-2, continued

esteem for all cases. The variance in perceptions of neglect is related to problems of family functioning such as lack of helping responsibilities for children when the mother isn't around, low level of family interaction, over-permissiveness in rule enforcement and parent-child argument frequency. While perceptions of neglect result in low self esteem for all cases, specific family processes that affect those perceptions vary by race and family type. Blacks in single headed households, not helping and low family activity were significantly related to perceived neglect. In contrast, for whites, mother-child argument frequency outweighed all other considerations and explained the most variance in self esteem. In two parent homes parent-child over-permissiveness, parent-child argument frequency and not yelling (i.e. showing concern) were the most critical processes affecting perceptions of neglect and consequently, self esteem.

Family structure factors that affect family processes which, in turn, affect self esteem, include family size and homemaker status. In large families with working mothers, when there are few family activities and children have few responsibilities, children feel more neglected and tend to have lower self esteem in single parented homes. In two parented homes, children in large families with non-working mothers who are overly permissive, and whose parents argue frequently, tend to feel more neglected and have lower self esteem. Family size and homemaker status affect family processes and consequently the self esteem of whites more than for blacks irrespective of family type.

Differences between the races in SH and TH homes may reflect normative differences in the culture and life experiences of blacks and whites.

52-3: CHANGES IN TRAITS DESIRED IN CHILDREN: EVIDENCE FROM THE MIDDLETOWN STUDIES
Duanne F. Alwin, University of Michigan

This paper presents results from a comparison of data on the traits desired in children from the Lynds' studies of Muncie, Indiana (Middletown) in the 1920s with similar data recently collected in a 1978 replication of the Lynds' work. These results indicate that major changes have occurred in the most preferred qualities of children over the mid-half of this century. These patterns suggest that adult preferences for child qualities in contemporary society give more emphasis to qualities linked to the autonomy of children, whereas earlier desiderata stressed somewhat greater obedience to institutional and adult authority. Other evidence, relying primarily on national surveys, provides further support for the observation that there have been a basic shift from obedience to autonomy in adult preferences for traits of children.

52-4: KINDERGARTEN EXPERIENCE: COGNITIVE EFFECTS OR SOCIALIZATION?
Doris R. Entwistle, Karl L. Alexander, Doris Cadigan and Aaron M. Pallas, Johns Hopkins University

This paper employs a large representative sample of Baltimore first-graders to examine the effects of the amount of children's kindergarten experience on their first-grade performance. More kindergarten leads to some easy positive effects on cognitive status (fall CAT scores, first marks in reading and math), more noticeable for black children than for white. There are some year-end effects of more kindergarten on boys' reading marks, but no lasting effects on CAT scores. More kindergarten experience does not affect children's deportment, their personal maturity as estimated by their teachers, their expectations for their own performance, or their parents' expectations for them. Nor is there evidence that kindergarten becomes a basis for socializing other children for the first grade, but to improving their cognitive status.

SESSION 53: THEORY: DIVERSE PERSPECTIVES

53-1: ECLECTICISM AND ITS ALTERNATIVES
Stephen K. Sunderson, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Most arguments in favor of eclecticism as an explanatory logic in sociology and the social sciences generally argue for it on the grounds that it is an appropriately open-minded approach which leads to more complete explanations than would otherwise be possible. Yet the usual defenses of eclecticism ring hollow and there are flaws in it so severe that it should be abandoned. Eclectic efforts to produce more complete explanations typically lead to severe problems of logical consistency. Moreover, acceptance of eclecticism violates the standard dictum that science should seek simple and unified explanations, and it makes the strategy of comparative theory evaluation impossible. Three major options are available for the conduct of theoretically-guided research once eclecticism is eschewed. Scientists can commit themselves exclusively to a single research tradition and focus their research entirely around it; they can accept one research tradition while simultaneously pursuing one or more others; or they can synthesize disparate research traditions into a new tradition. Each of these is highly preferable to an ecletic stance. Moreover, no matter what contemporary philosophical model of science one favors, this model is strongly incompatible with eclecticism.

53-2: MULTIPOLARITY THEORY ILLUSTRATED
Herman Turk, University of Southern California

The emphasis we have placed on additive statistics is not in keeping with the multiplicity that major sociological constructs imply. Societal contradictions, ecological consensus, a necessary condition, disorganization, and social action provide examples. An illustration is taken from the last of these. Action, ecologically speaking, is any large social unit depends upon structural sources of incentive (I) and (times) capacity (C) and (times) opportunity (O) for opposition to the elite; and it depends upon structural sources of the unit's general ability to respond to dominant interests (R), whether these are ones of the elite or of the elite's opponents. The following model has been deduced:

\[ \text{Action (policy enactment) favored by the elite varies inversely with } R \times I + R \times C + R \times I \times C \times O + R \times I \times C \times X \]

Six of these seven multiplicative (statistical interaction) terms were found to be significant by regression analysis, providing strong suggestion of new answers to a widely investigated empirical question. Other models that can be deduced are R \times I \times C \times O for action favored by the nonelite but opposed by the elite and I \times C \times O for revolutionary action. Indeed, intentional action of any kind depends upon incentive and (times) capacity and (times) opportunity. If any one of these is zero or too low, the product will be zero or too low; and the person, group, society simply will not act.

53-3: SCIENCE OR METAPHYSICS? AN ANALYSIS OF HERBERT BLUMER'S SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM
Dean Hunsker, University of California-Berkeley

An analysis of Herbert Blumer's writings suggests that his Symbolic Interactionist perspective on action, meaning, and interpretive processes is essentially anthropological, for they are ultimately reduced to inner processes. Accordingly, this account undermines the putative sociological (and more general) character of these concepts. Instead of allowing for "verifiable knowledge" of the operation and social processes, Blumer's epistemological idealism instead invites skepticism, which he resists. Drawing from the insights from ethnmethodology and linguistic philosophy, an alternative account of action, meaning, and interpretation is outlined which emphasizes the publicly available criteria, e.g., actions-in-context, by which persons (whether as interactional co-participants or sociological observers) interpret meaningful action. Two "psychological" concepts ("attitude" and "intelligence") are then analyzed to illustrate the basic sociological of the public experience of cognitive phenomena as a form of meaningful action. The pivotal role of ordinary-language in this alternative sociological account is briefly noted.

53-4: PARTICULAR MOMENTS: TOWARD A SCIENCE OF INTERPRETATION
Thomas Scafelli, University of California-Santa Barbara

In the context of the continuing debate between upholders of objective measurement and those who seek interpretive understanding, this paper proposes a method of research which might integrate some of the best elements of each paradigm. I suggest that a recording, a "living text", should be appended to studies which interpret inner experience. If this is done, methods such as the prospective-retrospective method, and the method of counterfactual variants, may be used freely, but would then be amenable to verification. These methods, unlike those of the objective measurement paradigm, bring the resources of the entire culture to bear on the problem of understanding the inner viewpoint of the actors during a particular moment. To illustrate this model, I summarize the findings and methods which Pittinger et al (1960) used to infer the inner experience of their subjects during a single moment.

53-5: STRUCTURATION THEORY AND THE UNACKNOWLEDGED CONDITIONS OF ACTION
Jeff Livsey, Colorado College

The notion of "the unacknowledged conditions of action" in Anthony Giddens's important version of structuration theory needs further development. In particular, Giddens has yet to analyze the relationship between his two major conceptions of structure (as generative sets of roles and resources and as structural principles of organization of social totality), to develop the implications of the denial of the contradictions between structural rules and structural principles for his analyses of ideology and consciousness, and to account for the ways in which intended and unintended consequences of action influence or become structural rules and resources which operate as unacknowledged (because tacitly drawn upon) conditions of action. Alternative formulations of the unacknowl-
edged conditions of action (particularly those of Pierre Bourdieu, Richard Licht- man, and Jurgen Habermas) are sources of insights which could strengthen Giddens theory and help to integrate his now rather disparate emphases on the enabling nature of structure in his concept of the duality of structure and on constraint in his stratification model of action.

SESSION 56. SECTION ON METHODOLOGY. QUANTITATIVE METHODS

56-2: COMPUTER INTENSIVE STATISTICAL METHODS: THE BOOTSTRAP
Lawrence L. Wu and Ross D. Boylan, Stanford University

The bootstrap (Efron, 1979) is a recent statistical procedure that provides a general and highly efficient nonparametric method for assessing the quality (variability) of a statistic of interest by simply "reusing" the data. It represents a departure from classical parametric techniques by substituting computer power for the parametric assumptions of classical methods. Because of its generality and attractive asymptotic properties, the bootstrap has attracted considerable attention among statisticians, but it appears less widely known and used by sociologists. Our goal in this paper is to explain and illustrate the bootstrap in several settings of interest to sociologists.

56-3: TOWARD A CAUSAL ANALYSIS OF INTERDEPENDENT PROCESSES: DISCRETE-TIME MULTISTATE EVENT-HISTORY MODELS AND METHODS
Kazuo Yamaguchi, University of California–Los Angeles

This paper introduces a new direction of methodological elaborations in event-history analysis based on discrete-time logit and multinomial logit models. The methodological elaborations are made in two respects: (1) simultaneous analysis of two-way transitions between two states which usually permits a more parsimonious and unambiguous expression for the effects of covariates on the dependent process than can be obtained by separate analysis of each direction of transition, and (2) its extension for a causal analysis of two interdependent processes. The latter elaboration provides an extension for a loglinear causal analysis of the 16-fold table presenting two-variable-two-panel data, and relates it to event-history analysis. The relationships between methods and models introduced in this paper and some other methods are also clarified. An illustrative application is presented to demonstrate the usefulness of the new models and methods. The application focuses on the dynamic relationships between premarital cohabitation and marijuana use.

SESSION 57. SECTION ON RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITIES

57-1: RACE, CLASS, AND GENDER SALIENCE IN BLACK WOMEN'S FEMINIST CONSCIOUSNESS
Deborah K. King, Dartmouth College

What kind of feminists are black women? This paper moves beyond the debate of whether or not black women are "true believers," and asserts that they are. Instead, the focal concern is the nature of their feminism, or as I will argue their feminisms. Reflecting the particularistic experience of Black womanhood in the U.S., their political consciousness is both rich and enigmatic cultural heritage, as well as shaped by discrimination. The term, multiple jeopardy, is introduced to describe and conceptualize the various independent, yet dynamically interrelated factors which determine black women's status. Three of these factors—race, class, and gender—become the focus for an examination of black women's feminist consciousness. It is argued that black feminism would reflect these multiple realities, but that the relative salience of any one aspect may color and characterize the articulation of a feminist perspective. Two typologies, with examples of representative organizations and ideologies, of these interrelationships are presented. One is a simplified model of the relative salience of race and gender; the second adds the class factor.

57-2: ARE RACE AND CLASS FEMINIST ISSUES? Mar ignette Marin, University of California–Santa Barbara

The American women's movement was and continues to be spearheaded by white, middle class, professional women. Since its inception the movement has been divided along race and class lines. Divisions developed as women took various ideological positions in defining major issues. The movement generally publicized concerns with personal freedom, male and female relationships, and job discrimination. Spokespersons for the movement argued that these grievances were the concerns of all women regardless of race, ethnic or class differences. The experience of a "common oppression" as women, was thought to transcend any such differences. When differences were addressed they were generally viewed as divisive and destructive to the women's struggle. The movement essentially maintained an ethnocentric position by failing to acknowledge the reality most ethnic minority women faced as members of disadvantaged cultural groups.

Although the concerns of minority women are similar to other women's issues—they are unquestionably distinct. Minority women have voiced grievances neglected by the women's movement regarding cultural diversity, poverty and racism. Minority women articulated special interests grounded in their unique reality. With a historical tradition of social and economic discrimination, minority women (and men) are disproportionately found within the ranks of the poor, employed in marginal jobs and the least educated. Their concerns expressed years before are now calling the attention of several women's organizations and policy makers. The trend toward the "feminization of poverty" has brought to light a basic issue minority women have long addressed—economic survival.

The purpose of this paper is threefold: (1) to present some preliminary observations on the growing trend of poverty among women; (2) to briefly assess existing explanations of poverty; and (3) to discuss these observations in light of a common oppression among women and other disadvantaged groups.

57-3: RACIAL BLOC VOTING IN A BLACK BELT COUNTY, 1966-1982
Paul Murray, Siena College

This research examines the extent of racial bloc voting in Marengo County, Alabama, from 1966 to 1982. Fifty-five election contests in which a black candidate opposed one or more white candidates were analyzed. Ecological regression analysis was used to estimate the amount of bloc voting by black and white voters.

Four hypotheses were tested. It was found that the extent of racial bloc voting by whites in this rural county was greater than the extent of racial bloc voting by urban whites. For blacks, however, racial bloc voting was less in this rural area than in urban areas. It was found that whites were more likely to vote for blacks seeking minor offices than for black candidates for major offices.

The extent of white bloc voting remained relatively high, while black bloc voting varied considerably.

SESSION 59. THEMATIC SESSION. CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION OF HUMAN LIVES

59-1: THERAPEUTIC JUSTICE: THE LEGAL CONSTRUCTION OF DEVIANT PERSONS
John Sutton, Princeton University

Since the mid-1970's, sociologists and historians have shown an increased concern with the ascendance of "therapeutic" strategies of social control over more traditional punitive approaches to deviance in modern Western states. In this literature, controversy centers on both the timing and causes of this transformation. This paper focuses special critical attention on Foucault's synchronic model presented in Discipline and Punish, in which the modern prison is seen as just one aspect of the wholesale bureaucratisation of society. This paper offers a two-pronged counterargument to Foucault and other writers who have addressed this issue. First, I argue that therapeutic justice appeared as a counter-trend to bureaucratic venality, and should not be subsumed within it. Second, using data on the rise of institutionalized controls over children in the U.S., I argue that America anticipated European states in the therapeutic redefinition of deviance by a considerable margin.

The explanation for this unique development seems to lie both in the persistence, in a secularized form, of a Calvinist view of the life-course as a moral career, and the related weaknesses of the U.S. state as a system of domination. The closing discussion suggests that this argument is generalizable not only to the broader penal sector, but also to the sectors of public welfare and economic regulation that define the outer limits of obedience in American society.
SESSION 61: SPECIAL SESSION. SOCIOCRITICAL ISSUES IN TAX ADMINISTRATION

61-3: MODELING SOCIAL-PsYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS IN JUDGMENTS OF TAXPAYER NONCOMPLIANCE: A FACTORIAL SURVEY APPROACH
Quint Thurman, University of Massachusetts

Taxpayer noncompliance by individual taxpayers each year strips the federal government of billions of dollars in revenue. Unfortunately, few clear-cut solutions have been offered that might reduce the magnitude of this problem. The following study uses a factorial survey design to collect data from a sample of public accountants regarding the variables they perceive as important for curtailing taxpayer noncompliance. These data indicate that practitioners judge increases in IRS audit rates, heavier fines, and longer Prison sentences as key deterrents to taxcheating. Furthermore, the analysis suggests that high tax rates are seen as a significant factor that encourages taxpayers to cheat on their income taxes. The policy implications of these findings are briefly discussed.

SESSION 64. HEALTH PROFESSIONALS: WORK PATTERNS AND PROBLEMS

64-1: DISTRIBUTION OF PROFESSIONAL TIME: FEMALE AND MALE PHYSICIANS
Roger E. Brown and Lorayn Olson, American Medical Association

Previous studies have documented a difference in the total number of hours worked by men and women physicians. However, most studies have multiple professional roles, and the difference has never been examined in this light. Women physicians might work fewer hours in most activities, or they might simply work in fewer activities. In this paper, we show that both factors play a part in the overall difference and that women physicians have a pattern of professional time distribution that differs from that of their male counterparts.

64-2: THE WORK-FAMILY ROLE SYSTEM AND PHYSICIAN PRODUCTIVITY
Carol S. Weisman and Martha A. Teitelbaum, Johns Hopkins University

Physicians' productivity, as indicated by total hours devoted to professional activities per week, is analyzed as a function of the work-family role system. Studies of physicians have generally shown that women work fewer hours than men. In previous analyses, we have found that a significant sex difference in total hours worked occurred only among married physicians with children (i.e., men worked an average of 8.6 hours per week more than women). In addition, male and female physicians were found to be in fundamentally different family circumstances, with women more likely than men to be married to other high-earning professionals. One argument might be that if men and women were in similar family situations, they would work the same number of hours per week. Another view, based on Pleck's conception of the work-family role system and his observation of "asymmetrically permeable" boundaries between work and family roles of men and women, would predict that men's hours will be relatively unaffected by family circumstances, whereas women's hours will be influenced by such family attributes as number of children and the work role of the spouse.

These ideas are tested in the observations of a longitudinal survey of 1,420 obstetrician-gynecologists trained during the recent era of increased medical education of women. All had graduated from medical school between 1974 and 1979, completed residency training in the specialty, and were in active practice. Fifty percent of the sample were women. The survey included measures of the spouse's work role as well as number of children in the family and involvement of the respondent in home responsibilities. The analyses focus on married respondents (76% of the sample).

Findings showed, first, that accounting for a set of family role and practice variables did not eliminate the effect of gender on hours worked by married physicians. (Practice covariates included type of practice and location of practice.) Second, in separate multiple regression analyses for men and women, family variables were more predictive of women's hours worked than of men's. In particular, greater involvement in home responsibilities by women was associated with fewer hours worked: this finding held even among women married to professionals. Finally, we decomposed the sex difference in mean hours worked by all married respondents and found that the largest component of the sex difference is accounted for by the differential effects of family variables on men and women's hours of work. These findings are interpreted within Pleck's framework.

SESSION 65. THE SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE

65-1: IN THE SERVICE OF THE NATION: AN ALTERNATIVE EXPLANATION OF THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF MODERN SERVICE
Liah Greenfeld, Harvard University

The purpose of the paper is to propose an alternative explanation of the institutionalization of modern science in 17th century England. The classic thesis of R.K. Merton in regard to the decline of Protestantism in this process is taken as the starting point, but the possibility that there is an analog in Weber's theory on the connection between Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism is questioned, which renders problematic the theoretical tenability of Merton's thesis. The alternative hypothesis suggests the increasing centrality of national sentiments as the main factor responsible for the social approbation of science. It is claimed that this process is supported by itself forces the shapes of ongoing functions. Significant importance to the thesis of the English national self-definition since it is regarded as one of the core qualities of the English national character. This direct connection between national self-definition and science, it is suggested, may also account for the surprisingly emotional attitudes to science, both positive and negative, in our own time.
65:2: VISUAL IMAGERY AND SYMBOLIC ARGUMENT: TRANSLATION IN SCIENCE AND DILEMMA IN SOCIOLOGY
Roger G. Krohn, McGill University

The paper grounds a study of the practical, everyday reasoning of research scientists in an interaction theory of perception (Gibson) and in the process of the construction of a "sense of order" (Gombrich).

Participant observation of research and research seminars in limnology reveals that reasoning patterns still remaining implicit are prior in time and in confidence to others that have been articulated as rules of scientific method and employed for their persuasive force. Visual displays, for example, are much more prominent in observation, in analysis and in persuasive contexts than the literature on science would lead us to expect. These visual displays are taken to represent attempts to translate a large variety of research materials gathered at different times by different people and under different circumstances into a "simultaneous visual field" where confident discriminations can be made. Graphs, in particular, are seen as devices to capture the powers of visual analysis for numerical data.

The second theme is that research reveals a cycle of tolerance of improvisation followed by selective rigor and scrutiny as visual patterns are sought and then selectively tested, e.g. mathematically. In seminars there is notably little talk among research practitioners about visual pattern search, in relation to its large practical role, while there is a very great deal of talk about statistical-social mathematical measures and tests so important in the persuasive and critical process. During field research, visual pattern search is much more and statistical analysis much less in evidence. Even in the latter case there is more articulation of problems and exceptions ("scatter" and "outliers") than of the types of patterns sought and found.

Finally the paper will attempt to trace the series of translations that leads from field materials to visualization and observational traces to numbers to words and sentences and eventually to publications. Because of the long series of translations, the final, formal logical statements can not be brought back to directly confront environmental materials. Still, the statements can be seen to have been ultimately environmentally derived and relevant to future actions toward it.

65:3: THE MANUSCRIPT REVIEW AND DECISION MAKING PROCESS: WITH A LITTLE HEALTH FROM OUR PEERS
Von Bajnacik and Clark McPhail; University of Illinois; Rita J. Simon, American University

This paper reports the first of several analyses of the peer review and editorial decision-making process for manuscripts submitted to the American Sociological Review (ASR) between 1977 and 1981. We examine the relationship between professional biographical characteristics of manuscript authors and reviewers, selected characteristics of the manuscripts reviewed and the editorial review process, the reviewers' recommendations for the disposition of the manuscript, and, the editor's final decision. A two-stage structural equation model predicts more than 70% of the variance in the editor's final disposition of the manuscript. The averaged recommendation of peer reviewers predicts more than 60% of the variance in final disposition. Other biographical and manuscript characteristics also have substantial effects via the reviewers' recommendations.

65:4: DIALECTIC PROCESSES INVOLVING VALUE IMPERATIVES IN SCIENCE: COMMUNALITY VS. UNIVERSALISM AS THEY INFLUENCE DECISIVE BEHAVIOR
Albert I. Goldberg, Technion-Israel Institute of Technology and Columbia University

Merton postulated an ethos of science in which four value imperatives are necessary for optimal development of the scientific enterprise. Findings that show less than full disclosure of progress among scientists would appear to violate the communality aspect of this ethos and thereby lead to questions about the entire conceptualization. However, in a study of 628 Israeli researchers, it was found that secrecy patterns can be explained by hypothesizing a dialectical relationship between community and universalism concerns. A dialectical community encourages full disclosure, a universalistic emphasis on the importance of the contribution leads to efforts to protect priority rights in order to develop and maintain standing in the scientific community. The dynamic interaction between the two value orientations leads to a synthesis in which a balance of social structures and norms govern the acceptability of restrictions on scientific communications under various situational conditions.

SESSION 66. SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

66:1: MIDDLE CLASS FORMATION: TOWARDS AN HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY OF TRUSTED WORKERS
Stephen Crawford, Bates College; Peter Whalley, Loyola University of Chicago

This paper criticizes structuralist elements found in most theories of the middle class, and advocates an historical approach focused on the demand for and supply of "trusted workers." It begins with a few observations about differences in the structuring of class in French and English factories, emphasizing the different locations of class boundaries. It then briefly examines existing class theories in terms of their capacity account for such differences. It goes on to argue that the organization of middle class work and labor markets is largely undetermined by any logic of capitalism or industrialism, and that only by historical analysis can scholars identify what may or may not be a limited range of processes producing them. The paper then turns to a consideration of the idea that what essentially distinguishes the new middle or service class from the working class in advanced societies is the privileges—greater autonomy, authority, pay, security, and especially career opportunities—granted "trusted workers." The analytical question raised by this definition concerns the source of national variations in the social definition, production, and consumption of trusted workers. The analytical framework here is that nationally distinctive service classes emerge out of unique interactions between historically specific demands for and supplies of trustworthiness. There follows a tentative specification of some of the variables that determine the supply and demand situation. The paper concludes with a brief illustration of the approach advocated, in the form of some preliminary findings from the authors' own comparative historical investigations of trusted workers.

66:2: AN AUTHORITARIAN STATE AND THE NEW MIDDLE CLASS: THE CASE OF EDUCATORS IN FRANCO'S SPAIN
J. Gregg Robinson, University of California-San Diego

The impact of the authoritarian regime of Francisco Franco (1939-1975) on the development of the Spanish new middle class is evaluated. In particular, the growth of the Spanish system of education and the professions attached to it are analyzed in terms of the limitations placed on the political and public spheres by the Franco government.

The point of departure is a debate within the Conflict approach to the new middle class. Most neo-Marxists have argued that it is the relationship to the means of production that determines the nature of this class. In contrast, the argument presented here is that nationally distinctive demands for and supplies of trustworthiness. There follows a tentative specification of some of the variables that determine the supply and demand situation. The paper concludes with a brief illustration of the approach advocated, in the form of some preliminary findings from the authors' own comparative historical investigations of trusted workers.

SESSION 67. URBAN SOCIOLOGY

67:1: INSURANCE REDLINING AND TRANSFORMATION OF AN URBAN METROPOLIS
Gregory D. Squires and William Velez, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

The ecological and urban political economy paradigms provide two competing perspectives on the dynamics of uneven urban development. This paper explores the relative merits of these two perspectives by examining the behavior of the property-casualty insurance industry in a major metropolitan area. In analyzing the distribution of homeowners insurance policies a strong bias in favor of suburban and white neighborhoods, and against inner city and minority communities, was found. These patterns, and the concomitant growth and decline of diverse communities, cannot be attributable to natural, technological, or free market forces as the ecological perspective suggests. Rather, various institutional imperatives that drive the insurance industry, and most private actors in a market economy, account for the distribution of insurance policies and the social costs associated with that bias. Policy recommendations are offered to address the problems inner city neighborhoods confront in efforts to secure adequate insurance and other financial and capital resources.
SESSION 56. SEXUALITY, GENDER, AND SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

68-1: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MICHAEL FOUCAULT'S HISTORY OF SEXUALITY
Edith Kurzweil, Rutgers University

In Foucault's History of Sexuality there is no mention of feminism, although his deconstruction of sexual practices from Plato's time through Freud's and our own, inevitably is attuned to the aims of feminists. So, when Foucault exposes the power that is exercised through sexuality in the "hybridization" of women, when he demonstrates the devastating consequences of "changing" the sexual and gender roles, he is handing the feminists a theoretical weapon. How he goes about his own task, and how his weapon has been wielded by French feminists—who along with him owe much to the psychoanalyst Jacques Lacan—will be the focus of this paper.

68-3: CROSS CULTURAL SEXUALITY: IMPLICATIONS FOR THEORY
Ira L. Reiss, University of Minnesota

This paper reports on the development of a macro, cross cultural, sociological explanation of sexuality. One factor that has inhibited the development of sociological theory is the emphasis placed upon integrating our theories about sexuality with biological or psychological explanations. The Freudians and the Socio-biologists have little to offer if the question we pose concerns why societies differ in their sexual customs. Most effort has been spent on the development of a sociological theory that answers that fundamental question.

Examination of the Standard Cross Cultural Sample and data on other societies indicates that sexuality is viewed as important in all societies examined. The basis for this is asserted to be the physical pleasure and the self disclosure components of sexual relationships. Sexuality would be viewed as important, in this view, even if it had no reproductive consequences, for in the physical pleasure and self disclosure aspects it contains the type of building blocks important in all social relationships. It is proposed to start on the development of a sociological theory that addresses that fundamental question.

In terms of explaining variation in the ways these linkages occur, the cross cultural data show the narrowness of some of our existing explanations. For example, homosexuality must be explained quite differently in cultures which promote it as a path to heterosexuality in marriage, as the Sambia in New Guinea, as opposed to cultures like our own where it is seen as competitive with the heterosexual component of our gender roles. Evidence on our so called scientifc usage of the concept of sexual normality (as in discussions of premature ejaculation) further indicates difficulties in our society in developing theories about sexual normality that are cross culturally valid. Our on going debate about the impact of erotica on violence further indicates the conclusion that results from our lack of established theoretical explanations of sexuality. Cross cultural data are used to develop the beginnings of such explanations by utilizing some 25 propositions concerning variation in the way sexuality will be linked to the three key areas of marital jealousy, gender role power, and normality beliefs. All of this is placed in the macro sociological framework briefly outlined above.

SESSION 69. SECTION ON SOCIOLOGY OF AGING, SOCIAL CHANGE AND THE LIFE COURSE

69-1: INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY AS A LIFE COURSE PROCESS
Annemette Sorensen, Jutta Almendinge, and Age B. Sorensen, Harvard University

In this paper we study intergenerational mobility by examining cohort changes in the length of time it takes a son to attain an occupational position similar to or better than that of his father. It is argued that by conceptualizing intergenerational mobility as a life course process and study it accordingly, we are better suited to address questions about changing opportunity structures and societal fluidity than are mobility table analysis or status attainment models. The analysis is based on retrospective life history data for German and Norwegian men.

SESSION 74. SOCIOLOGY OF DISABILITY

74-2: LIVING WITH INVISIBLE DISABILITIES
Kathy Charman, Sonoma State University

Living with invisible disabilities often requires people to alter themselves and their lives. Retaining their identities on their own terms demands effort when their impairment affects daily life. Their situations point to the experiential blurring of sociological and medical definitions of illness and disability. People with chronic illnesses often have resulting disabilities that may take an uncertain course and remain invisible for lengthy periods. Since they do not look disabled, others often refuse to acknowledge their disabilities. As a result, people with invisible disabilities attempt to avoid public scrutiny and try to keep their disabilities invisible. The tension that these people feel between avoiding disclosure of disability and obtaining acknowledgement of it vitally concerns them.

Their concerns are addressed in relation to their objective of remaining independent, which often leads to reconstructing relationships. The data from which the analysis is derived include 58 in-depth interviews of 58 persons, 18 informal interviews of caregivers and providers, anecdotes and case summaries and a repertoire of published and unpublished accounts. The strategies of grounded theory provided methods of analyzing the data.

74-3: APPEARANCE MANAGEMENT AND ROLE-TAKING AMONG PERSONS WITH AND WITHOUT PHYSICAL DISABILITIES
Susan B. Kaiser, Carol Freeman, Stacey Wingate, and Joan L. Chandler, University of California-Davis

This paper examines appearance as a variable in social interactions between physically disabled and able-bodied persons. The data were derived from questionnaires completed by 322 university students with physical disabilities and by 280 able-bodied university students. The results suggest that it may be easier for able-bodied students to simulate invisible appearance than to conceive of strained social interactions than to subscribe to the stereotypical notion that physically disabled persons are basically different from able-bodied persons. Through a process of negotiated outcomes among physically disabled persons with physical disabilities often manage their appearance, and able-bodied students seem to be fairly accurate in their role-taking abilities with respect to projections of dress as a means for normalizing appearances, on the part of physically disabled students. Yet, able-bodied students tend to underestimate the degree to which they expect physically disabled students to be personally interested in dress and appearance.

The idea that responses to appearances, including clothing, of physically disabled persons should be integrated with other variables when considering relationships with able-bodied persons is reinforced in this study.

74-4: GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE EXPERIENCE OF CHRONIC ILLNESS: SOCIAL SUPPORT AND DEPRESSION IN ARTHRITIS
Caroline L. Kaufmann, University of South Florida and St. Margaret Memorial Hospital

This paper examines the influence of social supports on the psychological wellbeing of men and women with arthritis. The "buffering" model of social supports in psychological adjustment is applied to describe differences in adaptation to chronic disease and the differences between men and women in the quality and availability of supports. A sample of 223 individuals was recruited from the population of patients treated at a university rheumatology clinic and a Veteran's Administration clinic in a metropolitan area in the southeastern United States. A self-administered questionnaire was used to measure stressful events, pain, activities of daily living, functional capacities, social supports, and psychological wellbeing, in addition to sociocultural and psychological wellbeing, in addition to social background characteristics. Women were more often married and better educated than men in this sample. Women reported more pain and greater functional limitations than men. However, women perceived higher levels of social support from their family. Using the variables of pain, social supports, functional abilities, and stress as predictors, variation in psychological wellbeing among men and women was examined. For men, 34% of the variation in psychological wellbeing was predicted by a linear combination of the predictor variables. For women, the model predicted 24% of the variation in psychological wellbeing. Both social supports and functional abilities were stronger predictors of psychological wellbeing for men than for women. Stress was a much stronger predictor of psychological wellbeing for men than for women. These results suggest that the "buffering" model of social supports may be more applicable to men than women for samples of individuals with chronic disease.

74-5: DISABILITY AS A SOCIOECONOMIC VARIABLE: PREDICTING DEAF WORKERS' INCOMES
Sharon Barnhart, Gallaudet College

This paper analyzes predictors of the incomes of male and female hearing and hearing-impaired workers. Data for hearing-impaired workers come from the 1972 National Census of the Deaf Population, while data for hearing workers come from the 1974 NRC General Social Survey. Correlational analyses for
both sexes of hearing impaired workers indicate that some variables traditionally thought to be important predictors of the incomes of deaf workers are not statistically significant. Regression analyses are compared by hearing status and sex. These analyses show large differences between hearing and hearing-impaired men, but smaller differences between the two groups of women, in predictors of their incomes. The lower amount of variance explained for the hearing-impaired groups, and parallel between the predictors for the hearing-impaired groups and those for hearing women suggest explanations based upon occupational segregation and discrimination.

SESSION 75. FAMILIES AND KINSHIP: ISSUES OF GENDER

75-1: THE SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOR: CHILDREARING AND COMMUNITY DECISION-MAKING IN PREINDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES
Scott L. Coltrane, University of California-Santa Cruz

Based on a representative cross-cultural sample of 90 pre-industrial societies, this research tests the hypothesis that the participation of men in childrearing enhances the public status of women. Separate measures of paternal proximity, affection, and responsibility for routine daily child care are significantly correlated with female participation in community decision making, female access to positions of authority, and female origin symbolisms. Multiple regression analysis indicates that paternal childrearing has a substantial effect on female public status which is unaccounted for by other social structural or child socialization variables. This analysis suggests that the sexual division of labor in child care interacts with other institutionalized forms of male dominance to influence the relative public status of women. Theoretical explanations for the link between gender-differentiated child care and public status are discussed.

75-3: PARENTAL MARITAL STATUS EFFECTS ON ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
Susan Newcomer, Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.; J. Richard Udry, Carolina Population Center

Data from a panel study of white adolescents first interviewed in junior high school confirm previous findings by others that parental marital status and its changes are related to initiation of coitus by young adolescents. Compared to adolescents in stable two-natural-parent households, the state of being in a mother-only household predicts a higher probability of subsequent transition to coitus for girls. Only the disruption of the two-natural-parent household between interviews predicts transition to coitus for boys. Parental marital status has the same effects on subsequent other age-graded delinquencies than it has on initiation of coitus. This finding supports the generalization that primary adolescents form one of a class of age-graded delinquencies and not a distinctive phenomenon.

75-4: THE LA LECHE LEAGUE: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC AND HISTORICAL VIEW OF A NON-FEMINIST ORGANIZATION
Florence Kellner Andrews and Deborah Garish, Carleton University

This is a study of the La Leche League, an organization of women whose stated goal is the promotion of “good mothering through breastfeeding.” There are three aims of this study: (1) to assess changes in the issues concerning mothers and homemakers over a thirty year period; (2) to document existing pressures upon women whose primary roles are those of mother and homemaker and; (3) to examine the dynamics of a viable, successful self-help group at a local level. This report employs material from thirty years of La Leche League literature, attendance at ten local meetings in Ottawa, Canada and at a biannual regional conference, and interviews with fifteen La Leche League Leaders.

Pressures involving the League’s advocacy of full-time mothering and extended breastfeeding are analyzed from a distance-interactional perspective and recent modifications and conflicts in the message of the organization are documented and explained in terms of pressures on the organization.

SESSION 76. SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURE

76-1: SYMBOLIC SLAVERY: BLACK REPRESENTATIONS IN POPULAR CULTURE
Steven C. Dubin, New York, NY

Everyday objects can be decoded to examine major social processes. It is argued that popular culture items representing blacks in degrading, stereotyped ways objectify former sets of work roles and social relations. Seemingly insignificant household items such as salt and pepper shakers, ashtrays and games symbolically recreated domestic and other responsibilities typical of the black population. These material goods, most popular from approximately 1890 to the 1950s, symbolically reflected the social control mechanisms and violence underlying majority-minority relations, and contributed to alloy white status anxiety. Their production declined only after the challenge of an alternate development in the cultural sphere, the ascendance of a black self-consciousness. Such images obscured real changes in society, and served as a buffer to diffuse intergroup tensions. This examination calls attention to an additional way in which social control is extended, and the structure of society maintained.

76-2: FORGETTING AND REMEMBERING: AN ESSAY IN THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF HISTORY
Gerald E. Markle and Frances B. McCrea, Western Michigan University

This paper explores two interrelated themes in the social construction of history: the way that zealous ideas and power become homogenized, and the way that historians attempt to arrest this homogenization through selective forgetting and remembering. Beginning with a critique of Michaux’s “Iron Law” and other functional interpretations, we develop a dialectical model in which leaders try to hold on to power by rewriting history. The manipulation of time through calendrical reform emerges as a resource by which leaders may attempt to shape and control culture. Similarly tradition is viewed not as passively fixed, but actively created by elites to advance their own interests. Attempts to “keep time” and “invent tradition” are thus viewed as political struggles. We conclude with a brief example—President Reagan’s 1986 visit to Bitburg—to illustrate how leaders attempt to control history in their own images.

76-3: UTOPIAS AND THE SOCIAL REALITY OF THE TEXT
Nicholas CH. Tatsis, University of Athens; George V. Zito, Syracuse University

Although studies have recognized the existence of a “utopian propensity,” its analysis has generally been ignored in favor of discussions of ideologies and utopias as mere mental constructs, ideas with a history of their own (cf. Mannheim). But it is clear that only action wedded to material things partake of history. Efforts at censorship, a threat to established power relations. The ambiguous nature of language (cf. Saussure) allows texts to establish paradigmatic sets of relations that are censored, book burnings all testify to the “terrible materiality” of the text as a thing itself, imposing itself upon the present as a possible threat to established power relations. The ambiguous nature of language (cf. Saussure) allows texts to establish paradigmatic sets of relations that are dialectical in character and that may simultaneously offer opportunities for possibilities. Exegetical treatment, comments on comments, texts on texts (cf. Foucault) can be seen as attempts to defuse the threat such texts represent. Utopias are ways of speaking about the world and are political in the sense that all social facts are political in seeking to coerce action. But they also offer opportunities for negotiation (cf. Simmel) and a means for the formation of new groups, alliances and coalitions, and deserve increased sociological investigation.

SESSION 77. THE DYNAMICS OF OCCUPATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

77-2: PROFESSIONAL IDEOLOGIES AND THE HISTORY OF PROFESSIONS
Sydney Halpern, University of Illinois-Chicago

This paper examines historical mythology created by professions and the problems it poses for the analysis of professionalization. Historical myths permeate the primary sources scholars consult when studying professional evolution. Such myths are found in fragmentary anecdotes that are part of the oral tradition of a profession. They are embedded in the speeches of professional leaders and the publications of professional associations. Historical mythology is one component of occupational ideology. Like ideology more generally, it is a tool in the effort to secure trust, autonomy and market control. Mythology serves to legitimize the profession’s existence. It justifies public confidence and professional privileges. It elicits members’ commitment and identification, bolstering group solidarity and cohesion. The paper explores several instances where sociologists accept a profession’s construction of historical events and where closer scrutiny suggests a fundamentally different account of professional processes. These examples are drawn from the history of medical specialties. In each case, historical myths appear to support a critical view of the profession yet, in each, the mythology advances the interests of a segment of practitioners. Several characteristics of myths make them seductive. They have toady to present one theory of the social reality of the text to debunk a profession while in fact sewing a new order of status quo.
By Penn State

Penn State

great-grandmother (age 42-70). Data were collected from the SECTION ON SOCIOLOGY OF AGING. LIFE COURSE AND INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONS. M. Burton.

LIES DECADES OF NORWEGIAN DATA DEVELOPING such data on family units, we need to choose an "anchor." Such anchors need to be carefully stratified on age and cohort membership. A data file built from Norwegian census and registry materials illustrates such an approach. With first-born children as family anchors, a recent project used complex record linkage procedures to create a data file which contains information on two- to three-generation units. For children born in 1946, 1956, 1966, and 1976, information on their families are available from the 1960, 1970, and 1980 census points. The family information was obtained by moving "forwards" and "backwards" in census data and checking against registry information. Members of the oldest cohort were 14 and living with their parents in 1960.

For a typical study, researchers need to monitor age structures and the life course (e.g., when do people become grandparents? how is the transition sequenced with regard to retirement? When do adults lose their parents?). Members of the oldest cohort were 14 and living with their parents in 1960. The members of the next cohort were 14 and living with their parents in 1970. The members of the oldest cohort were 14 and living with their parents in 1980. By 1980, most of them had started their own families. For the 1976 cohort, parents were traced back to 1980 when they were living at home, thus obtaining information on the anchor's grandparents. This data set will be used to discuss the following issues:

1. Changes in family age structures over the last decades (e.g., age differences between parents and children; distance between oldest and youngest children, age of grandparent).

2. Family structures and the life course (e.g., when do people become grandparents? How is the transition sequenced with regard to retirement? When do adults lose their parents?).

3. Factors that differentiate between age structures and life course patterns (e.g., SES, urban-rural differences).

SESSION 73. SECTION ON SOCIAL POLICY OF AGING. LIFE COURSE AND INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONSHIP

SESSION 80. SECTION ON SOCIOLOGY OF AGING. LIFE COURSE AND INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONS

80-1: THE AGE STRUCTURE OF FAMILIES IN AN AGING SOCIETY: FOUR DECADES OF NORWEGIAN DATA

Gunnild O. Hagaestad, Pennsylvania State University

In an aging and divorcing society, we need information on families beyond nuclear units sharing the same household. Such information is essential in planning social programs for children and the elderly, in understanding patterns of dependency and support, and in the study of life course patterns. Before we can develop such data on family units, we need to choose an "anchor." Such family anchors should be carefully stratified on age and cohort membership. A data file built from Norwegian census and registry materials illustrates such an approach. With first-born children as family anchors, a recent project used complex record linkage procedures to create a data file which contains information on two- and three-generation units. For children born in 1946, 1956, 1966, and 1976, information on their families are available from the 1960, 1970, and 1980 census points. The family information was obtained by moving "forwards" and "backwards" in census data and checking against registry information. Members of the oldest cohort were 14 and living with their parents in 1960. By 1980, most of them had started their own families. For the 1976 cohort, parents were traced back to 1980 when they were living at home, thus obtaining information on the anchor's grandparents. This data set will be used to discuss the following issues:

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3. Factors that differentiate between age structures and life course patterns (e.g., SES, urban-rural differences).

SESSION 80-4: TIMING AND THE TRANSITION TO GRANDMOTHERHOOD: THE SALIENCE OF AGE NORMS IN BLACK INTERGENERATIONAL FAMILIES

Linda M. Burton, Pennsylvania State University

This study explores the consequences of "early" vs. "on-time" entry to the grandmother role by examining the relationship among four variables—timing of role entry; the grandmother's perception of the appropriateness of the timing; the level of synchrony between the grandmother's generational position in her family and the strata she occupies in various social age-grades systems (e.g., SES, urban-rural differences). Guided by a framework which links the life course, social age systems, and intergenerational context, the research addresses the following questions: Is there significant differences in role satisfaction between early and on-time grandmothers? To what degree is the grandmother's satisfaction with her role influenced by her perception of the appropriateness of her role entry? To what degree is the grandmother's satisfaction with her role affected by the synchrony between her generational position in the family and her location in various social age-grades strata?

The study finds that Black maternal lineage family units participated in the study (N = 120). Each unit included the anchor mother (age 11-56), her great-grandmother (age 25-57), and great-grandmother (age 42-70). Data were collected from these respondents in lengthy interviews administered by indigenous interviewers.

Results indicate that early grandmothers (age 25-38) were significantly less satisfied with their role than on-time grandmothers. The differential levels of satisfaction were mirrored not only in satisfaction scores but in the grandmothers' assessments of the appropriate age for role entry. Early grandmothers reported the appropriate age for becoming a grandmother as 12-30 years higher than in subsequent reactions to, emergent political mobilization, generally enhance strategic capacity. Such pre-emption permits creation of control, often corporatist, modes of participation for social groups and classes which emerge during industrial transformation. It is clear that economic institutional and political pre-emptive measures are too degree mutually substitutable. Consolidated state economic leverage tames and subordinates key economic elites here, and this stimulates as well the possibility of elite populist mobilization against state policy.

The analysis also emphasizes the importance of the nature, structure, and sequencing of external political and economic linkage for state strategic capacity. Early establishment of authoritarian regimes prior to, rather than in subsequent reaction to, emergent political mobilization, greatly enhances state strategic capacity. Such pre-emption permits creation of controlled, often corporatist, modes of participation for social groups and classes which emerge during industrial transformation. It is clear that economic institutional and political pre-emptive measures are to some degree mutually substitutable. Consolidated state economic leverage tames and subordinates key economic elites here, and this stimulates as well the possibility of elite populist mobilization against state policy.

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SESSION 82. SECTION ON UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION. DOES ANYONE KNOW WE'RE OUT THERE? TEACHING VISIBLE AND USEFUL SOCIOLOGICAL SKILLS

82-2: UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION IN SOCIOLOGY AS CAREER TRAINING
H. Herbert Danziger, City University of New York-Herbert H. Lehman College and the Graduate Center

There is evidence that an undergraduate liberal arts training in sociology, that is not directed to some pre-professional training such as social work or social research, enhances skills and career opportunities for students in business and management. Further, it appears that the second largest career line for undergraduate sociology majors is business and commerce. This paper addresses two questions: (1) what are the unique modes of thought that are learned in undergraduate sociology? and (2) how may this be taught so that it adds up to a skill?

It answers these questions by describing the workings of internship-seminar courses which the author has taught at Lehman College, CUNY, for the past decade, and by drawing on the experiences of the students in these internships.

82-3: TWO APPROACHES TO AN UNDERGRADUATE APPLIED SOCIOLOGY COURSE: LESSONS LEARNED ABOUT APPLYING SOCIOLOGY TO THE TEACHING OF APPLIED SOCIOLOGY
Richard Cheever Wallace, Hillsdale College

We consider the application of sociology to the process of developing an applied sociology course for advanced undergraduates. We also consider the use of classical and contemporary theory and research techniques in two course formats, solo and group projects. The advantages of solo and group projects are compared. Specific techniques developed through four years of experience are shared and specific projects discussed.

SESSION 85. SOCIAL STRUCTURE, PERSONAL HABITS, AND HEALTH

85-1: FAMILY STATUS, RISK-TAKING, AND HEALTH BEHAVIORS: THE SOCIAL CONTROL DIMENSION OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION
Debra Umberson, University of Michigan

The relationship of family structure (i.e. marital status, and to a lesser extent, parenting status) to mortality is well-documented. The effects of marital and parenting status on health outcomes are usually attributed to either selection of the positive effects of social integration or social support. The mechanism by which social support or integration might be linked to health outcomes is largely unspecified. Gove (1973) has suggested that social integration is linked to mortality partly because group membership facilitates monitoring of the social behaviors which may impact on health. To date, explicit measures of such monitoring have not been obtained. While measures of health behaviors are quite common, they have not been examined in the context of behavioral monitoring (i.e. social control) as a result of group membership. The present study employs a national sample (N=2,246) to examine the relationship of marital status and parenting status to a variety of health behaviors. The findings are examined within the theoretical framework of social control as a dimension of social integration.

85-2: WORK CHARACTERISTICS AND ILL HEALTH: GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ISRAEL
Noah Lewin-Epstein, Tel Aviv University

Utilizing a concept of work-role centrality and conflicting social demands, a framework is proposed for the study of sex differences in the work-health association. The hypotheses put forward reason that social psychological attributes of work environments which reflect of gender self-image will be most consequential for men's health, whereas demands at work on one's time and energy will more strongly affect women. The analyses reported are based on a sample of 442 employed men and 243 employed women between the ages of 25-65, residing in urban communities in Israel. Working women consistently reported more somatic complaints and illness behavior than men. The patterns of relationship with work characteristics, however, differed for the two gender groups in the hypothesized direction. Lack of job satisfaction and stress had a greater impact on illness outcomes in the male population whereas excessive demands such as heavy work load and long hours were particularly detrimental to women. Subsequent introduction of perceived importance of success at work indicated that part of the gender differences was mediated through work role centrality. These findings are discussed in light of theoretical approaches, and the implications for changing female work activities are considered.

85-3: RELIGIOUS INVOLVEMENT AND THE HEALTH OF THE ELDERLY
Ellen L. Idler, Rutgers University

The study examines patterns of religious involvement, health status, functional disability, and depression among noninstitutionalized elderly residents of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1982. Controlling for demographic and health status, cross-sectional analysis of data from the Yale Health and Aging Project (N=2511) shows higher levels of public religious involvement (among women) and private religious involvement (among men) to be related to lower levels of functional disability and depressive symptomatology. Four alternative explanatory hypotheses derived from classical sociological theories of religion are proposed and tested, three arguments for indirect effects of religious involvement through health behaviors, social coherence, and cognitive coherence, and one for an interactive thecroy effect.

85-4: SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS IN A COMMUNITY SAMPLE
Brent M. Shea, Jerome K. Myers, Philip J. Loel, Charles E. Holzer III, and Louis P. Pinto, Yale University

Evidence is presented on the relationship between diagnosed psychiatric disorder in the community and both a composite indicator and multiple indicators of socioeconomic status. Data are analyzed on 5633 wave-one community respondents from the Yale Epidemiologic Catchment Area (ECA) survey, which used the NIMH Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS) to generate DSM-III diagnoses. Social status is measured by the Nam-Powers' socioeconomic index, based on Census percentiles for education, occupation, and personal income. In this preliminary investigation of diagnosed disorder in the community, it is demonstrated that socioeconomic status as well as its components are related significantly to disorders of the well-documented, depressive symptomatology. The source of the data is 129 in-depth interviews, and the implications for changing female work activities are considered.

SESSION 86. POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY: THE POLITICS OF THE NEW CLASS

86-1: INDUSTRY, CLASS AND NATION: THE POLITICS OF FRENCH ENGINEERS
Stephen Crawford, Bates College

This paper examines the political participation, voting behavior, and political ideology of French engineers working in traditional and high technology industrial settings, and offers an interpretation of these as the politics of a nationally distinctive but changing "service class." The source of the data is 129 in-depth interviews in the metal working and telecommunications divisions of two large French firms. A major objective of the paper is to explain the greater support for the Left at the high technology firm. The analysis emphasizes the authority and market situations of "trusted workers" rather than the work they do, their non-work situations, or their social origins. The discussion considers the implications for writing and mainstream theories of the new middle (or "new working") class, and concludes with an argument for viewing ingénieurs and cadres as members of a distinctively French "service class."
SESSION 87. POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

87-1: FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS IN LATIN AMERICA
Susan De Vos and Kerry Richter, University of Wisconsin-Madison

One of the first examples used to argue against the universality of the "nuclear" family throughout the world was the common occurrence in Latin America and the Caribbean of families and households comprised of women and children without a male "head". Subsequent research has suggested more questions than answers: How common are female-headed households? How are they comprised? Why do they exist? This paper addresses these questions by using a limited, historical data set. It presents evidence that female-headed households are not a poverty-related phenomenon in Latin America and the Caribbean. The study is based on the 1970 and 1980 Census data from six countries: Mexico, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Panama, Colombia, and Peru. After describing the incidence and composition of female-headed households in urban and rural sectors of these societies, we note that a significant proportion of unmarried women under age 50 do not head their own households. The paper ends with an exploration of factors associated with whether an unmarried mother of minor child(ren) heads a household: (1) heads a single parent household, (2) heads a household including other adults, or (3) resides in a household headed by a relative. We also briefly examine the characteristics of women who live with non-relatives.

87-3: THE EFFECT OF CHANGING FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE ON HOMEOWNERSHIP: 1970 TO 1980
Indra A. Jacobson, University of Iowa

Family and household structure changed markedly in the United States during the 1970's due to delayed marriage and childbearing, increases in divorce and cohabitation, and an increasing propensity to live alone. As a result of these changes, there were increases in the proportion of households containing married couples without children, and individuals who live alone, and a decrease in the proportion of households containing married couples with children. One important social and economic outcome related to family and household structure is housing consumption. Previous research has established a close relationship between family structure in different life cycle stages and the likelihood of homeownership. Specifically, prior to the 1970's, research indicates that first home purchase was tied to family expansion and childbearing among young couples. However, a study of homeownership patterns between 1970 and 1976 reveals a substantial increase in homeownership among childless couples. The patterns of homeownership among never-married adults have not been documented. This paper analyzes the impact of changing family and household structure on homeownership between 1970 and 1980 in the United States. Two subsamples are selected from the Public Use Samples of the 1970 and 1980 Censuses. (1) Once married couples in their first ten years of marriage; and (2) Never-married white and black adults between the ages of 18 and 35 who head their own households. Logistic regression models are used to analyze changes in the probability of homeownership for couples and singles between 1970 and 1980. The models are used to examine the impact of changing family and household structure on homeownership between 1970 and 1980, and that the determinants of homeownership also shifted across the decade. Specifically, family income has a stronger effect on the probability of homeownership for couples in 1980, while family structure (number and ages of children) less effect. Also, the effect of wife's contribution to family income on the probability of homeownership changes between 1970 and 1980. For singles, the positive effect of number and ages of children on the probability of homeownership in 1970 is greatly diminished in 1980. Also, while income displays no significant positive relationship for singles in 1970, it has a strong, positive effect on homeownership in 1980. Cohabitation significantly decreases the probability of homeownership in 1970, but not in 1980.

87-4: AMERICAN INDIAN HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE AND SOURCES OF INCOME
Gary D. Sandefur and Arthur Sakamoto, University of Wisconsin-Madison

In this research we use the 1980 Public-Use Microdata Sample to consider the relationship between household structure and economic well-being among American Indians. In recent decades the size of this minority group has expanded rapidly, and a substantial portion of this increase resulted from changes in the identification of Indians (Passel 1976). In this analysis we focus on changes in the self-identification of whites, but their overall pattern is approximately the same as for blacks. This occurs because the Indian household distribution is heavily weighted by female-headed households and for married couples with children we have also observed substantial racial differences in mean per capita income to determine to what extent they reflect racial differences in family sizes. Racial differences in mean per capita income among female-headed households and among married couples with children mostly reflect racial differences in family size-specific mean per capita incomes; that is, in most cases, racial differences in average family sizes do not account for the major portion of racial differences in mean per capita income.

SESSION 88. SOCIOLOGY OF WORK AND RETIREMENT

88-1: THE EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION ON POSTMIGRATION OCCUPATIONAL ADAPTATION
Carolyn Nancy Rosenstein, University of California-Los Angeles

Most studies of the occupational adaptation of immigrants have been restricted to the same career line and have omitted the role of self-identification. We are concerned with the postmigration occupational adaptation of immigrants and examine how their occupational and economic status depend on their former work experience and characteristics of immigrants' father's occupations. In this analysis we focus on changes in the self-identification of whites, but their overall pattern is approximately the same as for blacks. This occurs because the Indian household distribution is heavily weighted by female-headed households and for married couples with children we have also observed substantial racial differences in mean per capita income to determine to what extent they reflect racial differences in family sizes. Racial differences in mean per capita income among female-headed households and among married couples with children mostly reflect racial differences in family size-specific mean per capita incomes; that is, in most cases, racial differences in average family sizes do not account for the major portion of racial differences in mean per capita income.

88-2: WORK, SOCIAL SUPPORT AND THE WELL-BEING OF WOMEN
Karen Pugliesi, State University of New York-Plattsburgh

The impact of employment on the well-being of women is examined. A theoretical model is developed which is based on the premise that social roles affect levels of social support. Work is therefore expected to have both direct and
indirect effects on the well being of women. The indirect effect occurs through social support. The nature and magnitude of the effects are expected to vary according to the characteristics of employment. Data are based on a probability sample of adult employed women (N = 534) obtained from an archived data base. A covariance structure model (USREL), which incorporates measurement models for employment characteristics and social support, is estimated. Two aspects of the nature of work are examined, autonomy and complexity. The social support measure involves two dimensions, social participation and intimate contacts. Well being is measured with two previously developed scales of self-esteem and happiness. A measure of social participation is also incorporated. Results indicate that both dimensions of employment characteristics have positive effects on social participation, while complexity negatively affects intimate contacts. Social participation and autonomy both increase self-esteem. Work complexity and autonomy have different effects on happiness, the effect of complexity is positive and the effect of autonomy is negative. Results suggest that the effects of work on well being are complex. Further research should examine more fully how work affects social support networks of women and men.

88-4: PATTERNS OF CAREER RELINQUISHMENT AMONG OLDER MALES Mary L. Hayward, Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers; Melissa A. Haroy, Florida State University

This paper presents preliminary results from a study in which the consequences of the occupational context for career relinquishment among older men are investigated. In contrast to past research in this area, career relinquishment is conceptualized and modeled as a dynamic relationship between life course and labor force withdrawal. This process is viewed as taking place in an occupational structure that provides individuals with different opportunities, expectations, rewards and resources.

Career relinquishment is defined in terms of transitions from the labor force to three destinations: retirement, disability, and death. The model is based on recent developments in modeling workers lifetime labor force behavior but extends that work by recognizing two distinct "out-of-the-labor-force" states: retirement and disability. This distinction is important since different mechanisms are likely to govern movements to these two destinations. A second way in which we extend current research is by explicitly incorporating death as a competing mechanism that moves workers from the labor force. Most analyses neglect this aspect of career relinquishment because the focus is on labor force participation rates, this rate, of course, is based on cohort survivors.

Based on the Longitudinal Survey of Mature Males, a dynamic competing risk model of these events is estimated to identify the relative risks of leaving the labor force due to retirement, disability and death, and how these risks change as men age. The model includes major occupational categories and other labor market variables (e.g., class of worker, employment status, and period). The intent is to provide a detailed description of career relinquishment processes for major population subgroups in the labor market. Estimates from the hazards models indicate substantial occupational and other labor market differences with regard to transitions to each of the three destinations. To better summarize these results, estimates from the hazards models are used to calculate multi-decrement working life tables for major population subgroups to compare estimates of average age at first exit and cumulative probabilities of leaving the labor force due to death, disability and retirement. Theoretical and policy implications of these findings are discussed.

SESSION 89. SECTION ON SOCIOLOGY OF AGING. COPING, ADAPTATION, AND AGING

89-1: EFFECTS OF NATIONAL AND NON-MADE DISASTERS AMONG OLDER VS. YOUNGER PERSONS Patricia Goodman, University of Tennesse; Edwin Vaughn; University of Missouri-Columbia

The purpose of this two-year follow up study was to assess the impact of man-made disaster as compared to natural disaster on both older and younger persons. The study was funded by the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP)-Andrus Foundation(Grant #310830-1) to The Center for the Study of Aging, University of Missouri, Columbia.

A series of disasters: flooding, dixon contamination, and both disasters affect different communities within a four county area in eastern Missouri during 1982. The situation provided a natural environment in which to conduct a field study using quasi-experimental design. Interviews were conducted with 350 subjects affected by both flooding, dixon contamination, or both disasters. Survey by disaster type was nonrepresentative in terms of the key variables of age and disaster type and based on general quotal according to numbers of persons known to have been affected in the original disaster. Three techniques were used to compensate for this type I error: (1) increase in sample size, (2) tests of interviewer reliability, and (3) comparison between sample and population characteristics. Chi-squares were used to analyze the data.

Victims of the man-made disaster, dixon contamination, were found to suffer more prolonged effects than victims of natural disaster on reported loss, economic damage, economic recovery, and perceived recovery. Disaster type was found to be more indicative of variation than age. Older persons were generally found to suffer equal to less effects than younger persons, especially among the dixon contaminated only. The reasons for the age variation in this group most likely lie in the community differences in both the amount of dixon spread and in the age consensus achieved. In a highly ambiguous state, respondents chose attributions which meshed with self-interest. Among the S's affected by both dixon contamination and flooding, the Times Beach group, consensus was achieved, and this group was found to suffer most prolonged effects from the disaster.

89-2: CHRONIC LIFE STRAINS AND DEPRESSION AMONG OLDER WOMEN: THE DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTIVENESS OF SEVERAL COPING TECHNIQUES Marilyn J. Essex and Mary Jane Lohr, University of Wisconsin-Madison

This study examines the differential effectiveness of coping through direct action on the problem and two cognitive techniques on the relationship between depression and five chronic life strains experienced by older women in the role areas of health, interpersonal relationships and work/daily activities. Using structured interview data from a sample of 272 older women interviewed in 1964, the results show that cognitively coping through the use of passivitization has a consistently significant effect of reducing depression, especially for older women experiencing high levels of each of the five chronic strains. Coping through direct action on the problem or cognitively coping by denying or passively accepting the problem, however, have different effects on depression depending on the life strain considered. For some strains, these coping techniques ameliorate depression, though to a lesser extent than does positive cognitive coping. For other strains, use of these two coping techniques actually increases depression, especially for older women under the most strain. These results are discussed in terms of their contributions to the current life stress illness literature as well as the gerontological literature.

SESSION 90. SECTION ON THEORETICAL SOCIOLOGY. A TRANS-PACIFIC THEORY CONFERENCE ON MODERNITY AND DEVELOPMENT: WESTERN THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES ON ASIA

90-1: CASTES AS STATUS GROUPS: A RECONSIDERATION OF THE UTIL-ITY OF "WESTERN" SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS Murray Milner, Jr., University of Virginia

The two major theories of caste—those by Louis Dumont and McKim Marriott—both reject the utility of Western concepts of social stratification for the analysis of caste in South Asia. Drawing on Weber, this paper proposes a general theory of status groups and shows how it may integrate general sociological propositions and cultural ideas unique to Indian civilization. Dumont's concerns with purity-poison and Marriott's concerns with cultural codes and bodily substances are shown to be aspects of two basic ideas, which we extend to the theory of status groups. Dumont's discussion of the relationship between Brahman and kings is also reconceptualized and related to the theory. This reconceptualization is then used to show significant analytical light on the rich cultural norms and myths about society. This paper is an attempt to show concretely how we can both develop general theories and take seriously the complex symbolic traditions of different cultures.

90-3: THE VISION OF MODERNITY: ONE OR MANY MODERN CIVILIZATIONS? S.W. Eisenstadt, Hebrew University of Jerusalem

The contemporary world is a world of which modernity and modernization, modern technology, different patterns of economic development and institutions; modern political ideologies and modes of political protest and participation constitute central characteristics. But the more these and other aspects of modernization, which have originated in the West, have spread throughout the world—the more difficult the problem it becomes to define exactly what is meant by modernization and especially to what degree and in what ways do different contemporary, modern societies move in the same direction or directions, become more and more similar—and how it is possible to explain crucial differences in their ideological premises and institutional contours and dynamics.

The question to which I want to address myself is whether the best way to interpret this new world, this new reality is in terms of the development of one modern civilization encompassing most contemporary societies, with but with local subvariations; or of one or two—capitalists l.p. or socialist modern civilizations with a host of non-modern civilizations or in terms of the development of (continued on next page)
SESSION 94. FAMILIES AND KINSHIP: CRISIS AND TRANSITIONS
Jaber F. Gubrium, Marquette University

It is increasingly evident that the vision of the family as a discrete social form is outworn, if indeed the form ever existed. The notion of "The Family" has undergone widespread social contextualization, from quarters as diverse as feminist critique, historical, socio-economic, and intra- and interorganizational studies. One conclusion of the challenges is that the family experience is as varied as its practical articulations. In line with this and following earlier work, this paper considers the discursive formations of family life that arise out of its embeddedness in and about long-term care organizations. The argument is that the social order of the family is not discerned from careful attention to its component structures and dynamics, as diverse service providers and seriously concerned others are wont to do, but is interpreted against the varied contexts in which considerations of order are undertaken.

The paper is organized around three interrelated domestic matters commonly taken for granted in family studies. It is regularly assumed that membership is linked with biological or legal ties, the ties being final arbiters. Field data, in contrast, show that membership is a matter of social practice, of assignment and redetermination. Accordingly, the organizational embeddedness of the question "Who is family?" is examined. It is also commonly assumed that what it means to be or act like family is evident. Field data indicate that the question "What is family?" considered next, is also socially and culturally prescribed. Finally, the question "Where is family?" brings us to the relationship between households and family life, of how coincident they are taken to be.

SESSION 95. RESEARCH ON INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

95-1: UNIONIZATION IN THE RURAL SOUTH: REGIONAL PATTERNS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION AND THE PROCESS OF UNION ORGANIZING
Daniel B. Cornfield and Mark V. Lenars, Vanderbilt University

An analysis of the recruitment inroads made by unions in the industrializing Southern region of the United States is made to illuminate the causes of unionization under conditions of uneven, regional economic development. The classical theories of unionization and the causes of the low level of Southern unionization are reviewed. Then the process by which the United Furniture Workers have made organizational inroads into the rural south is analyzed. Finally, we suggest further elaboration of theory and research on the determinants of unionization under conditions of uneven economic development are made.

95-2: INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY AND POST-STRIKE RESEARCH: NEGLECTED MATERIAL OF CONSEQUENCE
Arthur B. Shostak, Drexel University

The 1981 strike of 11,345 air traffic controllers made labor-relations history in many regards, and the controversy remains an on-going, open-ended one. Among the union's major challenges were three of a distinctly sociological character: How to define the content of "solidarity," when a possibility arose of getting out ahead of these matters at the earliest possible opportunity. Field data indicate that the question "What is family?" considered next, is also socially and culturally prescribed. Finally, the question "Where is family?" brings us to the relationship between households and family life, of how coincident they are taken to be.
95-2: INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY AND POST-STRIKE RESEARCH: NEGLECTED MATERIAL OF CONSEQUENCE
Arthur Shostak, Drexel University

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95-3: GENDER AND MANAGEMENT STYLE: FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS
Anne Statham, University of Wisconsin-Parkside

This study reveals two types of traditional, segmental organizations described by Kanter and explores implications for women workers. Results from focused interviews with 40 managers and their secretaries reveal problems in two areas. One area concerns the introduction of new technology. Here, women workers—both managers and secretaries, bear the brunt of poor planning and/or interaction is those organizations with top-down control structures. The second area involves problems encountered by women managers. Definite barriers to their success exist, in part the result of organizational resistance to acknowledging and incorporating their distinct management styles.

95-4: GENDER AS A MODERATOR OF JOB SATISFACTION: A MULTIVARIATE ASSESSMENT
Cecily C. Neil, Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organization; William E. Snizek, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University

Based on data gathered from a large Australian federal organization, the present study examines the potential moderating effects of gender on the relationship between both personal and organizational characteristics as these relate to employee job satisfaction. Using both matched (n = 168) and representative (n = 296) samples of males, compared to an enumeration of female employees (n = 33), gender is shown to have little impact on the relationship between either personal or job characteristics and job satisfaction. Age, however, is shown to be significantly related to job satisfaction among females, but not males. Surprisingly, perceived job security is found to relate in a negative, albeit non significant, manner to job satisfaction among both male and female employees alike. Finally, female employees are shown to place more importance on good personal relations at work and less importance on job autonomy, job status and opportunity to use abilities, than do their male counterparts matched on position in the organizational hierarchy. The implications of these findings are discussed both in light of objective data found in the personnel files of the organization and past analyses of job satisfaction in general.

95-5: THE MANAGERIAL REVOLUTION IN SOCIALIST CHINA: A STUDY OF REFORMS IN SHENZHEN SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE
Alvin Y. So, University of Hawaii-Manoa

As a result of the economic reforms in the 1980s, we have observed a managerial revolution in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone in socialist China. There is the separation of state ownership from the control of enterprise, the expansion of managerial authority, the rise of a new professional managerial class, the focus on profit motive, and the democratic controls of managers. It is argued that the future of this managerial revolution is promising and it will soon influence the enterprise management practice outside the Special Economic Zone.

SESSION 96: THE SOCIOLOGY OF POPULAR CULTURE

96-1: GENDER AND GENRE: THE EXCLUSION OF WOMEN FROM ROCK MUSIC
Mary Ann Clawson, Wesleyan University

Why have women been so largely absent from the creation of rock music? Why has the rock world been overwhelmingly masculine, and frequently misogynistic? At least part of the explanation should be sought in the social and artistic practices which characterize rock as a musical style.

First, becoming a rock musician: The process by which rock performers learn to play instruments makes rock uniquely the product of adolescent male peer groups. Second, rock music's legitimation of itself as an art form was based upon an ideal of the artist which tended to discount and devalue women's traditional contributions.

96-2: POPULAR TASTE IN THE AMERICAN CINEMA
Emanuel Levy, University of New Hampshire

The nature and social determinants of popular taste in culture have been two of the least studied issues in the sociology of art. This study examines popular taste in the American cinema over the last half a century, from 1940 to 1985. Its chief goal is to describe and to analyze the characteristics of America's most commercially successful films, and in doing so, it offers new insights into the interplay between the film industry and American society at large. More specifically, the study addresses itself to the following issues: the genre of the popular films (comedy, musical, Western, etc.); their chief domain (domestic, public, political); specific thematic concerns (romantic love, marriage, family), national origins (American or foreign pictures), locale (historical, contemporary, futuristic), and literary source (original screenplay, book, play, short story). The empirical research is based on 450 motion pictures: the 10 most widely seen pictures in every year, from 1940 to 1995.

The study shows that the nature of America's commercial movies has changed over the years and that the crucial variable explaining these changes has been the socio-historical context in which the movies were made and were seen. Furthermore, it is possible to construct a collective portrait of the national taste, as expressed in motion pictures, for each of the five decades under consideration. In understanding the dominant taste in each decade, the interaction between two systems was stressed: the film industry and American society at large, particularly its dominant ideology. But the study also shows that despite historical trends in popular taste in film, there have been some consistent patterns or uniformities in taste.

96-3: THE MOTION PICTURE: AN ANALYSIS
Jiri Kolaja, West Virginia University

Like music and language, the motion picture is a form of communication. But unlike verbal communication which can detach itself from present space and time, the motion picture is a spatial medium which is concerned with the "here and now", and this is the major advantage which it has over other means of communication.

Like any form of communication, film too has structure. The three major principles that are the basis to this structure are: identity, which can be seen as the continuity of the scene; dialectics, which is the relationship that is derived from our attention shifting between two objects; and thirdly, the teleological character of a film, which is the identity that film all messages are future bound.

Finally, as in any medium of exchange for ideas and since we as men are of the organization and past analyses of job satisfaction in general. Techniques are reviewed toward this end, and the neglected challenge of post-strike dilemmas is nominated for remedial attention by sociologists here and abroad.
SESSION 97. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY: WORK, EQUITY, AND THE INDIVIDUAL

97-2: THE PSYCHO-ECONOMICS OF FEELING UNDERPAID
John Mirorowsky, University of Illinois-Urbana

Is there a relationship between the amount someone earns and the amount they feel underpaid? If so, what is it? Higher pay means fewer unmet needs, but it also means a higher standard of comparison. One view says the sense of underpayment is reduced by higher earnings, and the other says it is stimulated.

Using data from a national random sample of 680 married couples, I find the following: (1) There is a U-shaped relationship between the amount a person feels underpaid and their earnings. As earnings increase, the perceived underpayment decreases to a point, and then rises again beyond that point; (2) Employed wives tend to feel less underpaid the more their husbands earn, but husbands tend to feel more underpaid the more their wives earn; (3) At any given level of earnings, traditional sex-role beliefs increase the amount a husband feels underpaid and decrease the amount a wife feels underpaid; (4) The average dollar amount that employed husbands and employed wives feel underpaid is similar, although the wives are paid far less. If Jasso's Law of Justice Evaluations is correct, the amount of underpayment is more unfair to the wives than to the husbands, because the amount is a larger proportion of the wives' pay than of the husbands'.

97-3: ALIENATION, WORK EXPERIENCE, AND ALCOHOL USE
Melvin Seeman, University of California-Los Angeles

This study is a replication and refinement of an earlier work (Seeman and Anderson, 1983) which examined the bearing of three varieties of alienation—powerlessness, work alienation, and social isolation—on the use and abuse of alcohol. A sample of some 500 male respondents, composed of both a re-captured group (interviewed after a four-year interval which included the recession of 1980-81) and a newly interviewed group, exhibits essentially the same findings as in the original study: (1) powerlessness is directly related to drinking and drinking problems, while work alienation and network (friendship) integration are not; and (2) the latter variables interact with powerlessness to produce distinctive outcomes. The longitudinal design allows for a demonstration that (1) change in powerlessness is associated with change in drinking, and (2) intervening stress experience (but not unemployment in particular) is associated with increased drinking problems. The discussion focuses on (1) the limited generalization of alienated labor to non-work settings, (2) the significance of network norms in tracking the effects of social support, and (3) the importance of more analytical approaches to situational analysis.

97-4: STRUCTURAL CONSISTENCY IN MORAL REASONING: A PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS ANALYSIS
Anthony J. Cottone, Illinois State University

According to the cognitive-developmental approach to moral judgment, moral stages form "structured wholes." Moral development is proposed to be a unidimensional construct which cuts across moral dilemmas and issues. Colby et al. (1983) concluded from the analysis of their 20-year longitudinal study that moral judgment is a single, general domain. The hypothesis of structural wholeness was not supported by the present research. Two interpretable components emerged. One possible explanation for the two-factor solution, given the high frequency of 3/4 subjects, is that the law and life issues may have served as a growth mode for the transition between stages 3 and 4. Future research should focus on the internal consistency of moral judgment and delineating the processes of developmental progress through the sequence of stages.

SESSION 98. THE SOCIOLOGY OF LESBIANISM AND MALE HOMOSEXUALITY

98-1: THE SOCIOLOGY OF LESBIANISM AND MALE HOMOSEXUALITY: THE STATE OF THE ART
Martin P. Levine, Bloomfield College

Theoretical analysis in the sociology of male and female homosexuality suffers from explanatory constriction. By locating the origin of lesbian and gay patterns in the same forces shaping same-sex desire, essentialist models fail to account for the social roots of this conduct. By viewing stigma or gender as the sole determinants of these patterns, constructionist paradigms fail to see the influence of other cultural forces. Explanatory purposes are best served by an expansion of the constructionist framework to include many sociocultural forces.

98-2: NEW THEORIES, OLD MEASURES: RECONSIDERING THE KINSEY SCALE
Martin S. Weinberg, Indiana University-Bloomington; Colin J. Williams, Indiana University-Purdue University-Indianapolis; Douglas W. Pryor, Indiana University-Bloomington

Researchers who use the Kinsey scale to measure sexual preference often assume sexual preference to be a fixed quality measured by their own decision about what scale scores mean. Little research exists on how people's self definitions relate to these scores or how these relationships change over time. We examine a sample of 792 self-defined "heterosexuals," "bisexuals," and "homosexuals" and where they rank themselves on the Kinsey scale in terms of their sexual feelings, sexual behaviors, and romantic affections both now and 3 years ago. We also examine a separate sample of 92 self-defined "bisexuals" and how they locate themselves along each dimension over their lifetimes. For each dimension we find: (1) not all "homosexuals" or "heterosexuals" are perfect Os or 6s while "bisexuals" are seldom perfect 3s, (2) "bisexuals" generally disperse more along the heterosexual half of the scale, (3) over a three year period, "heterosexuals" and "homosexuals" show greater stability while "bisexuals" show greater change, and (4) over their lifetimes, most change that "bisexuals" undergo appears to occur between the ages of 18 to 24. We conclude by discussing the implications our findings have for reconceptualizing both sexual preference and the Kinsey scale.

98-3: THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF SEXUALITY: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY
Vera Whitman, New York University

To ascertain the explanatory ability of constructionist and essentialist models of sexual identity, exploratory interviews were conducted with six young (18-22) male college students. Though all the informants had some homoerotic experiences, including same-sex arousal, fantasies, and contact, only three defined themselves as gay. Current sexual identity influenced interpretations of past homoerotic behavior; with gay respondents more likely to label these experiences as homosexual. Erotic experience and attraction as well as emotional affinity appear to determine definition of sexual identity. These findings corroborate the constructionist perspective.

98-5: LESBIAN ORIGINS
Susan Cavin, Rutgers University

This paper challenges the heterosexism of traditional sociological theories for their general omission, distortion, trivialization, and ghettoization of the sociology of lesbianism and male homosexuality, particularly in the 19th and 20th century debates over social origin, the development of the family, and the origin of women's oppression. Instead, the study of lesbians, women, and gays have become minority ghettos within the discipline of sociology, not effecting the study of the origin of the family and society.

This paper presents original theory regarding the origin of society, the origin of women's oppression, and the origin of lesbian/gay oppression focusing on the study of three sex variables: sexuality, sex ratios, and sex segregation. My theory that lesbianism is prehistoric and present at social origin is empirically supported by data on hunters & gatherers and non-human living primates in the wild. This is not just early written records, but a growing body of evidence that current social science methodologies used to study prehistoric society are problematic and the discipline of sociology itself needs a methodology to determine factual origins of social origin before any theories of social origin can be adequately tested. Nevertheless, patri-sociologists continue to claim heteronormative origin, i.e., their discussions of social origin omit lesbians, bisexuals, asexuals, and male homosexuals while assuming that only exclusive heterosexuals populate original society, although they are in no empirical position to substantiate their heteronormative ideology. Patricentric paradigms have never produced a shred of evidence to prove that lesbians and gay men are not present at social origin. My position is that patricentric paradigms must prove that all prehistoric women were straight before it can be concluded that no lesbian, celibate, or bisexual females exist in prehistoric society. Perhaps the most interesting point to be grasped in any theory of sex and society is: that until the actual incidence of lesbianism, asexuality, bisexuality, and male homosexuality is known, the actual incidence of heterosexual remains unknown. This axiom is true of either prehistoric or preembrastic society.

Patricentric paradigms' trivialization of homosexuality leads them to ignore the function of homosocial relations for society in general, when female homosocial relations are critical to the origin and maintenance of society itself.
SESSION 99. SECTION ON POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE WORLD SYSTEM. GENDER, RACE, AND LABOR IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

99-1: EXPORT-LED DEVELOPMENT AND THE UNDEREMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN: CAPITALIST PATRIARCHAL STATE POLICY IN IRELAND
Jean L. Pyle, Clark University

According to theoretical and empirical literatures, women will be incorporated into the labor force as economic development proceeds. However, this paper offers an alternative to these expectations and in contrast to trends in other Western European OECD countries and export-led economies, this did not occur during the export-led development strategy in the Republic of Ireland, 1961-1981. This paper argues that such an unexpected labor market outcome cannot be explained by standard economic or feminist lines of reasoning; rather it can only be understood by analyzing the impact of the state on the composition of the labor force via its influence on gender inequalities in the household, firm and society in general.

To elaborate, theoretical literatures ranging from neoclassical to political economy have assumed that as economic development proceeds, women will be included. This has been buttressed by empirical work in industrialized nations during the post-WW II period which shows that women’s labor force participation rates have risen as proportionately more of the labor force were employed in the industrial and service sectors. Other research indicates that women’s share of employment in the manufacturing sector increased in developing countries pursuing export-led growth.

Development in Ireland 1961-1981 exhibited all of these characteristics. Under the newly initiated export-led development strategy, the structure of the Irish economy was drastically altered, reflecting the shift from agriculture to an industrial and service based economy. In response to the very attractive financial incentives packages offered by the Irish government, there was an influx of multi-national corporations, many in industries that tended to hire large percentages of women. Therefore, it could be expected that the proportion of women in the labor force would rise substantially.

However, the female labor force participation rate remained relatively low and unchanging, and the percentage of the total labor force which was female became the lowest in the Western European OECD countries by 1981. These results contrast sharply to the doubling of both the female labor force participation rate and the female share of the labor force in Singapore, another small economy pursuing export-led development during the same period. Research summarized in this paper indicates these unexpected labor market outcomes for Irish women cannot be understood by commonly offered neoclassical, institutional or feminist explanations (sectoral shifts toward a more “male” industrial structure; an adverse change in relative wages; the possibility that, given the traditional sexual division of labor, in a job scarce economy men get the jobs; or that women are excluded because of male domination in the household). Rather, the expected increase in female participation in the labor force was prevented by discriminatory state employment and family policies which reinforced gender inequalities in the household and firm and adversely affected the labor market decisions of each regarding women’s participation.

Empirical opportunities for Irish women 1961-1981 were not simply shaped by the process of export-led development occurring in a competitive market economy. Examination of social and industrial policy in Ireland reveals that elected legislators had an objective in addition to economic growth—the preservation of traditional relations between the sexes. They formulated government policies which sought to achieve both objectives. These in turn influenced labor market outcomes.

This paper reveals the legal foundations of the systematic inequality between men and women in Ireland and shows how female subordination and resultant low labor force participation rates were maintained by public policies even in the presence of economic changes such as foreign investment based export-led growth) which would tend to erode them. For example, the results of my research indicate that the use of development and employment policies the government was able to restrict the demand for female workers. By the use of selectively awarded financial incentives and negotiation, the Irish Industrial Development Authority was able to make operational its stated desire to attract foreign direct investment which would provide employment for workforce which were three-quarters male. Similarly, via a broad range of family and reproductive rights policies, the state was able to reinforce and reproduce male domination in the household. The unequal gender relations in the household and the high fertility rates resulting from these policies limited women’s freedom to freely choose to enter the labor force.

The impact of economic development on Irish women was mediated by the structure of state policy. Therefore, the position of women in the labor market during this period of economic change can only be understood by a theoretical approach which incorporates the role of state personnel and the impact of their policies into the analysis. I outline the framework of such an approach and continue by suggesting the implications of additional research for the “employment and development” literature, the theory of the state and theories of the reproduction of male domination.

99-4: LINKING WOMEN’S LABOR WITH THE GLOBAL ECONOMY: FACTORY DAUGHTERS AND THEIR FAMILIES IN RURAL JAVA
Diane L. Wolf, University of Washington

Capitalism has transformed the global economy as manifest by the new international division of labor. Much research on this phenomenon has tended to focus upon female workers and labor conditions in Third World factories. In this paper, I argue that in order to fully understand the connection between Third World women's labor and the contemporary global economy, the construction of gender must be analyzed and linked with the domestic unit and class position. A direct relationship between female labor and the global economy rarely exists, rather, it works indirectly through other units of analysis: the household, class structure, inter-sectoral ties, and the position of the nation-state within the world market.

My research is concerned with factory workers, their peasant families, and modern industrial firms in rural Java and is based upon primary data collected by the author. The focus of this paper is the relationship between factory daughters and the family economy. Individual and household-level characteristics which are important in shaping and affecting the decision—or the ability to entertain the decision—to seek factory employment are presented. This combination of factors is then linked to data on factory wages and remittances to the household.

Specifying characteristics of industrial workers and their households creates an empirical foundation for the understanding of crucial interrelationships between modern firms, gender, work, and rural family strategies. When elevated to another level of analysis, these relationships suggest certain linkages between the agricultural and industrial sectors; between the national economy and the global economy.

SESSION 100. SECTION ON SOCIOLOGY OF AGING. REFEREED ROUND-TABLE PRESENTATIONS

100-2-1: STRESS AND SEX DIFFERENCES IN DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AMONG OLDER ADULTS
Maia Krause, University of Michigan

The purpose of this study was to determine whether elderly women experience more symptoms associated with depression than elderly men and, if such sex differences exist, to examine several factors that might account for the greater preponderance of psychological distress among women. Unlike previous studies of the elderly, this study attempted to explain sex differences in depression in terms of differential-exposure and differential-vulnerability to the effects of life stress. The results from a random community survey of 351 older adults indicate that women are more depressed than men. Moreover, a series of demographic-mean decomposition analyses suggest that greater vulnerability among women to the effects of chronic life strains explains a substantial portion of the observed sex differences in distress. Stressful life events were found to be a less important factor in this process.

100-2-2: LIFE STRESS AND COPING METHODS IN THE ELDERLY
Patricia R. Wahl, Agnes Althoff, and Mary Ronnefugger, University of Cincinnati

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between life change events, related levels of stress, methods of coping and social supports among hospitalized and non-hospitalized elderly. This study is one of three which explored stress phenomenon and a set of related variables as they affect the health status of selected populations. In this study the focus was on life change events as the source of stress, coping methods, interpersonal support system, and major illness in the elderly. The study was based on the assumption that major illness is related to high level stress and that coping methods and support systems are important contravening forces which mediate the impact of stress on the individual.

The aim of this study was to test the following:
1. Elderly who are hospitalized for cancer, heart disease and stroke will have experienced more life change events (total N) and have higher stress levels (total weighted LCU values) within the past twelve months than elderly who are well and living in the community (healthy controls).
2. Elderly who are hospitalized for heart, cancer or stroke will exhibit more symptoms associated with depression than elderly men, and, if such sex differences exist, to examine several factors that might account for the greater preponderance of psychological distress among women. Unlike previous studies of the elderly, this study attempted to explain sex differences in depression in terms of differential-exposure and differential-vulnerability to the effects of life stress. The results from a random community survey of 351 older adults indicate that women are more depressed than men. Moreover, a series of demographic-mean decomposition analyses suggest that greater vulnerability among women to the effects of chronic life strains explains a substantial portion of the observed sex differences in distress. Stressful life events were found to be a less important factor in this process.
3. Hospitalized elderly will have fewer family and social contacts than the healthy controls.
4. To determine whether or not the above relationships are modified by demographic, social support and stress characteristics.

Data were collected on 120 elderly men and women who were living in the community and who had not been hospitalized within the previous year. Data were also collected from 51 cancer patients, 36 patients with heart disease and 33 stroke patients who had been admitted to one of three community hospitals. All groups represented convenience samples.

(continued on next page)
Abstract 100-2-2, continued

There was no difference in level of stress experienced in the previous year between the hospitalized and community groups although the hospitalized group had the higher mean score. Stroke patients had the highest mean stress score of the three diagnostic groups with cancer and heart patients following in succeeding order. The most marked change for both the hospital and community groups was a feeling of slowing down. Major personal injury ranked second for the hospitalized group and death of a close friend, third. The community group ranked vacation second, death of a close friend and painful arthritis for third. There was no significant difference in the mean number of life change events experienced by the two groups.

There was no significant difference between the mean number of all coping methods used by the community and hospitalized elderly nor on the use of short-term methods. The community group used fewer short-term coping behaviors than the hospitalized group however. There was no significant difference in number of long-term coping methods used by each group. The top three short-term coping methods used by both groups were the same although the ranking differed slightly. The methods included "get involved in other activities," "see humor of situation," and "don't worry about situation." There was a significant difference between the two groups on the use of certain short-term coping methods including "sleeping more" and "cursing." The community group was likely to sleep more, the hospital group to curse more. There was a significant difference in two long-term coping methods among the two groups. The hospitalized group used "belief in a supernatural power" extensively and the community group was more likely to use "work off by exercise." Correlations between magnitude of life stress, number of short-term coping methods, number of long-term methods and magnitude of coping were positively correlated for the community group but not for the hospitalized group.

The social support data for the hospital and community groups were very similar. There was no significant difference between the two groups when comparing stress levels or coping methods to living arrangements, talking on the phone, number of visits each, seeing their children, or having someone to call when ill. There were 10 percent of the hospitalized group and 2 percent of the community group who said they had no visits at all during a week. There was a significant difference between these two groups on number of coping methods used. The community group used twice as many coping methods as did the hospital group in this visiting category.

Demographic and personal characteristics were examined to determine if relationships between stress, coping and social support systems were modified by these variables. There was a significant difference between the hospital and community groups when compared by sex. There were more males in the hospital group than in the community group. Women predominated in the latter group whereas the number of each sex in the hospital group was more equal. The mean stress level for males was almost identical in the community and hospital groups. Hospitalized females had the highest mean stress score and community females the lowest but the differences were not significant. There was no significant difference between the sexes on level of stress number of coping methods used. Correlations of stress and income by sex were not significant. Hospitalized community females differed significantly from the hospitalized group in the use of two coping methods "sleeping more," and "cursing." The hospitalized males were more likely to do both. The females differed on the use of three coping methods, "belief in a supernatural power," "use of past experience," and "work off tension in exercise." The hospitalized females used the first two methods more than the community females and the latter group engaged more in exercise and relaxation (reading, radio). The ages of the two samples were very similar, 72.5 years for the community group and 73.7 years for the hospital group. Most of the sample was caucasian and 10 years was not analyzed in any depth. Religious preference was also very similar for both groups. The community sample was better educated than the hospital sample, the median for the latter was 1-3 years of high school, the former 1-3 years of college. There was no significant correlation between life stress and education for the two samples. The income level of the two groups was significantly different when compared by Chi Square analysis. The median income for the community group was in the $7,000-10,000 category and for the hospitalized group $3,001-6,000. There was no significant difference in stress scores when compared across all income levels. There was a significant difference when compared by analysis of variance, in mean stress scores for the groups in the $3-2,000 income category. The hospital mean stress score was exceedingly high for this income group.

In summary, the similarities of the hospitalized and the community groups are more striking than their differences. Given this homogeneity, it may be that the differences deserve closer examination. Although the differences are not statistically significant, they still have relevance in understanding the extent of stress which the elderly experience and how they cope with those stresses.

100-4-1: COUPLES IN RETIREMENT: RESEARCH AT THE NORMATIVE AGING STUDY
Barbara H. Vinick and David J. Ekerdt, Veterans Administration outpatient Clinic-Boston

One of the least developed areas of retirement research concerns the impact of retirement on marital quality and on the extent of marital roles. Stereotypes abound of husbands underfoot and wives resentful of cooking lunch, but how realistic are such prevalent notions? Results of separate interviews with men and women who retired at any age and sex because of a loss of income or because of the decline of the neighborhood in which they had lived. Moving to a facility for the elderly was often experienced as simply one more in a long succession of moves, distinguished primarily by an increase in comfort and security. The museum-like quality of the middle class rooms was virtually abandoned by individuals. Aging and security. The museum-like quality of the middle class rooms was virtually abandoned of husbands underfoot and wives resentful of cooking lunch, but how realistic are such prevalent notions? Results of separate interviews with men and women who retired at any age and sex because of a loss of income or because of the decline of the neighborhood in which they had lived. Moving to a facility for the elderly was often experienced as simply one more in a long succession of moves, distinguished primarily by an increase in comfort and security. The museum-like quality of the middle class rooms was virtually abandoned of husbands underfoot and wives resentful of cooking lunch, but how realistic are such prevalent notions? Results of separate interviews with men and women who retired at any age and sex because of a loss of income or because of the decline of the neighborhood in which they had lived. Moving to a facility for the elderly was often experienced as simply one more in a long succession of moves, distinguished primarily by an increase in comfort and security. The museum-like quality of the middle class rooms was virtually abandoned.
100-5-2: GENDER AND RACE DIFFERENCES IN EFFECTS OF HEALTH AND PENSION ON RETIREMENT BEFORE 65

Linda Uska Belgrave and Marie R. Haug, Case Western Reserve University; Francisco-Xavier Gomez-Bellange, University of South Florida

The relative influences of health and pension coverage on retirement before age 65 are unclear. Different segments of the retirement literature contain arguments and research citing either health or the availability of a pension as the most important factor in early retirement decisions. Contributing to this confusion is a lack of consensus on the most appropriate measurement of health. For example, the significance of these two variables for women and minorities is virtually unknown, primarily due to lack of research and use of inadequate samples. This report examines the importance of health, pension coverage and attitude toward retirement for pre-retirement in subpopulations defined by gender and race. Data are from a random sample (N=2040) of members of a health plan in a midwestern industrial SMSA aged 50 to 64. Multiple measures of health are assessed. Results show that the relatively specific health measures, ADL and limiting chronic conditions, taken alone, explain significant variance in the retirement of individuals. Moreover, those having health limitations more likely to be retired than were others. However, self-assessed health, a global measure, was related to labor force status for women, with the relationship in the opposite direction to that expected for Black women. That is, Black women in poor health were less likely to be retired than those in good health. The availability of a private or government pension was not related to labor force status for any subgroup. Attitude toward retirement as a time of decline had a bivariate relationship to labor force status for members for men and Black women, with those who see retirement as decline less likely to be retired than those who view retirement in positive terms. These results are further examined using multivariate techniques.

100-6-1: ADULT CHILD DEPENDENTS: WHY DON'T THEY LEAVE HOME?

Jill S. Grigsby, Pomona College

Recent studies have shown that significant numbers of young adults are remaining in their parents households or returning to live with them. This pattern represents a shift in the behavior of young adults (and their parents) and may also indicate changing norms about household structure and the transition to adulthood.

Using data from the 1 in 1000 Public-Use Microdata Sample of the 1980 Census, this paper compares persons aged 19 to 29 who are classified as children of the householder with other adults in the same age group who are not children of the householder. The variables in the analysis may indicate an individual's ability or likelihood to live independently: marital status, school enrollment, attained education, and status as white men than for other groups, with those having health limitations more likely to be retired than were others. However, self-assessed health, a global measure, was related to labor force status for women, with the relationship in the opposite direction to that expected for Black women. That is, Black women in poor health were less likely to be retired than those in good health. The availability of a private or government pension was not related to labor force status for any subgroup. Attitude toward retirement as a time of decline had a bivariate relationship to labor force status for members for men and Black women, with those who see retirement as decline less likely to be retired than those who view retirement in positive terms. These results are further examined using multivariate techniques.

100-7-2: INDEPENDENT ELDERLY WOMEN: A STUDY OF SELF-DEFINITION AND COPING STRATEGIES IN OLD AGE

Margaret O'Connor Roden, University of Minnesota

This paper will report the findings of approximately 50 in-depth interviews with elderly women living alone in their own homes or apartments. All subjects were receiving some form of home assistance at the time of the interviews, and were selected for the sample on the basis of having been identified by social workers as being internally either very independent or very dependent.

This study attempts to identify those factors which are the key determinants in maintaining independence among the elderly, and to disentangle the relationship between major behaviors related to independence, i.e. resource management, and coping strategies, and the intensity of independence. Early findings appear to bear out the hypotheses that those elderly who are characterized as "independent" in their behaviors, will also have a high sense of internal independence, that they will have high managerial skills, and that they will resist social definitions of old age as applied to themselves. Findings also suggest that the "independent" elderly will use fewer formal services and be more satisfied with them than those characterized as "dependent" in their behaviors.

100-8-2: CONTRASTING PATTERNS OF INFLUENCE ON THE SOCIAL PARTICIPATION OF THE ELDERLY

Mary A. Eckert, New York City Criminal Justice Agency

During the past 25 years, research on aging has shifted from a view of aging as a unitary process, affecting all people in one way, to one which more clearly addresses the documented diversity of aging experiences. Insufficient attention has yet been paid to the past life experiences persons have had, together with the aspects of the context in which as older people they find themselves, help shape the diversity of social life in the later years. This paper discusses this interplay of past and present influences on the social participation of a sample (n=531) of non-institutionalized older persons (50 years old and older at the time of their interview in 1975) living in Reading, Pennsylvania. In a larger study, hierarchical regression techniques were employed to assess the contribution of current context-related variables such as education and prior voting behavior to explaining the variance in the sample's general level of social participation with age peers, and their help channel choices. Two patterns of influence emerged and are summarized in this paper. First, some aspects of social life were best explained by past life experiences through which "social efficacy" could be developed through the life course. The contribution of the current context in understanding these areas of social life played a lesser role. These "efficacy-dependent" areas of social participation generally were those involving more formal relationships and are exemplified in this paper by the analysis of participation in the wider community (recognition and current organizational membership). Social efficacy in this context was developed through being male, having more education and voting regularly in middle age. These efficacy-developing experiences were modified by whether or not an older person currently lives in private housing or had income in addition to government benefits. In contrast, the second pattern of influence summarized those aspects of social life which were better explained by the current context in which older persons find themselves than by any past life influences. These "context-dependent" areas of social life included more informal types of social participation such as the frequency of neighboring. Here, while earlier social class differences made some contribution to understanding neighboring, it was the current access to age peers, physical disability (especially for men), and age that were most important to understanding this participation. Some implications of these findings for gender socialization are suggested.

100-9-1: ARTIFACTS AS TEMPORAL ANCHORS FOR AGING SELVES IN A CONTEXT OF SOCIAL CHANGE

Michael C. Keart, Trinity University; Richard J. Harris, University of Texas-San Antonio

This paper develops a lifespan perspective on the maintenance of biographical artifacts and explores some of their social and personal implications. These artifacts play a significant role in facilitating and framing memory of one's life, providing a sense of order and continuity in a constantly changing world. A 133 variable questionnaire was devised for an exploratory study to evaluate such roles of artifacts in biographical maintenance. Four broad dimensions of variables were identified for study, including: respondent's background, personal and ancestral possessions, memories of the past and the roles of possessions in the past life experiences of participants. Different segments of the retirement literature contain only by comparing persons aged 19 to 29 who are classified as children of the householder with other adults in the same age group who are not children of the householder. The variables in the analysis may indicate an individual's ability or likelihood to live independently: marital status, school enrollment, attained education, and status as white men than for other groups, with those having health limitations more likely to be retired than those in good health. The availability of a private or government pension was not related to labor force status for any subgroup. Attitude toward retirement as a time of decline had a bivariate relationship to labor force status for members for men and Black women, with those who see retirement as decline less likely to be retired than those who view retirement in positive terms. These results are further examined using multivariate techniques. In contrast, the second pattern of influence summarized those aspects of social life which were better explained by the current context in which older persons find themselves than by any past life influences. These "context-dependent" areas of social life included more informal types of social participation such as the frequency of neighboring. Here, while earlier social class differences made some contribution to understanding neighboring, it was the current access to age peers, physical disability (especially for men), and age that were most important to understanding this participation. Some implications of these findings for gender socialization are suggested.

100-9-2: ADAPTATION TO THE AGING PROCESS: SIX PUBLIC FIGURES GROW OLD

Eleanor Krasson Maxwell, University of North Carolina-Wilmington; Robert J. Maxwell, Wilmington, NC

The problem investigated in this report is that of adaptation to old age. The research question is: how may we best conceptualize and assess individual responses to issues associated with the aging process in a particular, milieu? The paper attempts to fuse two perspectives on social activities—the phenomenological and the empirical—by examining the ways in which public figures interpreted their changing circumstances during old age. Eight issues, or potential problems, in the management of old age are identified and defined: (1) familial support and friendship, (2) physical appearance, (3) physical stamina, (continued on next page)
Abstract 100-9-2, continued

(4) use of authority; (5) mental competence; (6) pertinence of skills; (7) management of material resources; and (8) definition of one's situation. Available biographical data on six well-known people are content analyzed. The six persons are: Ernest Hemingway, Joseph Conrad, John Ford, Howard Hughes, Joan Crawford, and Albert Einstein. The management of two of these issues, physical appearance and physical stamina, are congruent in qualitative assessment. Scores were assigned from 0 through 4 for each of the eight issues, resulting in a total possible score of 0 through 32 for each individual, with higher scores indicating a greater degree of success. The following total scores resulted: Hughes (8), Hemmingway (8), Conrad (10), Ford (19), Crawford (18), and Einstein (27). The reasoning for Albert Einstein's relative success in old age and for Howard Hughes' and Ernest Hemingway's failure are discussed.

100-9-3: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN MID-LIFE: A STUDY OF OUTWARD BOUND ADULT ALUMNI
William A. Sader, Jr., Lock Haven University

A research project was launched in 1984 that aims to establish and clarify insights into middle age growth processes. This research will explore what middle age means, at least in our society at this time, by examining a group of individuals over 40, who have taken an Outward Bound (OB) course. Middle age is problematic. It supposedly signifies achieving a peak in life. But for many middle age people the reality is far different. Studies of this population report stagnation, dissatisfaction, deviant behaviors, and growing health problems. Yet, there are some people who continue to grow. Why do some people in middle age grow while others merely grow old? That is a major question underlying this project.

There are two compelling issues to give attention to this area. First, the number of middle-aged persons is increasing dramatically in our society. We are becoming what has been termed an "Aging Society." The well-being of our nation will depend in part on how well our middle-aged and senior citizens develop in their personal lives. A second reason is that most of us can reasonably expect to live much longer. We need to know what factors are crucial in promoting personal well-being and a satisfying, productive life style.

At mid-life adults are often experiencing a transition from young adulthood into middle age, the nature of life tasks changes. One element that makes a crucial difference is time. There is a change of perspective in middle age that leads to a probing of existential issues that have been ignored since adolescence. Levinson suggested that sometimes becoming middle-aged is like entering a second adolescence; persons in mid-life are also seeking a viable personal identity. But the task of self-definition at this time is much more complicated. In one way or another the middle-aged persons I have interviewed are working on a task of self-definition, which attempts to give some answer to the question of meaning, and to resolve polarities of values and objectives. My perception of the middle aged growth process is indebted to several major studies, my own life change, and my research; it is also shaped by my own earlier work in the phenomenological area of existential analysis and existence. Existence and meaning, I have tried to formulate a heuristic model that focuses upon the distinctive tasks of mid life.

As I see it now, the major challenge to growth during this period includes resolving fundamental existential polarity. There are many polarities that are connected with the following life themes: Commitment to growth versus accepting senescence; autonomy versus attachment and caring; external achievement (reputation) versus internal achievement (integrity); and spontaneity versus planning and control (risk taking versus security). Underlying these polarities is the quest for a meaningful life, an interest in "making a life" rather than just "making a living."

I have interviewed so far about thirty adults over forty who have taken OB courses recently. I have also taken four OB courses, two of them specially designed for adults over forty; from these special courses we are learning more accurately what OB experiences mean to this age group. The major part of the research consists of interviewing over a two-year period about forty alumni from OB. I shall attempt to learn about the development of individual lives through the middle-aged period, discover the life tasks they have been addressing, find out what the OB experience has meant to them, and how their lives have evolved since the course. I shall not attempt to prove that OB has had specific effects; rather I shall examine these lives to learn more about patterns of growth and the relevance of an OB course for age-specific tasks.

The project will provide qualitative data that tests, refines, and illustrates the interpretive model. In addition there is a quantitative aspect that is related to a longitudinal study of the impact of OB on students, being conducted at Dartmouth. There will be about four thousand people studied in this four-year project. We shall be able to use the computerized data base to conduct a comparative analysis of the impact of OB on middle-aged adults and younger people. From this analysis we shall try to gain insight on our interpretations. The conclusion of this research project should yield important insights into middle-aged growth processes.

100-10: PATIENT MALTREATMENT IN NURSING HOMES: WHAT DO WE REALLY KNOW?
Karl Pittman, University of New Hampshire

Many anecdotal accounts exist of patient abuse in nursing homes. However, research on this problem is very scarce. In an extensive literature review, few sources were uncovered that dealt empirically with any type of staff-patient interaction in nursing homes. It was possible, however, to employ related bodies of research to develop a conceptual framework for the study of maltreatment in nursing homes. First, the paper reviews available information on the extent of patient maltreatment, including federal and state statistics. Data from a pilot study of university and corporate denial included in the author by the other. Second, social characteristics which may contribute to abusive actions are discussed; that is, are nurses or aides with certain background characteristics or attitudes more likely to approve of or engage in such abuse? Third, beyond staff characteristics, the nursing home environment may have a major impact on the care practices employed. Based on the literature on quality of care in nursing homes, such institutional variables may include the size of the facility, level of care, staff-patient ratio, turnover rate, and others. Finally, based on the previous discussion, a hypothetical explanatory model to explain patient maltreatment in nursing homes is presented.
SESSION 101. SECTION ON THEORETICAL SOCIOLOGY. A TRANS-PACIFIC THEORY CONFERENCE ON MODERNITY AND DEVELOPMENT IN ASIAN THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES ON ASIA

101-1: A CRITIQUE OF TRADITIONAL "OCCIDENTAL" MODELS OF THE "ORIENTAL" SOCIETY

Hideichiro Nakano, Kwansei Gakuin University and University of Laval

In this paper I would like to criticize some of the approaches of occidental scholars who tried to analyze the so-called "oriental societies," particularly their underlying assumptions or presuppositions clandestinely sneaking into these approaches. Also, I would like to suggest some theoretical modifications in generalizing some colonial devices in particular, which seem to be more appropriate in describing and explaining Asian societies in comparative perspective of social sciences. To attain this objective, three concrete tasks are to be performed in the following order: (1) to reconstruct the ideal-type Occidental model of modernization which has always been the basis of reasoning and approaches of Western social scientists towards Asia, (2) to point out some of "nappropriateness" or "fallacies" of this kind of models when applied to Japanese (or Asian) society, and (3) to suggest new perspectives, though still tentative and rudimentary. The Occidental ideal-type model of modernization is theoretically limited as it is based on two presuppositions, namely, (1) modernization is equal to "Westernization," and (2) it is only one way to attain this goal. Moreover, it contains at least three underlying western "paradigms": (1) the idea of "progress" (or the hypothesis of unilinear evolution), (2) rationalism (or the dominance of monistic model), and (3) individualism. Finally, some new perspectives are suggested in connection with the analysis of Japanese (and Asian) society. The concept of "soft-structure" (or loosely structured society) which refutes the rigidity of "independence" on the level of social roles, seem to be more appropriate to describe Asian societies. The concept of "double-structure" is highly strategic in the analysis of both social structure and psychology, especially in the case of Japan. On the utmost general level of theory construction, the theory of "Ba" is suggested, which could lead the possibility of constructing a sociological theory not based on the solid social entity such as individuals or institutions, but on the "Ba" (or the context). The institutional framework of society can tell, at most, a half of the story of what we want to know.

101-2: EXPLAINING CHANGE: AN EAST ASIAN VIEW
Kyong-Dong Kim, Seoul National University

Attempt is made to locate the source of ideas to explain recent changes in East Asian societies within their own cultural tradition, historical experience and social-psychological mechanisms. First, theoretical resources are explored inside the system of oriental classical thoughts, primarily of Confucianism and partly of Taoism. Two major points are expounded in this regard: (1) the dialectical principle of yin-yang interaction central to the Confucian worldview and the cyclical conception of change prevalent in East Asian thoughts, and (2) the emphasis on the individual person as the morally responsible ultimate agent of action, either inducing or preventing change in society, and determining its direction. The Confucian notion of the golden mean and the Taoist idea of the flexible and the soft are examined, not only as the guiding principle for decent human action but also as a scheme to explain why certain extreme and rigid modes of action inevitably lead to change. Second, in order to account for the experience of rapid economic growth in the past few decades in a country like Korea, the focus of analysis is placed upon the human element and the principle of social organization that have effected such change within the given context of historical processes of modernization faced by Asian societies. The shift in emphasis of economic growth is interpreted as a consequence of adaptive change on the part of the people in these societies. Readiness for and the actual mode of such adaptation are characterized in terms of certain unique motives, capabilities and dispositions of the people in the process of modernization, organization, and modus operandi in pursuit of adopted goals. In the case of Korea, such a concept as hahn is singled out as one of the very unique, prime motivating psychological forces behind the economic performance. Hahn is a complex emotive psychological state involving a severe sense of frustration, regret, grudge, revenge, or hatred. Channelled into the right course, it can arouse a strong motive to engage in certain action. Authoritarianism and collectivism are outstanding examples of the principle of social organization to effect the change in these societies. The root of these human and social factors is now excavated within the traditional culture and historical experience. The mode of actual change is then explained by the theoretical resources expounded earlier, and the future prospects are examined from the same vantage point.

101-4: SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON KOREAN NATIONALISM
Man-Gap Lee, Seoul National University

In the late nineteenth century, traditional Korea was in a critical situation subject to political pressures as well as cultural influences from outside. There were two organizations which attempted to challenge the existing political system. One was Tonghak, and the other was Tongnip Hynop'hoe. The name Tonghak (Eastern Learning) was taken in opposition to Christianity which was regarded as Western Learning. It was a new religion mixing Confucianism, Buddhism, and indigenous beliefs. Tongnip Hynop'hoe, the Independence Association, was a political organization which was aimed at transforming Korea into a modern state. These two groups reflected the interests of those who belonged to the middle status group immediately below the ruling yangban class.

Korean nationalism came into existence rapidly under Japanese colonial rule. The leading forces in nationalism came from the educated people of the same middle status group. They were strongly antagonistic to Japan and favored the Western countries. Some young intellectuals were attracted by socialist thought after the success of Soviet Revolution, but they were not skilled in political organization. During the Japanese period, Christianity became popular in the middle class.

After liberation from Japanese control, the Korean people in the south became opposed to communism. The main reasons for this arise from the following factors: first, the harsh bureaucratic control by communists made many north Koreans flee to the south; second, Koreans had a favorable attitude toward Western countries, particularly the United States; third, some innovations, such as land reform and gender equality, were put into practice in the south; fourth, the educated middle class people could achieve upward mobility more easily. Some young intellectuals were sympathetic to socialism or even communism, but many of them also became anti-communist after the Korean War.

Nationalism is one of the most important factors in Korea's economic development. It has functioned to maintain social integration, and has made it easier for the government to mobilize the people toward national goals. In the process of rapid economic development, however, Korean nationalism has moved into a new developmental phase, in order to meet the people's growing aspirations for democracy and social justice.

SESSION 102. SECTION ON UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION. INNO-VATIONS IN TEACHING

102-1: A TEACHER CERTIFICATION PROGRAM FOR SOCIOLOGY GRADUATE STUDENTS
Nancy Backus, Mohammad Chaichian, William Ewens, Ginger Machneski, Michigan State University

The Department of Sociology at Michigan State University has offered a certification program in teaching sociology for graduate students since 1976. This program promotes and recognizes the importance of university teaching. It has functioned to maintain social integration, and has made it easier for the government to mobilize the people toward national goals. The Program includes four components: teaching assistant workshop, seminar in teaching sociology, sociology teaching practicum and oral examination. The strengths and weaknesses of the program are evaluated, and suggestions for improvement of the program are included.

102-2: USING A RESEARCH TEAM AND MICROCOMPUTERS TO TEACH BASIC SOCIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES
Edward L. Kain, Southwestem University

This paper illustrates one way in which microcomputers can be integrated into sociology courses to teach a number of basic sociological principles. Rapid changes in computing technology have led to a cultural lag in the classroom applications which are used by sociologists. At the same time, environmental constraints, such as the availability of microcomputers on campus, limit the types of applications which can be developed for large introductory courses. This paper is aimed at addressing some of the issues involved in that cultural lag as it applies to the teaching of sociology. In particular, the paper outlines one way of (1) intensively introducing a group of students to using the microcomputer in sociological analysis, and (2) using their work and experience as a springboard for illustrating basic sociological principles to larger groups of students at the introductory level.

The paper has three sections. In the first section, four principles guiding the development of this teaching innovation are outlined. These principles are (1) quality instruction in sociology must have a strong empirical base, (2) we need to (continued on next page)
Abstract 102-2, continued

Teach students skills as well as ideas and facts, (3) the structure of the institutional environment may limit the instructor’s ability to teach skills to all students at every level, and (4) student generated examples will be more relevant to class members. These principles point to a number of problems involved in teaching applications using microcomputers.

Next, the paper describes the concept of a research team, and how it can be used to integrate the advantages of microcomputers into the classroom, while avoiding some of the difficulties noted in the opening discussion. The research team is used to generate empirical examples using the NDC General Social Surveys and a survey of the larger class. The final section of the paper gives several concrete examples from the research team which illustrate basic concepts and principles in sociological analysis, including univariate distributions, issues in sampling, the effects of sample differences, and bivariate and multivariate relationships.

102-3: A TASTE OF SOCIOLGY
Yen Peterson and Laura D. Birg, Saint Xavier College

The purpose of this eighty slide presentation with narrative is to invite students to view some basic concepts typically covered in an introductory sociology course. Selected concepts are introduced from the areas of research methods, socialization, stratification, the family, sex roles, religion, deviance, human ecology, formal organizations, technology and social change.

The vehicle used for the slide presentation is food and eating. The focus is cross-cultural and the aim is to illustrate to introductory students the often arbitrary nature of social agreements.

102-4: THE FOUNDING OF UTOPIA: A LOOK BACK AT AN EDUCATIONAL INNOVATION
Joy Harrelie, University of Alabama-Huntsville

This paper examines the first stage of what was considered to be a major educational innovation at a large mid-western university during the mid-1960s. Interviews are utilized with the faculty members and administrators who participated in the program. Findings are discussed in terms of criteria for effective initiation of change in professional organizations and of the manifest functions and disfunctions of the program. The use of social science research in program planning and evaluation is also discussed.

SESSION 111. DEVELOPMENT, DEPENDENCY AND THE WORLD SYSTEM: ECONOMIC ISSUE

111-1: MILITARY EXPENDITURE, DEVELOPMENT AND DEPENDENCY: A CASE STUDY OF TAIWAN
John T. Hartman and Wey Hsiao, Indiana University

This study examines the relationship between militarism, dependency and development. Using Taiwan as a case, we find that a peripheral nation cannot simultaneously finance an expensive military agenda and provide for rapid economic growth. This is in spite of massive transfers of military and economic assistance from the advanced economies. We find that military assistance has an overall debilitating effect on Taiwan’s economy as it skews governmental expenditure towards non-productive military ends.

111-2: SHOULD NATIONS PUBLISH OR PERISH? A CROSS-NATIONAL ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC EFFORT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
Yehouda A. Shenhar, Tel-Aviv University

Investments in basic science are often made on the assumption, which we challenge in this article, that scientific knowledge has a direct influence on the national economic welfare. The relations between research effort and economic measures were examined in a cross-national panel analysis for 92 countries between 1970-1980. Models tested include: (a) the effect of published research on economic development, (b) the effect of published research on economic growth ratio and (c) the effect of published research on economic changes, i.e., deviations from the predicted economic level. Although the wealthier countries publish more than the poorer countries the short-term effect of research effort on national economic development, growth or change is either insignificant or negative when taking into consideration initial economic level and other national characteristics such as education, natural resources and economic dependency. The same relations were obtained for developed and less developed countries. This study elaborates and develops on previous research that reports high correlations between national scientific effort and economic indicators, i.e., does not study or conceptualize its “net effect” on the economy. In evaluating the merit of this research one should notice that we have dealt with short-term effects of the production of knowledge on economic growth. Further research should investigate the long-term effect of these relationships.

111-3: MEXICO’S DEBT CRISIS: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PRE-ROGATIVES AND CONSTRAINTS
Diane E. Davis, Brown University

The paper uses an analysis of the national and international origins of Mexico’s debt crisis to discuss the Course of Economic Development in Mexico since it initiated import-substitution industrialization in the forties. The paper is organized around a discussion of three distinct economic development phases in Mexico: the period of Stabilizing Development (1958-1970), the period of Shared Development (1970-1978), and the period of Petroleum-fueled Development (1976-1982). Identification of the different demands and constraints imposed upon Mexican authorities by national and international economic conditions and elites, by popular groups in Mexico, and by members of Mexico’s PRI in each of these periods leads to two interrelated possibilities about Mexico’s large-scale foreign borrowing and steadily deteriorating current account balance. First, Mexico’s precarious balance of payments and foreign borrowing conditions by the mid-seventies resulted from the limited degree of autonomy Mexican authorities had to counter multiple demands for spending and still maintain legitimacy. Yet second, and most important, the massive foreign borrowing undertaken by Mexican authorities in the post-1976 period—borrowing at high rates and with short amortization periods, that ultimately threw Mexico into crisis—results directly from the State’s attempt to establish autonomy from national and international elites and popular groups, while still maintaining some degree of legitimacy.

Thus, the course of economic development pursued by Mexico, including its disastrous confrontation with a large foreign debt, is seen as both cause and effect of variations in the nature and degree of Mexican State autonomy.

SESSION 113. MASS COMMUNICATION

113-1: THE PICTURE OF HEALTH
Loriayn Olson, American Medical Association

The public’s level of knowledge about health care plays an important role in determining to what extent individuals are able to engage in self-treatment and how well individuals are able to decide when a medical problem requires the attention of a health professional. The mass media are an important source of this general health information.

The medical columns in the Chicago Tribune were examined in order to consider what type of medical information the public receives from one type of mass media and to what extent the manner in which medical topics are selected corresponds to the criteria used in the selection of news stories. The topics discussed do not coincide with the actual incidence of different illnesses so that the columns do not present a representative picture of the health of the population. It does appear, however, that content of the medical profession, rather than the average reader, are reflected in the columns. Dramatic illness cases as opposed to more mundane ones, are also overrepresented, similar to the emphasis on dramatic news events.

113-2: EMOTIONALITY MEASURED THROUGH CULTURAL ARTIFACTS: THE EXPRESSION OF LOVE IN BIRTHDAY CARDS
Linda Mooney and Sarah Brabant, University of Southwestern Louisiana

The present paper employs a widely used cultural artifact, birthday cards, to examine the frequency with which love is expressed, the context within which it is expressed, the tone or tones associated with the expression of love, and the persons between whom love is expressed. Results indicate that love, when expressed, is more often directed toward females than males. A social mechanism is suggested and the limitation of the birthday card as a linguistic tool is discussed.

113-3: THE GOSSIP TABLOID AS AN AGENT OF SOCIAL CONTROL
Jack Levin, Anita Mody-Desbarasu, and Arnold Artuke, Northeastern University

Each week, 10 million Americans buy gossip tabloids in which the personal and professional lives of entertainers, politicians, and ordinary people are reported. The purpose of this study was to examine the characteristics and circumstances of individuals profiled in these tabloids.

We recently analyzed a sample of articles published in the four most widely circulated gossip tabloids—the National Enquirer, The Star, National Examiner, and the Globe—during the six-month period from February to July, 1983. For each article about a target of gossip, we obtained his or her race, age, sex, and occupation, and the tone, topic, and theme of the gossip.

Targets of gossip tended to be young or middle-aged, white, and male. They fell into two distinct categories: 53% were celebrities in show business or politics, already well-known before being featured in the tabloids. Their inclusion was already well-known before being featured in the tabloids. Their inclusion was already well-known before being featured in the tabloids. Their inclusion was already well-known before being featured in the tabloids. Their inclusion was already well-known before being featured in the tabloids. Their inclusion was already well-known before being featured in the tabloids. Their inclusion was already well-known before being featured in the tabloids. Their inclusion was already well-known before being featured in the tabloids. Their inclusion was already well-known before being featured in the tabloids.
beginning of a romance, or a shopping spree. The other 37% were ordinary, ordinary individuals, whose inclusion resulted from a single extraordinary accomplishment or episode in which they were involved—a bizarre illness, talent, or act of courage.

Overall, articles concerning targets of gossip were positive in tone. Even those depicting an unhappy event tended to have happy endings, especially when ordinary persons were involved. The celebrities fared worse in this regard, being depicted more often than their obscure counterparts as the recipients of difficult problems and unhappy conclusions.

Gossip tabloids contain a latent message with which readers can identify: The everyday life of the ordinary guy isn't so bad after all. First, miracles happen. Life can be exciting even for the most conventional among us. And, despite all their money and fame, celebrities have their problems, too—oftentimes, problems which are far worse than those of the typical reader.

113-4: THE MASS MEDIA AS A TOTAL INSTITUTION
David L. Altheide, Arizona State University

Goffman's conception of total institutions provided a point of departure for further analysis of social control beyond specific prisons and asylums. The present effort extends this concept to the mass media. An analysis of the mass media as a total institution suggests that there is an underlying format that communicates social control through the creation and maintenance of a shared symbolic order, and by regulating the temporal order of daily life.

SESSION 114. METHODOLOGY: MEASUREMENT ISSUES IN QUANTITATIVE METHODS

114-3: QUESTION FORM EFFECTS IN SURVEYS: ACQUIESCENCE, RESPONSE-ORDER, AND NO OPINION FILTERS
McKee J. McClendon, University of Akron

This study uses a two-factor experimental design to investigate the effects of question form on responses to eight questions on attitudes and beliefs about lawyers in a telephone survey. Six versions of each question were constructed by using an agree-disagree form, two forced-choice forms differing only in the order of the response alternatives, and by asking each of these three forms in both a standard form and a "don't know" (DK) filter form. The six versions are used to compare agreeing-response effects (acquiescence) and response-order effects and to determine whether these response effects are reduced by the use of a DK filter.

SESSION 115. SMALL GROUPS

115-1: SEX DIFFERENCES IN TASK GROUPS: A STATUS AND LEGITIMACY ACCOUNT
Cecilia Ridgeway, University of Iowa

Studies repeatedly show that men are higher in task behavior and women are higher in socioemotional behavior not only in mixed but in same sex task groups. The traditional gender role socialization explanation for these differences has proved inadequate. However, the alternative, Meeker and Weitzel-O'Neill's (1977) structural explanation in terms of status characteristics theory and a legitimacy dynamic, properly applies only to mixed sex groups where gender status is salient. Sex typing of tasks, while important, also cannot account for the observed differences. To explain these differences, this paper expands status characteristics theory by proposing that if the sex composition of the organizational authority structure which delegates a group its task contrasts with the sex of the group members, it will activate gender status in the group, affecting both task and socioemotional behaviors. The relevance of this to the organizational context in which studies reporting differences are usually conducted is discussed.

115-2: LIMITS OF GENERALIZATION OF SMALL GROUP SOCIAL DILEMMA EXPERIMENTS
Toshio Yamagishi, University of Washington

Generalizability of findings in small group experiments on social dilemmas to public good situations involving larger groups has been flatly denied by many sociologists and economists. The factors which operate uniquely in small groups (and thus which stand against generalization of small group findings into larger group settings) are: (1) Individual members' cooperative action may produce a Personal benefit which is greater than its cost. (2) Social incentives have substantial effects. (3) One's action has tangible effects on the collective consequences or on the other members' decisions. Finally, (4) if members expect more cooperation in small groups than in larger groups, this expectation may form a basis for a self-fulfilling prophecy and might produce a higher level of cooperation in smaller groups. These factors, which may be prominent in many small groups, can still be eliminated from small group experimental settings when the experimental design meets the following conditions. (i) No personal contacts and communication are allowed among group members. (ii) Each member does not have access to the portion of the public good provided by his/her own cooperative action. (iii) Members make decisions without knowledge of the other members' decisions. (iv) Members are induced to have a certain level of expectations about other members' cooperation. However, there remains a factor which cannot be eliminated by the above three conditions. In small groups, one member's action has a tangible effect on the other members (not only) benefits, whereas in larger groups this effect is minimal. This implies that altruistic people will cooperate more in small groups, but even altruistic people will not cooperate in large groups. (5) An exception in which the group size was manipulated (2, 6, 11, 51, or 501) was conducted to evaluate the importance of this efficacy effect. Factors (1) through (3) were eliminated from the experimental settings by design features (i) through (iii), and factor (4) was experimentally manipulated. Expectation of the other members' cooperation level was more relevant in the "group condition," in which Ss received benefits from the other members of the same group to which they made contributions, than in the "give-away" condition, in which Ss were assigned to a target group that did not reciprocate their contributions. Ss in the give-away condition received benefits from unspecified others. The results of the experiment indicate that Ss in both conditions cooperated less in larger groups, but the difference was minor, suggesting that the limitations in generalization of small group research findings due to efficacy and differential expectations are not so strong as have been assumed in the past.

115-3: ANALYSIS OF COMPLEX EXCHANGE NETWORKS
David Wittur, University of Kansas

How are complex exchange networks to be solved for their exchange rates. In even the first of its experiments, power-dependence theory demonstrated that the reductionist's view was wrong for they showed that different kinds of network structures did produce different exchange rates. But the holistic vulnerability theorists procedure which was subsequently developed by power-dependence theorists can not accurately locate the positions which will and will not receive favorable rates of exchange for only some networks. Given its errors and scope limits, an alternative is needed. To provide that alternative, the procedures of analysis and composition of the elementary theory are extended to the solution of rates of exchange in complex negatively connected networks. In these solutions it is analysed, by extension, can also be used to solve networks which are wholly or in part recursive.

115-4: UTILITARIAN AND AFFILIATIVE TENDENCIES IN FAMILY COALITION
Mark Peyrot, Loyola College; Oscar Grusky and Philip Bonacich, University of California-Los Angeles

In this study a number of hypotheses derived from two theories of coalition formation were tested in a family context. A new measure of naturally occurring coalitions based on family arguments was developed and utilized. Interviewed for this study were all members of 48 four-person families of middle or upper-middle socioeconomic status, each with two parents and three or four children of the same sex. Sex roles and status have become less important, but they still cannot account for all observed differences. To explain these differences, this paper expands Status characteristics theory by proposing that if the sex composition of the organization and socioemotional behaviors. The relevance of this to the organizational context in which studies reporting differences are usually conducted is discussed.
116-3: THE POLITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINANTS OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT ORGANIZATION BIRTH AND GROWTH
David P. Baker, John D. McCarthy, and Mark Wolfson, Catholic University of America

Theory and research aimed at understanding the relationship between organizations and their environments have proliferated during the past 25 years, the most recent stemming from the population ecology perspective. Organizations as diverse as business firms, non-profits, and religious organizations have been analyzed from these environmental perspectives. One substantive domain has been relatively immune from quantitative analysis typical of these approaches—the study of social movement organizations (SMOs). Despite the exponential conceptualization of the major role of SMOs in social movements by Resource Mobilization theorists, there have been few attempts to quantitatively evaluate the utility of environmental approaches to understanding them. This paper analyzes the role of a number of community environmental characteristics in organizational birth and growth within the recent citizens movement against drunk driving. Environmental data are drawn from the Census Bureau’s County Statistics File and the data on SMOs is drawn from a 1966 survey of approximately 350 anti-drunk-driving groups. The county is the unit of analysis. Using regression and event history techniques, several environmental factors are identified as playing important roles in SMO birth and growth. These findings are interpreted in terms of their implications for existing organization and social movement theory.

116-4: ORGANIZATIONS IN POLITICAL ACTION: REPRESENTING INTERESTS IN NATIONAL POLICY-MAKING
Edward O. Laumann, University of Chicago; John P. Heinz, Northwestern University; Robert Nelson, American Bar Foundation; Robert Salisbury, Washington University

In a study of national policy-making in four domains (agriculture, energy, health, and labor), we identified for each domain a sample of non-governmental organizations (including business firms, trade associations, public interest groups, unions and professional associations) which were selectively active in resolving twenty policy events over the five-year period, 1977 to 1982. Using multidimensional scaling techniques, we constructed graphic representations of the cleavage/consensus structures of organizational interests that systematically vary from domain to domain. The labor policy domain, for example, manifests a stable bipolar oppositional structure, while the energy domain reveals a more diffuse and shifting pattern of opposition and consensus that reflects its less institutionalized character. The health and agriculture domains are intermediate, characterized by diverse consumer/producer conflicts that are more fluid than those observed in labor but more crystallized than those observed in the energy domain. Except for labor, one striking result is the absence of simple cleavage structures that cut across a wide range of issues in a policy domain.

116-6: CENTRALIZATION, FRAGMENTATION, AND SCHOOL DISTRICT
John W. Meyer and W. Richard Scott, Stanford University

We investigate how the administrative complexity (in funding and personnel) of American public school districts varies depending on the importance of local, state, and Federal funding environments. The analyses are based on a data set integrated from several national data sources describing school districts in the 1970s. Dependence on Federal funding—which takes the form of complex and fragmented programs—generates more administrative positions and expenditures than do the other levels, as hypothesized. State funding—reflecting the legitimated and integrated state control over public education—generates the least administrative intensity. High levels of local funding—reflecting dependence on an environment that is complex, but not highly formally organized—generates intermediate levels of administrative staffing and funding.

117-1: RACE DIFFERENCES IN THE TIMING OF INTERCOURSE
Frank F. Furstenberg, Jr. and S. Philip Morgan, University of Pennsylvania; Kristen Moore and James Peterson, Child Trends, Inc.

For decades researchers have been aware of sizable racial differences in the prevalence and timing of premarital sexual behavior. Our research focuses on race differentials in the proportion ever having had intercourse among a nationally representative sample of youth aged 15-16. Blacks are roughly four times more likely to report ever having intercourse. We consider three broad explanations: (1) a demographic composition argument that stresses differential socioeconomic position, (2) an explanation which focuses on the consequences of low socioeconomic position such as a higher incidence of female headed households or differences in school performance or educational aspirations, and finally, (3) a contextual explanation based on differences in subgroup attitudinal norms or attitudes. Results provide limited support for the demographic composition argument but much stronger support for a contextual subgroup argument. Our data point to race as isolated schools as an important contextual influence. Blacks attending all black schools are much more likely to report ever having intercourse. Further we identify some attitudinal differences between whites, blacks, and blacks in racially isolated schools that could characterize different normative contexts.

117-4: IMMIGRANT SELECTIVITY AND FERTILITY ADAPTATION IN THE UNITED STATES
Joan R. Kahn, University of North Carolina

In recent years, the United States has experienced a dramatic increase in the volume of immigration as well as a shift in the sources of immigrants. Since the late 1960s, increasing numbers of immigrants have come to the U.S. from Asia and Latin America—regions characterized by high fertility levels. At the same time, the U.S. experienced a steady decline in fertility that has now stabilized at a record low level. The prospects for continued population growth will depend to a large extent on both the influx of new immigrants and their subsequent fertility. This paper examines the fertility behavior of recent immigrants to the U.S., paying special attention to differences by country of origin. Although, on average, immigrants have about the same fertility levels as native-born Americans, there is great variability by sending country group. What accounts for this variation in the fertility behavior of recent immigrants and ethnic fertility differentials? A number of explanations have been suggested. First, groups may have different fertility levels because they differ along demographic and socioeconomic dimensions that are thought to affect fertility (i.e., their compositions may differ). Second, groups may differ in the extent to which they have adapted to the fertility norms and values predominant in the U.S. The potential for assimilation depends on the amount of difference between origin and destination (i.e., the more differences, the greater the potential for change) and on the degree of immigrant selectivity (i.e., socioeconomically endowed immigrants may be more similar to the destination population, even before migrating).

These explanations are examined using the 1980 U.S. Census microdata. The sample consists of currently married women between age 30 and 50, who were born to one of 10 less-developed countries in Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean. The dependent variable throughout the analysis is a measure of cumulative fertility: the number of children ever born (CEB). To explain the intergroup variability, both analysis of covariance and contextual analysis techniques are utilized. We use analysis of covariance to determine the amount of intergroup variability that can be attributed to differences in individual-level demographic, socioeconomic, and assimilation variables. The findings suggest that only a part of the variability can be explained by the demographic and socioeconomic compositions of the groups. Furthermore, measures of cultural assimilation (e.g., years since migration, English language ability, and intermarriage) do little more to explain the differentials.

SESSION 119. THEMATIC SESSION. SOCIAL STRUCTURES AND HUMAN LIVES: LEVELS OF SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

119-3: A MICRO-MACRO THEORY OF CREATIVITY IN INTELLECTUAL CAREERS
Randall Collins, University of California-Riverside

The fundamental component of a micro/macro theory is the chain of interaction rituals. Individuals enter any situation with a stock of cultural capital and emotional energy carried over from previous interactions. The situational combination of individuals’ resources reproduces or changes the degree of attraction of social memberships, as well as further cultural and emotional energies among these individuals. The model applies especially well to intellectual creativity. Creativity always involves the use of cultural resources, derived from one’s position in a network of mentors, colleagues, and rivals. Creativity itself is a particular form of emotional energy, a confidence and ambition directed towards improving one’s position in the intellectual network by redefining the culture in terms of which intellectual relationships are enacted. Individual careers are situated within concentric levels of surrounding macrostructure. (A) Individual creativity is shaped by (B) the network structure which distributes cultural capital. This in turn is situated in the larger macrostructure: (C) the organizational setting in which intellectuals make their careers and obtain material resources, (possibly educational organizations, but this may also be church, publishing business, or other organizations). At the outermost level, (D) the political and economic context shapes the organizations on level (C). It is a fallacy to reduce the content of ideas to a reflection of the economic structure of the society (i.e., stable ideological stratification). To explain cultural change, the micro-macro approach must emphasize contexts (B and C). Only a special set of configurations at all levels allows creativity to emerge in particular historical periods. Illustrations are given from creativity in philosophy.
SESSION 123. HUMAN ECOLOGY

123-1: THE ECOLOGICAL THEORY OF FERNAND BRAUDEL
Josette R. Hudson, Pennsylvania State University

Fernand Braudel, a leading figure in the Annales school of French historiography, employed principles and practices from several social science disciplines in his historical studies. Significant among these was sociology. Although he did not formally recognize that a major element in his sociological perspective was human ecology, an analysis of his work reveals how extensively he employed an ecological paradigm. His success in using this paradigm demonstrates the utility of the principles of human ecology in historical and comparative studies; and suggests strongly that fresh insights into contemporary social systems can be gained by combining Braudel’s “total history” and ecology’s “holistic” approaches.

123-2: THE DETERMINANTS OF CORPORATE SPATIAL STRUCTURE: URBAN AND CORPORATE SYSTEMS
Roger Friedland and Magnes Stenbeck, University of California-Santa Barbara; Donald Palmer, Stanford Graduate School of Business

We analyze the geographical dispersion of corporate production as a function of the centrality of location of the corporate headquarters, the dominant industry in which the corporation is engaged, and a series of organizational attributes, including corporate size, age, diversification, and mode of control (family vs. management). We find that the patterning of corporate production in space is not adequately explained by the locational requirements of industry or the marketing goals of the urban system. Organizational attributes of firms are critically important. We also find that industrial diversification and spatial dispersion are alternative mechanisms by which firms adapt to uncertainty. This suggests that models of organizational behavior which neglect spatial behavior may be misspecified.

123-3: THE EMPLOYMENT OF CENTRAL CITY MALE YOUTH: EFFECTS OF RACE COMPOSITION AND OTHER CITY CHARACTERISTICS
Lori McCreary, City of Dallas, TX; Paula England and George Parkas, University of Texas-Dallas

We use 1980 Census data and logistic regression to assess the effects of a number of individual and city characteristics on the employment of out-of-school male youth who live in central cities. The major finding is that the probability of a black youth’s employment (absolutely and relative to that of whites) decreases as the percent black in cities rise to about 50% black. But in cities that are over half black, additional increases in the percent black increase the absolute and relative probabilities of black youths’ employment. We also examine how the percent black in the city interacts with several other city characteristics to affect the employment probabilities of black and white male youth. These characteristics include the proportion of the SMSA’s black managers and professionals who reside in the central city and the proportion of the SMSA’s black managers and professionals who reside in the central city. Our findings support hypotheses proposed by Blalock (1956, 1967) and Lieberson (1990).

SESSION 124. THE SOCIOLOGY OF SCHOOLING

124-1: CURRICULUM TRACKING: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS IN THE STATUS TRANSMISSION PROCESS
Beth E. Vanfossen, State University of New York-Brockport; James D. Jones, East Texas State University; Joan Z. Spade, State University of New York-Brockport

Prior studies of the role of curriculum tracking in status maintenance have offered contradictory results, suggesting either that (1) tracking sorts children from different backgrounds into different curricular programs where they receive different educational treatments; (2) tracking sorts children on the basis of ability rather than class background, thus facilitating social mobility; or (3) while tracking may sort children, it has little effect upon educational outcomes and thus has no role in status maintenance. This paper uses 1980s data from the High School and Beyond Study to examine track placement and mobility, and to estimate the effects of curriculum tracking on a number of dependent variables for students who have experienced only one track placement. The results show that between the sophomore and senior years, there appear to be modest effects of curriculum tracking upon changes in courses taken, academic performance, educational and occupational aspirations, postsecondary education, satisfaction with school, friendships, self-esteem, extracurricular leadership, academic climate, teacher treatment, and amount of homework assigned. While students end up in tracks partly on the basis of their performance, performance is not the only basis of track placement. A very good student from a lower-SES background has only a 50/50 chance of ending up in an academic track, for example. There is considerable mobility between tracks between the sopho- more and senior years; most of the mobility is between adjacent tracks, and is equally likely to be upward or downward. However, only a small proportion of all students move into the academic track after the sophomore year, suggesting a relatively stable population for that track. The results suggest that once students are distributed into curricular tracks, they encounter systematically differing experiences which are relevant to ultimate educational attainment and other measures of development.

124-2: HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN A SPONSORED MULTI-ETHNIC SYSTEM
Abraham Yogev and Hanna Ayalon, Tel Aviv University

Boudon’s exponential model of growing inequality of educational opportunities is employed for the examination of attendance rates in Israeli high schools. Based on earlier depictions of Israeli high schools as social mobility oriented, as well as on a systematic analysis of the processes of tracking in institutions of higher education, we use Boudon’s model(s) to examine the independent exponential effects of ethnicity and social class on school attendance rates, and (b) to compare these effects across the ethnic and the vocational tracks. The analysis, based on the data for all Jewish Israeli high school students of the 1992 graduating class, shows that the net effects of social class are larger than those of ethnicity. The comparison of the tracks reveals, however, separate processes of inequality. While social class mainly affects the attendance of the academic students, the effect of ethnicity, though lower in general, is found only in the vocational track. This is probably due to the different emphasis on selectivity of the two tracks and to their distinct composition of students. These findings may reflect the cross-pressure of egalitarianism and sponsorship in a Western democracy. The tendency of the vocational track toward equality may be considered a token, paid by the education system for the right to maintain sponsored mobility through the selective academic track.

124-3: ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN MEXICAN AMERICANS: SOCIO-LEGAL AND CULTURAL FACTORS
Anthony J. Corteze and Patricia J. Corteze, Illinois State University

In institutions of higher education, protected class members must be afforded more than simple “equal opportunity”. For example, physically handicapped persons must be provided not only with “equal access” to physical facilities but with means of access that they can effectively use. Likewise, persons in other protected classes also have differences that may hinder access to information about the processes of institutions of higher education. They too must be provided with more than “equal treatment” with respect to understanding the standards and expectations by which they will be judged and with respect to preparation to meet those standards and expectations. The purpose of this paper is to explore the extremely low rate of participation of Chicanos (Mexican Americans) in higher education. Data on enrollment, about the processes of institutions of higher education. They too must be examined the independent exponential effects of ethnicity and social class on school attendance rates, and (b) to compare these effects across the ethnic and the vocational tracks. The analysis, based on the data for all Jewish Israeli high school students of the 1992 graduating class, shows that the net effects of social class are larger than those of ethnicity. The comparison of the tracks reveals, however, separate processes of inequality. While social class mainly affects the attendance of the academic students, the effect of ethnicity, though lower in general, is found only in the vocational track. This is probably due to the different emphasis on selectivity of the two tracks and to their distinct composition of students. These findings may reflect the cross-pressure of egalitarianism and sponsorship in a Western democracy. The tendency of the vocational track toward equality may be considered a token, paid by the education system for the right to maintain sponsored mobility through the selective academic track.
SESSION 125. THE SOCIOLOGY OF LAW

125-1: THE IMPACT OF LAW ON THE ORGANIZATION OF STOCK TRADING
James Burk, Texas A&M University

This paper traces the direct effects of federal securities law, passed in the 1930s, on stock trading. The main effect was to alter beliefs among financial experts about how to trade stocks safely. These changed beliefs called for new internal operating codes to organize stock trading and caused a centrifugal dispersion of institutional power away from investment bankers to investment research specialists ("securities analysts"). The case illustrates the general proposition that regulatory law designed only to control institutions is in fact likely to transform them at their core.

125-2: PROHIBITION OF BEER IN ICELAND: AN INTERNATIONAL TEST OF SYMBOLIC POLITICS
Heidi Gunnlaugsson and John F. Galliher, University of Missouri-Columbia

Beer has been prohibited in Iceland since 1915, but wine has been legally imported since 1922, as have all other alcoholic beverages since 1934. Since 1932, ten unsuccessful attempts have been made to repeal the beer prohibition. Using the records of parliamentary debate, newspaper reports, common pool results and interviews, an effort is made to determine to what degree this legislation fits Gausefield's model of the linkage of status politics to symbolic legislation, as well as to locate the type of demographic and economic settings that appear to create an environment which encourages symbolic politics.

125-3: PRO SE: SELF-REPRESENTATION AND LEGAL CULTURE
Susan McCoin, University of California-Los Angeles

The right to appear pro se, that is, for oneself in a legal proceeding, has long been recognized. This essay outlines a conceptual framework for analyzing the collective response of the legal community to the pro se civil litigant. Looking to the language and logic of the law as the dividing line between the lawyer and the layperson, it develops the thesis that adequate participation within the legal institution requires knowledge of a domain possessing a specialized logic, vocabulary, and role behavior, in effect, a legal culture.

The method of inquiry is an examination of case law and secondary materials to determine what problems the pro se litigant presents for judges and lawyers due to a lack of knowledge about the formal and informal rules of legal culture and appropriate advocate role behavior.

The concept of legal culture is discussed first. It is proposed that the most salient component of legal culture is its cognitive aspect including knowledge of substantive law and legal reasoning and the procedural technical requirements of membership. Second, the relationship between the pro se litigant and legal culture is examined. The critical problem identified for the pro se litigant is that he has not been socialized into the legal world view and has little expertise in how an argument must be mounted within the constraints of a set of cases and legal principles. Finally, it looks at the pro se litigant's lack of knowledge about proper advocate role behavior and concludes that this not only provides a basis for stigmatization of the pro se litigant, it also creates role conflicts for court personnel. Because of the imbalance between the pro se litigant and opposing counsel, the person who represents himself can disrupt the functioning of the court and may undermine the procedural rules which assist in maintaining fairness between the parties and the appearance of justice.

SESSION 126. RACE AND ETHNICITY II

126-1: ETHNIC CULTURE AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE
Barbara Tomaskovic-Devey, Boston University; Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, North Carolina State University

We criticize traditional ethnic research for treating indicators of ethnic behavior as reflections of cultural traits. Other researchers who argue that culture is unimportant because behavior is the result of structural opportunity suggest an alternative approach to ethnicity, but may underestimate the potential importance of culture. We suggest a general parsonian model of ethnicity which describes group behavior as constrained by three aspects of social structure—demographic opportunity, economic opportunity, and cultural road-maps. Using 1980 state-level data, a primitive demonstration of the theory is attempted through the comparison of single-ancestors rates for four American ethnic groups (Italian, Polish, Slovak, Hungarian). We conclude that the structural impact on endogamy for three of the four groups is identical. In addition we find that the only the Slovak's demonstrate differences in single ancestry rates, after demographic opportunity has been controlled. We suggest that those cultural differences are the product of either historically unique economic opportunities or different cultural roadmaps or a combination of the two.

126-3: ETHNIC ROLE IDENTITY AMONG BLACK AND WHITE COLLEGE STUDENTS
Peter J. Burke, Indiana University; Clovis White, University of Wisconsin-Madison

This paper examines an interactionist approach to the process of ethnic identity formation among black and white college students. The symbolic interactionist approach considers ethnic identification as a reflexive incorporation of shared understandings of what it means to be a member of a given ethnic group. Based upon identity theory, ethnic identification is hypothesized to be related to self-esteem, identity salience, identity commitment and other social structural characteristics. Using the Burke-Tully method, a black-white ethnic role-identity dimension is developed and used to measure ethnic identity among a sample of college students. The nature of this identity dimension is discussed and its relation to these other variables is investigated.

The study confirmed that identity salience, commitment and self-esteem, as hypothesized by identity theory, are related to ethnic role-identity among students. However, it was also noted that these ethnic identity processes seem to work somewhat differently for blacks and for whites as a result of differences in majority and minority position.

126-4: THE DECLINE OF THE INFLUENCE OF RACE ON ANOMIA
Roy Austin, Pennsylvania State University

Hout (1984) has provided empirical validation of Wilson's controversial 1978 claims concerning the declining influence of race on social mobility and the increasing influence of class. Our study uses anomia/despair as an indication of Americans' perceptions of life chances. The findings show agreement between perception and reality (as described by Wilson and Hout) on the declining influence of race but disagreement on the increasing influence of class. In addition, Wilson's dominant theme of deteriorating conditions for lower class blacks and continuing progress for upper class blacks was contrary to the data. Barriers to continued mobility faced by more successful blacks is given as a possible explanation of the discrepancy between black mobility and black perception of life chances.

SESSION 127. CLINICAL SOCIOLOGY: NEW INTERVENTION MODELS

127-2: POLICE AND THE MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEM: SUCCESSFUL WORKING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PENAL AND THERAPEUTIC LAW
Karen A. Caruso and Robert A. Scott, State University of New York-Stony Brook

With the deinstitutionalization of thousands of chronic mental patients and the establishment of community mental health centers, police now play an active role in initiating patients to psychiatric treatment. Social scientists and mental health professionals have written much about the need for police training in this area, yet little research exists on the behavior of therapeutic law. Consequently, our paper begins an examination, exploring possible methods of incorporating the police as a useful component in the mental health network. Specifically, we discuss methods used by psychiatric workers for initiating contact with law enforcement bureaus, developing relations between the two agencies, and producing new policies of cooperative action between therapeutic and penal law. Finally, we cite the most frequently identified obstacles to fruitful mental health/police affiliations and suggest some possibilities for overcoming them.

127-4: COMMUNITY HEALTH, COMMUNITY CHANGE: RESEARCH AND INTERVENTION
Richard A. Couto, Vanderbilt University

Participatory research is one method of combining research and community action. Over the course of the past five years, the Center for Health Services at Vanderbilt University has worked with rural leaders from low income com-
SESSION 128. SECTION ON ORGANIZATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS. ORGANIZATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS IN HISTORICAL CONTEXT

128-3: HOW BUSINESS ORGANIZED ITSELF: AMERICAN TRADE ASSOCIATIONS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY
Howard Aldrich, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; Udo Staber, University of New Brunswick

Trade associations in the United States have increased dramatically since the mid-19th century, growing from less than 100 to over 2000 today. Periods of stagnation alternated with periods of decline, and growth has varied across industries. Our objective is to explain how and why these variations in growth occurred, using a population perspective and focusing on the distribution of external resources and the terms on which they are available. The pattern of association births suggests that Weber's thesis of inexorably increasing social differentiation has been more important than government regulation directed at specific industries. As with other populations of voluntarily organized associations, the death rate for trade associations is low. Finally, the population of trade associations has been remarkably adaptable, with many transformations occurring, particularly in the form of changes in name as the domains of associations changed.

128-4: ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSES TO CAPITAL DEPENDENCE: A TIME-SERIES ANALYSIS
Mark S. Mizruchi, Albert Einstein College of Medicine; Linda B. Stearns, Louisiana State University

Organizational theorists have paid considerable attention to the ways in which organizations cope with environmental uncertainty. Several studies have focused on interlocking directorates as one mechanism by which corporations attempt to coopt sources of resource dependence or constraint. Most studies of the determinants of interlocking have been based on cross-sectional data. Recently, some researchers have employed longitudinal designs to examine the determinants of the reconstitution of broken interlock ties. The present study is the first to examine the creation of new interlock ties. We examine data on 22 large U.S. industrial corporations from 1955 through 1964 to determine factors affecting the appointment of representatives of financial institutions to the industries' boards. The longitudinal design enables us to focus on the effects of the general capital environment at a particular point in time, as well as on characteristics peculiar to individual firms.

Employing event-history analysis, we find that increased debt ratio, declining profit rate, and the correspondence of federal monetary policy with the stage of the business cycle (easy-expansion or tight-contraction) are associated with the subsequent appointment of financial directors. The last factor suggests that financial appointments are less likely to occur during periods of uncertainty about the state of the economy.

Implications of these findings for cooptation and infiltration models of financial interlocking are addressed.

128-5: WOMEN IN THE COMPOSING ROOM: DETERMINANTS OF WOMEN'S ENTRY INTO TYPESETTING AND COMPOSITION
Patricia A. Roos, State University of New York-Stony Brook

Occupational segregation by sex has been remarkably persistent throughout this century. While a slight decrease in sex segregation occurred during the 1960's, it was not until the 1970's that the index of segregation decreased significantly. Women were most successful in integrating sex-stereotyped male occupations in white-collar work, especially in professional and managerial fields. Few women moved into traditionally male blue-collar occupations. One exception to this general rule has been women's movement into the composing rooms of newspapers and commercial printing establishments. During the decade of the 1970's, women replaced men as the dominant sex in typesetting and composition; while in 1970, only 17 percent of incumbents in this field were female, by 1980 56 percent were. In the present paper, I examine and investigate several explanations for women's increased entry into, and concurrently men's exit from, composing room occupations. I draw on government documents, trade journals, and extant social science literature to identify relevant factors likely to have affected this occupation's sex composition. Preliminary investigation points to several important explanations for this dramatic change: technological changes have significantly reduced the number of composing room occupations; changing technology has also altered the duties, skill level, and earnings of typesetters and compositors; the introduction of a typewriter-style keyboard has made the occupation more accessible to clerical workers, typically women; changes in the physical environment of the composing room have made it more accessible to women; the number of years of training required for the craft has decreased considerably; and the printing unions have lost much of their membership and hence power.

SESSION 130. SECTION ON SOCIOLOGY OF SEX AND GENDER. GENDER AND CULTURE: SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIONS OF FEMININITY

130-1: WOMEN, WEIGHT AND CULTURE: A SOCIOCULTURAL PERSPECTIVE ON EATING DISORDERS
Sharlene Hesse-Biber and John Downey, Boston College

American women appear obsessed with being thin. The last several decades have witnessed a downward shift in what our culture considers "desirable weight" for women. At the same time, the number of women with eating disorders has increased dramatically within the last several decades. What is the relationship between women's societal ideals, physiological changes, and changes in eating patterns? In this paper, we focus on the cultural meaning of thinness. We present data collected on a sample of college students. Results indicate that women are more likely to follow a cultural pattern of ideal weight whereas men are not. Women who follow the cultural model are three times as likely to score abnormally high on a standard measure of eating disorders. Social implications of the results are discussed.

130-2: THE LOGIC OF SEXISM: A CASE STUDY OF THE POLICE
Jennifer Hunt, Montana State University

This research explores the underlying logic of sexist ideology among police in terms of male constructions of occupational culture and gender. It is suggested that police crystallize meanings of certain cultural oppositions in terms of gender categories. Male-female dichotomies become the basis for reading oppositions that are primarily organizational and in turn are mediated by higher level meanings about men and women. Although these symbolic constructions are situationally derived and articulated within the context of organizational conflicts relevant to the particular case in study, the interpretive approach utilized in this research can be fruitfully applied to the study of male resistance to women in any organization. That is, it is important to acknowledge that sexism is not simply a product of sex role learning but is a deep structure which is articulated in every aspect of the police world. As such it is organizationally crucial to the practice of policing as well as the occupational identity of individual police. The significance of women and the logic of male resistance can only be understood with reference to this infrastructure of sexism.

130-3: THE OUTSIDER WITHIN: BLACK FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES
Patricia Hill Collins, University of Cincinnati

This paper investigates the sociological significance of Black feminist thought by summarizing three core themes present in Black women's literature. Specific themes discussed are (1) the commitment to validating Black women's perspectives, specifically, efforts to replace externally-imposed images of self with a self-defined Black female perspective; (2) the attempt to encompass and commercial printing establishments. During the decade of the 1970's, women replaced men as the dominant sex in typesetting and composition; while in 1970, only 17 percent of incumbents in this field were female, by 1980 56 percent were. In the present paper, I examine and investigate several explanations for women's increased entry into, and concurrently men's exit from, composing room occupations. I draw on government documents, trade journals, and extant social science literature to identify relevant factors likely to have affected this occupation's sex composition. Preliminary investigation points to several important explanations for this dramatic change: technological changes have significantly reduced the number of composing room occupations; changing technology has also altered the duties, skill level, and earnings of typesetters and compositors; the introduction of a typewriter-style keyboard has made the occupation more accessible to clerical workers, typically women; changes in the physical environment of the composing room have made it more accessible to women; the number of years of training required for the craft has decreased considerably; and the printing unions have lost much of their membership and hence power.

This study addresses the question of whether adoption is experienced and interpreted differently by male and female participants in the relinquishment and placement process. The sample is composed of 333 adoptees, adoptive parents, and birth parents who wrote letters to federal government officials commenting on proposed legislation regarding the opening of adoption records. Content analysis of letters was conducted using the constant comparative method, in addition to numerical coding for statistical analysis. Results indicate that factors influence respondents' feelings about the adoption process. First, the individual's position in the adoption triangle as adoptee, birth parent, or adoptive parent strongly influences their stance on the (continued on next page)
advisability of open records. Birth parents and adoptees overwhelmingly sup-
port the open records proposal, while adoptive parents overwhelmingly reject it. Second, gender is a major determinant of the degree to which adoption is a sa-
lient status for the individual. Women are more likely than men to view adoption as a primary influence on their identities and life experiences. These
findings and others are discussed in terms of three features of adoption relevant to
women's issues: emphasis on separation as a basis of family formation; focus on secrecy related to women's sexuality; and, the assumption of traditional
gender roles in parenting practices.

SESSION 131: SECTION ON SOCIOLOGY OF PEACE AND WAR, CON-
FLICT: IMAGES, WORDS, AND PROCESSES

131-1: STRATEGIES FOR ELICITING COOPERATION FROM AN ADVER-
SARY: APPLICATIONS TO RELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONS
Martin Patchen, Purdue University

This paper reviews evidence both from experimental studies and from studies of
relations between nations which may indicate that natural strategies are most
effective. A eliciting cooperation from strategic other. Among strategies which do
cannot depend on the behavior of the other side, one which begins with firmness,
including threat or use of coercion, and then switches to conciliation appears
generally effective in eliciting cooperation. Among strategies in which behavior
is contingent on behavior of the other, a reciprocating (tit-for-tat) strategy gener-
ally has been found to be effective in gaining the cooperation of an adversary. To
be most effective, reciprocation needs to be made with equal vigor to both cooperation and competitiveness of the other, needs to be consistent, and
when responding to cooperative moves, should not be greater in intensity than
the other's action. An important flaw of a tit-for-tat strategy is that the parties may
"lock in" on mutual competition. A strategy which combines general reciprocity
with the use of unilateral conciliatory initiatives to break out of mutually punishing
stalemates appears to be effective in most circumstances.

131-2: IMAGES OF THE ENEMY AND THE INSTITUTION OF NUCLEAR WAR
Thomas F. Mayer, University of Colorado

This paper undertakes a theoretical investigation of the relationship between
image of the enemy and the initiation of nuclear war. The analysis is based upon
models of war initiation first proposed by Intriligator and Brito and later modified
ty Mayer. Peaceful and aggressive military postures are defined in terms of
concepts meaningful within the Intriligator-Brito-Mayer modeling framework.
Four different strategic situations are considered: peaceful country versus
peaceful enemy, aggressive country versus aggressive enemy, peaceful coun-
try versus aggressive enemy, and finally aggressive country versus peaceful
enemy. A map representing the strategic thinking of the protagonist country
(referred to as ego) is derived for each of these four situations. This map, called a
weapons plane topology, indicates what weapons balances are likely to result in
various forms of deterrence and what balances are likely to result in war.

The analysis obtains a few surprising and many not so surprising results. The
most war-prone strategic context is that which pits a peaceful country against an
nenemy perceived as aggressive. In this strategic context no possible weapons
balance can achieve mutual deterrence. If the enemy is seen as fundamentally
peaceful, however, a region of mutual deterrence always exists; and it occurs when
weapons accumulations are reasonably equal on both sides and are intermediate in size. Arms races tend to be viewed differently depending on
whether the enemy is considered peaceful or aggressive. If the enemy is
regarded as peaceful, an arms race will seem unnecessary and very dangerous;
but if the enemy appears aggressive, the arms race per se may not be viewed in
an unfavorable light.

In conclusion we speculate that an arms race between nuclear powers will be
difficult to moderate if either side views its opponent as fundamentally aggres-
sive.

131-3: FIGHTING WORDS: WHAT WE CAN LEARN FROM HITLER'S HYPERBOLE
Michael J. Blair, Boise State University

This paper examines the role of political discourse in the genesis of wars
through a rhetorical analysis of the formal rhetoric styles of Adolf Hitler's
racist nationalism. Sociologists, it suggests, might approach the study of war in
the same way that they study political movements. Past research shows that
political agitators perfect an effective rhetoric of movement motives from avail-
able cultural resources. The War which also indicates that there is a system or
strategy at work in the production of movement discourses. This strategy is
evident in the recurrent formal and poetic features of movement discourses.
There are two acts in the dramatism of movement rhetoric: an act of violation that
constitutes the roles of victims and villains, and an act of retaliation that con-
stitutes the role of the hero. In this discourse, hyperbole, produced through
metaphor, is the key political poetic tactic. This discursive strategy functions to
arouse anxieties and moral outrage in those addressed and to convert those
emotions into struggle to destroy the destroyers. This analysis is applied to
Hitler's racist nationalism. It explores the religious background of Hitler's tactical
use of anti-semitism to unify the German masses in a life and death struggle
against the devil. It shows how Hitler concocted a potent "national socialist" rhetoric that exaggerated the "evil" of the Jews and the superiority of German
Aryans. As a consequence, it argues, millions of human beings were killed in
World War II. The most important aspect of this discursive strategy is that it
may be learned from Hitler's writing words, that is, that wars are made to happen through the calculated use of symbolic practices. War is not, as some would argue, a fall into a latent animality, but an
extreme expression of our symbol-mindedness. The homicidal violence of war is
a function of hyperbole. The paper concludes with a discussion of the echoes of
Nazi rhetoric in President Ronald Reagan's holy crusade against communism.

SESSION 134: SOCIOLOGY OF DISASTERS: THEORETICAL ISSUES

134-1: THE PROBLEM OF TAXONOMY IN DISASTER RESEARCH
Thomas E. Drabek, University of Denver

During the past decade the importance of taxonomy has been recognized
increasingly by disaster researchers. In part, the recognition reflects four areas
of controversy: (1) dissensus regarding the criteria used to distinguish among
events; (2) the threshold problem; (3) continuities with social processes regard-
ing the use of the environment and various technologies; and (4) problem
definitions advocated by persons located at varied points within the social
structure. Following brief review of numerous issues implicit in the disaster
typologies that have been created thus far, three directions for future work are
summarized: (1) studies of emergent structures that extend across the life
history of disasters; (2) integrations with social problems theory; and (3) elabora-
tions of a stress-strain orientation.

134-4: EFFECTS OF NATURAL AND MADE-MADE DISASTERS ON RELA-
TIONSHPIPS WITH SIGNIFICANT OTHERS
Patricia Goodman, University of Tennessee-Memphis

An assessment of the effects of flooding, the chemical spread of dioxin, and
the combined disasters on social relationships was part of a social impact study
"Effect of Disasters on Older Missourians: The Impact of Dioxin Contamination"
undertaken by grant #510630-1, The American Association of Retired Persons
(AARP)—Andrus Foundation to University of Missouri.

Quota sampling was utilized, and several techniques were used to com-
 pense for lack of randomization: (1) comparison between sample and popula-
tion characteristics, (2) increasing sample size, and (3) tests to assess inter-
viewer reliability. A total of 353 persons: 109 flooded, 100 dioxin contaminated,
and 144 affected by both disasters (the Times Beach group) were interviewed
during 1984-85. Data were analyzed using the Chi Square Tests of Association.
A large proportion of young and older victims from each disaster reported
negative effects of the disaster on personal relationships with members of their
immediate family living in same household post-disaster. Persons exposed to
dioxin contamination reported more negative effects to relationships with friends
and neighbors post disaster than did those exposed to flooding. The data
supported the hypothesis that man-made disaster would create more devastat-
ing effects than natural disaster.

While disaster type was more indicative of variation in relational effects than
age, some age variations were found within disaster groups. Whereas younger
persons affected by both disasters reported greater loss of relationships with
neighbors post disaster than did those exposed to flooding, the data
indicated that those exposed to dioxin contamination reported more negative effects to relationships with friends and neighbors post disaster than did those exposed to flooding.
SESSION 135. THE ROLES OF THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGIST

135-1: THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGIST AS AN ACADEMIC CONSULTANT AND IMPLEMENTOR OF PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATIONAL PROGRAMS COOPERATING WITH A WORK ORGANIZATION

Stanley E. Seashore, University of Michigan

Four topics are treated in this paper. First, there is a consideration of the role relationships that are created or imitated when an academic sociologist leaves the campus for extended and activist participation in the affairs of an external organization. Second, there is discussion of some features of role negotiation and role management in dealing with the complex role matrix that has been created: for example, issues of ethics, conflict management, obligations of advocacy. Third, there is a discussion of the opportunities and rewards that induce some sociologists to undertake such external engagements, including not only enhanced research opportunities, but also rewards for the home institution and personal rewards for the sociologist. A fourth section discusses the motives for collaboration that may induce an external organization and the academic sociologist to undertake serious action research collaboration.

135-2: THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGIST AS A FULL-TIME PROFESSIONAL OF A WORK ORGANIZATION

Fred Ceccarelli, Boca Raton, FL

This is an account of personal experience and growth in a work organization as related to industrial sociology. The author describes the many challenges faced by a developing industrial sociologist as he addresses the ongoing issues in the workplace by applying his educational background and experience. Among the many issues encountered were: labor-management relationships, health and safety, fringe benefits, counseling, substance abuse, communications, training, recruiting, wage and salary administration, performance appraisal, social responsibility, and civil rights laws. The role of the industrial sociologist as a manager in a work organization can go a long way in initiating positive behavior modification to achieve desired results. After all, sociologists are in the people business.

135-3: THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGIST AS A MANAGER IN A WORK ORGANIZATION

E. Seashore, University of Michigan

This is an account of personal experience and growth in a work organization as related to industrial sociology. Among the many issues encountered were: labor-management relationships, health and safety, fringe benefits, counseling, substance abuse, communications, training, recruiting, wage and salary administration, performance appraisal, social responsibility, and civil rights laws. The role of the industrial sociologist as a manager in a work organization can go a long way in initiating positive behavior modification to achieve desired results. After all, sociologists are in the people business.

SESSION 136. MASS COMMUNICATIONS II

136-1: TRANSMITTING ETHNICITY: MASS COMMUNICATIONS AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATIONS

Hannah Aligier, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

This study explores aspects of the role of communication in the socialization experiences of immigrant minorities by examining the mass communication, organizational, and interpersonal activities of contemporary American landsmanshaft. These Jewish voluntary associations, formed by immigrants who typically share common origins in an East European hometown, exhibit changing organizational priorities and evolving expressions of ethnic community affiliation from their founding to today. In looking for and examining the relationships between ethnicity and communication, this study focuses on the changing orientation of a variety of landsmanshaft to their city or town of origin, to the United States, and to the State of Israel.

Interviews were conducted with leaders of sixty-eight American and Israeli organizations from six European locations: Antwerp, Bialystok, Czestochowa, Lodz, Minsk (White Russia), Warsaw. These data are supplemented by an exploration of reports about landsmanshaft activities in the Yiddish press and information from the organizations' own documents and publications. An analysis of the mass media behavior and interpersonal communication networks of the landsmanshaft leadership is also offered.

Adaptations in the meaning of landsmanshaft membership evolve from the original hometown-based motive for affiliation. Even during the period of World War II, the landsmanshaft seem more linked to American rather than European concerns. Organizational agendas are presently delimited by mass communicated messages about appropriate landsmanshaft work, messages which today mainly emphasize fundraising for Israel and the memorializing of the destroyed European hometowns. While the mass media may set the perimeters of organizational agendas, landsmanshaft leaders also influence the nature of organizational activity. Leaders' views of their group's purposes reflect, in part, their personal involvement with other types of organizations and causes. In general, the value which members place on the opportunities for interpersonal discussion and fellowship afforded by their organization must be underscored.

This study of the continuity of landsmanshaft demonstrates the role that communication plays in sustaining these organizations as adaptive vehicles for the maintenance and modification of ethnic community affiliation.

136-2: THE SOCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATION IN THE BROADCAST OLYMPIC GAMES

Eric W. Rothenbuhler, University of Iowa

Certain large spectacular media events in modern societies—such as State funerals, royal weddings, the Pope's travels, the astronauts' walk on the moon—serve important ritual functions equivalent to Durkheim's periodic gatherings for the celebration of social solidarity. The media function on such occasions both as presenters of rituals, symbols, leaders, and values and as centers of attention themselves. A series of investigations have used three large, nationally representative sample surveys of the American public before, during, and after the 1984 Summer Olympic Games to test these and related ideas.

This paper examines the assertion that such ritual media occasions should attract an audience that more nearly represents a cross-section of the American public than would be attracted to normal television or other similar occasions—in this case to sports—using these same data on the American public's celebration of the Olympic games. The distribution of social category memberships attentive to the Olympic games is examined via Multiple Classification Analysis for scales representing the salience of Olympic values. Olympic symbols, the amount of Olympics viewing, the amount of normal television viewing, and attention to sports. While it was expected that attention to the Olympics—both in terms of values and symbols and in terms of actual time spent viewing—would be less associated with social category memberships than would the other variables, it was also expected that what patterns of distribution existed would follow membership in those social groups in which the values of the games are most salient and most rewarded.

The expected patterns did obtain. Participation in the Olympics broadcasts was very little associated with social structural position. Where there were associations they tended to be in the direction of greater participation among middle to high status positions and among those in whose cultural milieu the values celebrated by the games would already be prevalent. More specifically, the highest degrees of Olympics participation were among middle to high education, high income, older, Protestants, in those mid-status occupations and personal rewards for the involvement in external organizations. The results of this study have important implications for understanding the role of mass media in the socialization of American society.
136-1: TOCQUEVILLE'S CONCEPTION OF POLITICAL SOCIETY
Jeff Weintraub, University of California-San Diego

This paper addresses the theoretical core of Tocqueville's political sociology, which he intended for a democratic age in which aristocratic liberty is no longer viable, centered on a theory of political community developed within the framework of what I call the republican virtue tradition, a theory which focuses on the interaction between political institutions and political culture. Here the key to Tocqueville's position is the fact that he does not draw his crucial distinction between the state and civil society but instead distinguishes—sometimes explicitly but mostly implicitly—between the state (in the sense of the apparatus of domination and administration); civil society (the sphere of market relations and of privatistic or familial concerns); and political society. Political society is the whole realm of activities oriented toward voluntary concerted action, conscious solidarity, and the discussion and collective resolution of public issues. Maintaining political liberty requires the nurturing of political society and its protection against both the state and civil society, keeping the three independent but balanced. The central focus of Tocqueville's sociology of liberty is thus a theory of the specific dynamics of political society and an analysis of the ways it can be anchored in a supportive social and cultural framework. The paper explores Tocqueville's contribution by examining some ways in which it might be applied to current debates, conceptual and practical.

137-1: REGIME, PUBLIC LIFE, AND PRIVATE LIFE: A COMPARISON OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION
Stan A. Kaplowitz and Vladimir Shapentokh, Michigan State University

Conventional wisdom holds that the United States is a country with a strong private life but a weak public life while the Soviet Union has the opposite characteristics. We argue, however, that the reverse of the conventional wisdom is closer to the truth. In particular, we argue that moderate levels of repression, such as exist in the contemporary USSR, encourage a rich private social life but an impoverished public life. We also argue, however, that extreme repression such as existed under Stalin, virtually destroys private life.

137-4: VOCATIONAL RADIO AND THE MEDIA IN THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES:
Charles C. Wasburn, Purdue University

Several students of international political communication have concluded that Western nations dominate the cultures of Third World countries through their control of the flow and content of messages entering and leaving these countries. Their writings have focused on the activities of the major Western news agencies, international newspaper chains, television corporations and on communications technologies such as satellites and computers. The possible involvement of international radio broadcasting (IRB) in the process of media imperialism which they report had received little attention. IRB, carried on by such organizations as the Voice of America and the British Broadcasting Corporation, is a major source of political ideas for many Third World countries. Do these and any systematic differences between Western and Soviet Block IRB in this regard?

To answer these questions the contents of news broadcasts of four English language news services, two Western and two Soviet Block, are analyzed. Differing coverage and emphasis of Western and Soviet Block IRB international news services are identified. The strong evidence of the potential effects of media imperialism hypothesis also might apply to the media messages of Soviet Block nations is considered.

SESSION 137. STATE AND POLITY IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES

137-1: TOCQUEVILLE'S CONCEPTION OF POLITICAL SOCIETY
Jeff Weintraub, University of California-San Diego

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137-4: REGIME, PUBLIC LIFE, AND PRIVATE LIFE: A COMPARISON OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION
Stan A. Kaplowitz and Vladimir Shapentokh, Michigan State University

Conventional wisdom holds that the United States is a country with a strong private life but a weak public life while the Soviet Union has the opposite characteristics. We argue, however, that the reverse of the conventional wisdom is closer to the truth. In particular, we argue that moderate levels of repression, such as exist in the contemporary USSR, encourage a rich private social life but an impoverished public life. We also argue, however, that extreme repression such as existed under Stalin, virtually destroys private life.

SESSION 138. POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY I

138-1: THE EFFECT OF DISRUPTION ON THE FERTILITY OF IMMIGRANT MEXICAN WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES
Frank D. Bean, University of Texas-Austin; Elizabeth H. Stephen, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

The processes of selectivity, disruption, and assimilation have been the focus of empirical studies. This paper puts forth to explain fertility trends and differential involvement of immigrants and native-born populations. This paper suggests that disruption confounds the effects of assimilation on fertility, where the latter is measured by the fertility deviations of Mexican origin women from non-Hispanic women. This is done by analyzing patterns of current and cumulative fertility using 1970 and 1980 U.S. Census data. The influence of assimilation processes are evident in the gross fertility deviations. However, when a number of socioeconomic variables are controlled, net current fertility deviations indicate that the short-term effects of disruption occur near the time of the actual immigration, particularly among younger women. Furthermore, cumulative fertility levels reflect the long-term effects of disruption in that the immigrant women never fully recoup their lost fertility. Cohort analyses and comparisons of 1970 with 1980 data show that the 1980 findings are not artifacts of period or cohort factors. Thus, support for the disruption hypothesis is quite evident in comparisons of net fertility deviations when the Mexican origin population is disaggregated by age, immigrant status, and recency of immigration.
SESSION 140. SECTION ON ORGANIZATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS. DEVELOPMENTS IN ORGANIZATIONAL MOVEMENTS

140-1: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF AN ORGANIZATIONS DATA BASE
Mark Abrahamson, National Science Foundation

This paper contends that a data base including comparable information for a diverse sample of organizations probably cannot be developed by combining linking specialized data bases already available. Primary data gathering will likely be required, but a variety of conceptual and methodological problems present barriers. Foremost among the issues to be resolved are questions of: the degree to which the same variables pertain across organizations, and whether the unit of analysis should be confined to specific organizations (rather than also include either employees/members or other enterprises in multi-establishment organizations). It is proposed that a number of feasibility studies be conducted, focusing upon ways to resolve the specific problems.

140-2: MEASURING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF FACE TO FACE GROUPS: A MULTITRAIT, MULTIMETHOD ANALYSIS
J. Miller McPherson, University of South Carolina

Data on a representative sample of 304 face to face voluntary groups are analysed with the multitrait multimethod approach. The traits measured include four characteristics: size, sex composition, age composition, and educational composition. These four traits are measured with three different methods: report of a respondent chosen through a probability sample from the community, reports from an official of the group, and estimates from direct measurement of the traits at an organizational meeting. Results of the analysis suggest that the reports of organizational officials and the direct measures are intercorrelated with one another, while the reports from ordinary group members are not parallel but fairly equivalent to the others in the strict sense of Lord and Novick (1968). The direct measure does not appear to be more reliable than the others; on the contrary, it appears to be equivalent to the official's reports for the traits measured. One interpretation for this finding is that measurements of compositional characteristics based on a single group meeting are subject to substantial stochastic variability from a number of sources, while reports from organizational officials may tend to average out this variability. Other hypotheses from substantive sources and from measurement theory are explored.

SESSION 141. SECTION ON SOCIOLOGY OF SEX AND GENDER. REFEREED ROUNDTABLES

141-1-1: DIALECTICAL FEMINISM: BEYOND MARX, WEBER, AND MASCULINE THEORIZING
Roslyn Wallach Boligh, College of Staten Island and City University of New York-Graduate Center

I examine Marx and Weber's analysis of the character of the modern world, particularly with respect to the ethics of that world. I then compare their respective solutions to the problem and examine the implications for gender. I focus particularly on the theories of social life and social change that are implicit in these solutions and the weakness of each theory from a feminist perspective. I conclude by recommending a feminist dialectical theory that stresses the relationship between internal subjective self change and external objective social change, between the private sphere and the public sphere, between the individual and the community. I show how this theory differs from Weber's masculinist dualistic theory of social life and Marx's masculinist dialectical theory of social change.

141-2-1: IN DOUBLE JEOPARDY: COLLEGIATE ACADEMIC OUTCOMES OF BLACK FEMALES VS. BLACK MALES
A. Wade Smith, Arizona State University

Previous research has intimated the existence of sex differences among black collegians in both predominately white and historically black institutions. Using the National Study of Black College Students (N = 1583), this paper identifies the patterns of these sex differences and specifies the demographic, institutional, and personal characteristics which operate in each milieu. In white universities, black males and females differ primarily due to factors which include the latter to limit their occupational aspirations in spite of good classroom performance.
performance. In black institutions, it is black males who engage in this self-
defeating behavior, but among black females sex role attitudes are positively asso-
ciated with academic performance and negatively related to occupational aspira-
tions. As a result, female black collegians are in double jeopardy—facing unique
limitations in both black and white universities.

141-2-2: WHITE WOMEN, RACE MATTERS: THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION
OF WHITENESS
Rachel Frankenberg, University of California-Santa Cruz
This paper asks how racial difference and racism are produced, maintained
and challenged in white women's lives. The paper draws on oral history research
with white women diverse in age, class, sexuality and family situation, region of
origin and political orientation, currently resident in northern California. Depth
interviews examine the physical and social environments of childhood, together
with the processes of growing to adulthood, social and geographical mobility and
present household, community and political involvements. Throughout, the
presence, absence and conceptualization of people of color are key areas of
questioning, as are issues of white ethnicity. In this context the research exam-
ines social processes whereby race shapes white women's lives and whereby
"whiteness" both as a sense of self and of other becomes part of white women's
worldview. The paper will focus on the "racial landscapes of childhood" and will
argue that as consciously or not, race structured the experience of all the white
women interviewed. Drawing on interview material it will be argued that four
modes of racial structuring of childhood environments are discernible: "apparent-
ly all-white"; "quasi-integrated"; "racially conflictual" and, finally, a
mode in which race difference is "present, but unmarked". It will be suggested
that three axes of social/physical organization—physical presence of people of
color, class and status of whites relative to people of color and interviewees'
received ideas about race—shaped these racial landscapes of childhood. Final-
ly the paper will briefly explore conceptualizations of "whiteness" arising from the
interview narratives.

141-2-3: RACE DIFFERENCES IN THE TRANSMISSION OF SEX ROLE
ATTITUDES
Kathleen Blee and Ann Tickamyer, University of Kentucky
We construct a model of sex role transmission from mothers to daughters
using three survey years from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor
Market Experiences of Mature Women and Young Women. We develop a set of
hypotheses on how mothers sex role attitudes and workplace behavior when
daughter was a teenager influence daughters' adult work and sex role attitudes.
Our results show very different processes for blacks and whites. For black young
women, mother's work behavior is the dominant influence. For whites, mothe-
rs sex role attitudes has a stronger impact.

141-3-1: ROLE CONFLICT, ROLE SATISFACTION AND STRESS: EXPLOR-
ING CONSEQUENCES OF WOMEN'S MULTIPLE ROLES
Shelley Coveyman, Tulane University
This study examines the effects of work-family overload on stress-related
outcomes. A model is tested which specifies that objective conditions that reflect
role overload (e.g., domestic and paid work time use, marital status, number of
children, etc.) affect satisfaction with various role domains (e.g., job satisfaction
and marital satisfaction) which in turn affects stress (e.g., psycho-physical
symptoms and well-being). Covariance structure models are estimated for
employed women and men. Findings suggest that indicators of role overload do
not exert strong or consistent effects on role satisfaction or stress. However,
marital and job satisfaction strongly affect both psychological symptoms and
well-being as expected. Few sex differences in effects are observed in these
analyses, indicating that the relationship between employment and family con-
ditions and psychological functioning is similar for the sexes. The findings
suggest that women are coping effectively with job and family roles. However, it
is also suggested that future studies that include more direct measures of role
conflict as well as role overload may discover more consistent consequences of
multiple role demands.

141-3-2: HUSBANDS' EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND MARITAL HAP-
PIENESS AMONG RETURNING WOMEN STUDENTS AND THEIR
HUSBANDS
J. Jill Sullow, University of New Hampshire
The present study uses data collected during intensive interviews with 44
returning women students and 33 of their husbands to investigate the relation-
ship between husbands' educational attainment and marital happiness during
the women's first year in a university. It was expected that marital happiness
would decline over the year among couples in which husbands were poorly
educated. This expectation was based on two sets of assumptions. First, poorly
educated husbands were expected to hold predominantly traditional gender-
role attitudes, resulting in the development of attitude dissimilarity over the year
as the wives' attitudes became more liberal. Second, poorly educated husbands
were expected to be threatened by their wives' violation of the norm of husbands'
educational superiority. Neither of these assumptions were supported. Con-
sequently, it was not surprising to find that husbands' educational attainment
was not related to marital happiness at either the beginning or the end of the
women's first year in a university. Explanations for these unanticipated findings
are discussed.

141-3-3: SEX DIFFERENCES IN DISTRESS: THE IMPACT OF GENDER AND
WORK ROLES
Mary Clare Lennon, Columbia University
This study examines the importance of gender and work roles for sex dif-
fferences in psychological distress. Past research indicates that women who are
nontraditional with respect to gender roles are less likely than traditional women
to experience symptoms of depression and demoralization. Some have attrib-
uted this to the social and economic advantages associated with more typically
male roles. Others dispute this explanation and claim that such advantages are
offset by disadvantages to mental health associated with the more traditionally
male gender role, such as increased risk of antisocial behavior. This paper tests
these two interpretations by examining the extent to which gender role traditi-
onality is associated with two forms of distress known to be differentially
associated with gender: demoralization and drinking. Using multivariate multiple
regression, this study shows that when occupational sex segregation is taken as
an indicator of traditionality of gender role, within some types of occupations,
women report less job-related distress, but they report more symptoms of dem-
oralization while those in traditionally male positions have lower levels of
demoralization. These mental health advantages associated with occupying
traditionally male positions do not appear to be offset by an increase in a more
typically male form of distress since levels of drinking are not related to occupa-
tional sex type.

141-4-2: THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF GENDER AND THE STATE'S
REGULATION OF WOMEN
Heather A. Thiessen, Northwestern University
Gender, the social meaning of differences between women and men, is best
understood as a social practice. It is established in the patterns of relationships
between women and men. Compliance with the specific terms of gender prac-
tices reflects decisions made by participants within a social matrix of opportuni-
ties and constraints. These opportunities and constraints are in part affected by
state action, which makes some opportunities more accessible and attractive.
Particularly, the research examines the relationship of these changes to social
and economic change between 1919 and 1939. Preliminary results suggest that
women in British and French colonial West Africa (Nigeria and Dahomey), in
particular, the research examines the relationship of these changes to social
and economic change between 1919 and 1939. Preliminary results suggest that
state action does respond to broader change in a somewhat systematic way.
Conditioned by state structure and the way that structure incorporates gender
practices.

141-4-3: GENDER AND PRIVATIZATION IN THE LONDON BOROUGH OF
CAMDEN
Lisa Brush, University of Wisconsin
This paper places a case study of women and social services in the London
Borough of Camden in the broader context of debates over the connections
between capitalism and gender, gender and the state, and the state and capital-
ism. Marxist and feminist approaches are contrasted, and the gendered nature
of Thatcherism is viewed in terms of both a class project and a project of state-
restructuring, while the intentionality of the specific impact of Thatcherism
on women is problematized.

141-5-1: A CHILD OF HER AGE: A STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY THROUGH
LITERATURE
Robbie Pfeiler Kahn, Brandeis University
Tilte Olsen's short story, "I Stand Here Ironing," provides sociological data for
a study of women and work, using the Marxist concept of human labor as the
metabolism between nature and culture. The story reveals the connecrive rings
of production and reproduction as they affect the development of a young girl,
Emily, from infancy to adolescence, in the social context of the Depression, the
New Deal, and WWII. The story shows that, as J.P. Sartre has pointed out,
alliance between, in the Marxist sense, grows from a wrong relation between
nature and culture, begins in childhood—not in the productive, but in the repro-


141-5-2: THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF FAILURE: ROLE DILEMMAS OF WOMEN ARTISTS
Mary W. Lintzahn, Duke University; James W. Getzels, University of Chicago; Michaly Calkinsnihaly, University of Chicago

Questionnaire and interview data on 108 women originally studied as art students, 1969, particular emphasis on the parent-child dyadic relationship. The dimensions of the relationship analyzed include: intimacy, child's development, and responsibility for the household chores. Measures were created from items on a 20 page self-administered questionnaire filled out by the parents. The sample included 226 single parents recruited from newspaper advertisements, social service agencies, day care centers, summer day camps, and the public schools. Our hypothesis, suggested both by a social structural theoretical perspective and past research, is that there will be few differences between father-child and mother-child relationships once socioeconomie background variables have been controlled. Overall, our findings support the hypothesis. Our findings suggest that, on the average, the sex of the custodial parent is not significant in explaining parental attachment, household organization or child's development. Nine separate dependent variables were regressed on background variables and parent's sex and for only two variables (housework and children's discipline problems) was the sex of the respondent significant to understand the reported behavior. The socially structured role demands of single parenthood are better explanations for male and female parenting behavior than the masculine or feminine personality traits which may result from sex role socialization.

141-7-2: RACE AND GENDER IN AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL POLICIES, 1914-1937
Carol R. McCann, University of California-Santa Cruz

This paper will elaborate a feminist theoretical understanding of the links between gender, race, and class in the development of U.S. reproductive politics. It will ground this theoretical understanding in an empirical examination of the racial and sexual politics that developed within the birth control movement of the early twentieth century. I will begin with 1) the observation that, for various gendered reasons, the political responsibility for securing reproductive rights fell in good measure to women reformers; and 2) the premise that within women's movement there developed a profound incompatibility between women's struggles against patriarchal limitations of women's sexual/ reproductive autonomy and paternalistic assumptions held by women reformers about racial minorities and the poor. It will go on to investigate the ways in which birth control advocates coped with this incompatibility, and how race and class related paternalism came to dictate the strategies and consequences of the movement. Ultimately, I will argue that the ambiguities, complexities and contradictions embodied in reproductive politics are traceable to analytically distinct, yet historically interconnected racial and sexual strains of paternalism in U.S. politics.

The argument will be based upon an examination of documents related to three key events in the history of the birth control movement. The first was the 1925 attempt by the New York College of Gynecologists to take control of Margaret Sanger's clinic. The ensuing conflict brought eugenicists into the heart of the birth control movement as allies in Sanger's struggle against medical hegemony over contraceptive delivery. The second event was the 1930 establishment of a birth control clinic in Harlem. Margaret Sanger was asked to open the clinic by Harlem social workers, but the clinic represented the first specific effort to disseminate contraceptive information among blacks. The third event was the 1939 Negro Service Project of the Birth Control Federation of America. This project produced much conflict within the Federation concerning how work among blacks was to be done. Through this conflict specific racial and gender politics combined to shape the subsequent Planned Parenthood Organization.

141-7-3: FEMALE RUNAWAYS: RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SEXUAL ABUSE AND SEXUAL FEELINGS, PEER RELATIONS AND SEXUALITY
Arline McCormick, University of Lowell; Ann W. Burgess, University of Pennsylvania; Mark-David Janus, University of Connecticut

Running away from home has often been viewed as one of the sequelae to sexual abuse. Our study of 144 adolescent runaways finds that 38 percent of the male runaways (n = 89) and 73 percent of the female runaways (n = 55) report having been sexually abused.

The impact of abuse is examined by studying, within each gender group, its relationship to the subject's perceptions of sexual activity, relationships with peers and adults, involvement with delinquent/criminal activities, and physical and emotional complaints.

The results of assessing the differences between abused and nonabused runaways show that both the victimized males and females are more likely to report anxiety and suicidal feelings than their nonabused counterparts. Male victims of sexual abuse are more likely to report physical symptoms, such as headaches and fear of adult men. Female victims of sexual abuse are more likely to be confused about sex and to be engaged in delinquent/criminal activities.

Discussion focuses on gender differences and runaway behaviors in relation to sexual victimization. It is suggested that differences in the degree of abuse and the sex of the abuser may explain study findings.

141-8-2: SOCIOECONOMIC INDICES AND SEXUAL INEQUALITY
Monica Boyd, Carleton University

This paper develops and assesses a Canadian socioeconomic index of 1971 census occupational titles which is based on the income and educational characteristics of all members of the labour force. This total index supplements previous indices which were developed from the characteristics of men (the Blashen-McRoberts scale) and of women (the Blashen-Carroll scale). The properties of the three indices are then assessed with data from the 1971 Census and from the 1973 Canadian Mobility Survey (similar to the 1962 and 1973 U.S. Occupational Change (or Generation) surveys). These analyses produce four findings. First, the rank order correlation between the percentage of female workers in an occupation and its socioeconomic index is weakly negative for the Blashen-McRoberts and the Blashen-Carroll indices; but the strength of the negative relationship increases for the total index, indicating that the higher the percentage of female workers, the lower the socioeconomic status of an occupation. Overall, the total index appears to capture better the observation that many occupations into which women crowd are lower in socioeconomic status than those in which men predominate. The Blashen-McRoberts and the Blashen-Carroll indices are used to scale occupations, the
This discussion concentrates on portions of the qualitative analysis. As Sokoloff (1980) suggests the careers of women are intimately tied to their home life as, in one way or another, their occupations and work schedules were circumscribed by perceived familial responsibilities. Moreover this orientation carries over into retirement as married (past or present) women find their retirement options shaped by these previous obligations. Further, the predominantly sex segregated occupations in which these females found themselves led to distinctive work patterns. The satisfaction they derived from their jobs was primarily social in nature, this appears to be a response to roles in the productive process as by and large their tasks were repetitive, formalized and entailed little autonomy. Thus a primary coping mechanism seemed to be the establishment of identifiable ties with their (female) co-workers. By contrast males’ occupations involved problem-solving, challenge and more feelings of control over the task at hand. These orientations also carry over into retirement as men and women involve themselves in activities geared to render satisfactions similar to those derived from previous work experiences.

SESSION 142. THEMATIC SESSION. WARTIME AND HUMAN LIVES

142-2: GERMAN SURVIVORS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR: THEIR LIFE COURSE AND COLLECTIVE EXPERIENCE, 1919-1941 COHORTS
Karlf Urlich Mayer, Max-Planck Institute for Human Development and Education

On the basis of individual level census records and representative life history surveys as well as data from the recently started Socio-economic Panel the paper examines for the Federal Republic of Germany the effects of World War II on the lives of the survivors. Our object are total birth cohorts as collective units of observation and analysis. Several questions guide the analysis:

(1) Which birth cohorts were affected most by the impact of the war?
(2) How were various impacts like death, employment interruption, widowhood, of becoming an orphan, imprisonment, invalidity distributed?
(3) How were the war impacts for the survivors disadvantages or handicaps?
(4) Were there long term effects on the later life courses of the cohorts concerned?
(5) Do these long term effects correspond to compensation or fixation patterns?
(6) Have survivors superior opportunities?
(7) In the economic boom after the war who benefitted: natives or refugees, former veterans or the new labor force entrants?
(8) Are these characteristic differences between the experiences of and the impact on men and women?
(9) Elements of a general theory of cohort effects of war interruptions.

SESSION 143. SOCIOLOGICAL ISSUES IN BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY: SOCIOLOGY OF MARKETS

143-3: MARKET, CULTURE, AND AUTHORITY: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION IN THE PACIFIC BASIN
Gary G. Hamilton and Nicole Woolsry Biggus, University of California-Davis

Three frameworks purport to explain industrial arrangements and practices: An economic approach that emphasizes market characteristics, an anthropological approach that sees organization as the expression of culture, and a Weberian approach that explains organization as a historically developed structure of domination. The authors test the efficacy of each approach in explaining the organizational structures of the three rapidly growing East Asian economies of Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. They argue through comparative analysis that organizational growth is best explained by market and culture factors, but that authority patterns and legitimation strategies best explain organizational structure.

143-4: "DIRTY HANDS" VERSUS "CLEAN MODELS": IS SOCIOLOGY IN DANGER OF BEING SEDUCED BY ECONOMICS?
Susan B. Hirsch, Stuart Michaels, and Ray Friedman, University of Chicago

Sociologists seem increasingly enamored of economic theory and methods: the concept of rational action and a related set of assumptions about human nature are currently influencing a substantial body of work in sociology. Against this trend we argue that any serious convergence of economic and sociological perspectives will (and should be restrained by each discipline's fundamentally different world view and intellectual tradition. Economists value "clean models" and deductive theory building, while sociologists value the "dirty hands" approach of research-based inductive reasoning. This difference of theoretical style and research methods, the contrasting assumptions upon which they are
basing, and the policy implications which they may lead to are outlined. These differences are illustrated with examples from research on corporate and lenient politics. We conclude that to imitate ecologically uncontrolled risks removing sociologists from the empirical world they want to know about, limiting their ability to address the cultural side of life and restricting the range of conceptual tools available to them—all factors that are clearly strengths of sociology which should not be abandoned for fool's gold.

SESSION 146. ART AND ITS CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

146-1: BUILDING RESPECTABILITY

Keith Macdonald, University of Surrey

The study of social stratification concentrates on the individual's place in the social structure and on the individual's ascribed and achieved characteristics. But many aspects of status are derived from membership of groups; one important example is the professional association.

One professional body which achieved a rapid rise in status was the Institute of Chartered Accountants. The Institute took the usual steps (setting high entry qualifications, training, maintaining standards of practice, regulating practitioners, etc.) to attain professional standing and to make membership a privilege (in sociological terms, to obtain social closure). In addition, the institute erected, during this period, an imposing building, The Chartered Accountants' Hall, which not only had practical uses, but also clearly conveyed a message about the collective social status of Chartered Accountants.

A comparison with other bodies of public accountants confirms the significance of the relationship between conspicuous consumption and social standing, while the data on the buildings (and their contents) of professional bodies in law and medicine provide further support. In the case of medicine, Royal Colleges have even been able to finance their extravagance on funds obtained from foundations and other outside sources. One in particular now occupies a "medical precinct" designed by two most distinguished architects, one modern and the other regency.

Theoretically, the paper brings together the notion of Larson (1977:58) that professional bodies can draw on "traditional/heteronomous" sources in their pursuit of collective social mobility and the dictum of Thorsten Veblen (1970:77) "To be respectable it must be wasteful."

Categories for the assessment of conspicuous consumption in architecture are outlined and data on six cases is presented, the analysis of which provides persuasive confirmation of the hypotheses of Larson and Veblen.

146-2: WHEN ART BECOMES NEWS: PORTRAYALS OF ART AND ARTISTS ON NETWORK TELEVISION NEWS

John Ryan and Deborah A. Sim, Clemson University

This study examines the framing process on network television news, as it applies to visual art and artists. Data is presented on fifteen types of art stories—the number of stories, the amount of time devoted to each, and their placement within newscasts. One particular type of story, the art controversy, is examined in depth in an attempt to discover the more subtle aspects of the framing process. Comparisons are drawn with the art world's own media. Conclusions concern the amount and type of visual art coverage on the network news, the various frames employed, techniques used to develop those frames, the utility of those frames for the networks, and possible consequences for the art world.

146-3: MUSIC, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION AND SEPARATION

Catherine T. Harris, Wake Forest University; Clemens Sandrechts, Salem College

George Herbert Mead argues that the social function of the artist is to provide imagery for thinking from all points of view. Performance of or active listening to music involved participation in the ideas and emotions of others. Following the work of Mead and Berger and Luckmann in sociology and that of Meyer, and Jackendoff and Lerdahl in music, the present analysis discusses the role music plays in facilitating social participation or separation, the variables that influence these processes, and the degree to which the music reflects them. The variables which we discuss as influencing the degree to which music facilitates social participation or separation are: cultural differences, the degree to which music is accessible (understandable), the intended social function of the music and the degree to which the music has become institutionalized or routinized.

SESSION 148. METHODOLOGY: GATHERING AND ANALYZING QUALITATIVE DATA

148-1: GETTING CLOSE BY STAYING DISTANT: FIELD RESEARCH ON CONVERSION-ORIENTED GROUPS

David P. Gordon, State University of New York-Geneseo

Conversion-oriented groups typically press for more commitment from field researchers than is compatible with the field research. Approaches for dealing with this problem are discussed. The problem is then explored in the context of a study of two Jesus People groups which was conducted during the mid-1970's. It was found that open disagreement with the group beliefs as a visible role as a researcher had the paradoxical effect of increasing rapport between the researcher and members of the groups. This result is analyzed by focusing on typifications and the definition of the situation regarding the field researcher as seen by the group members. It is important for field researchers to provide information which allows group members to (1) typify the researcher as a person and, (2) to explain the researcher's continued presence in the absence of a conversion. This results in a more clearly defined situation and allows for more comfortable interaction between the researcher and group members. It is concluded that strategies for building rapport in field research must be geared to specific situations.


Jeffrey P. Broadbent, University of Michigan

If social structure is conceived of as networks of influence relationships between organizations, the analysis of the content of those relationships can illuminate the structure of domination and how it changes. For instance, class-based domination is rooted in the use of economic influence, while state domination relies upon control through law and coercion. Structural change occurs when these relations weaken at some point in the network. Given an accessible society and issue, qualitative (retrospective and concurrent) interviews can focus on the nature of inter-organizational power relationships, as known by the respondent. Successive interviews can build up data on network sets of relationships at successive points in time. The specific types of sanctions which weaken, and the ensuing changes, point to the essential character of the activated structure.

148-3: DOING A COMPUTER-ASSISTED INTENSIVE INTERVIEW STUDY: TIME, TASKS AND PROBLEMS

Kay Young McClesney, University of Southern California

This paper describes my experience using a microcomputer as an aid to data management in an intensive interview study of 70 homeless mothers. Criteria for purchasing word processing and data base management software are discussed. Using WordPerfect and The Ethnograph, processing time for a typical 90-minute interview tape was: 9.5 hours for transcription, 0.5 hours to transfer file into The Ethnograph and number it, 4.0 hours to code it, and 0.5 hours to type. To be respectable it must be wasteful.

SESSION 149. SMALL GROUPS II: SOCIAL POWER

149-3: POWER AND BARGAINING IN AUTHORITY-CLIENT RELATIONSHIPS

Mary A. Blegen and Edward J. Lawler, University of Iowa

This paper presents a theory of tactical action designed to analyze the authority-client relationship, i.e., voluntary, noncontractual relations between service providers and their clients. The focus is on conflicts which arise when authorities refuse requests from clients, and the theory predicts the tactical choices of the clients. Authority-client relationships are seen from an exchange perspective. The theory is structured around power-dependence and integrates legitimacy and attribution notions with previous theories of tactical action.

The major predictions indicate that the client's choice of tactic is a function of an interaction between a) the client's attribution of the authority's reason for refusal and b) the respective power positions of the client and the authority.
SESSION 150. APPLYING SOCIOLOGY

150-3: THE ECOLOGY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS: EVALUATING A MODEL OF NEIGHBORHOOD RISK
Gay Young, University of Texas-El Paso; Tamra Gately, West Texas Council of Governments-El Paso

Grounded in a concern for "social habitability," the "ecology of human development" perspective has stimulated a model for identifying human "risk" environments for individuals and families. Using indicators from the U.S. Census of neighborhood socioeconomic resources, this paper examines the effects of "social impoverishment" on the incidence of child maltreatment, substance abuse, and emotional/behavioral problems in 155 neighborhoods in El Paso, Texas. Application of an ecological model of economic and social "drain" reveals that maternal poverty and tenures in social support systems in neighborhoods contribute to higher rates of both child maltreatment and drug/alcohol abuse. However, the model does not predict emotional/behavioral problems, suggesting that resource "scarcity" in neighborhoods may not be the critical factor in identifying and/or making use of services for such problems. Despite limitations, the model of neighborhood risk presents a tool for policy makers who might do well to consider targeting neighborhoods as "clients" in order to remediate certain social problems.

150-6: SOCIOLOGICAL QUANDRIES IN THE 1981 PATCO STRIKE AND ITS AFTERMATH: NEW ROLE FOR THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGIST
Art Shostak, Drexel University

While sociologists have studied the conditions leading up to industrial conflict and the course of disputes per se, much less attention has been paid to the aftermath of discrete and embittered strikes. Data are presented on the post-strike lives of 11,500 air traffic controllers dismissed by the FAA in 1981, with particular attention being paid to insights here of relevance to sociology’s grasp of conflict adaptation realities. Three open-ended questions concerning defect options, reinstatement backlash, and reinstatement terms are considered, as each might especially profit from new attention from industrial sociologists.

SESSION 151. SECTION ON ORGANIZATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS. ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS

151-1+1: THE POLITICS OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE
Dan Farrell and James C. Petersen, Western Michigan University

Culture, one of the central concepts of sociologists and anthropologists, has found new life in the organization and management literatures. Why has one of the most venerable items in the intellectual toolkit of social scientists suddenly become one of the hottest “buzz words” in management circles? The current popularity of the culture concept can only be understood by looking at the broader social and economic context and the political climate in the United States. The paper provides an explanation for the rise of scholarly interest in organizational culture and explores the feasibility of managing culture. In our view, an approach that recognizes the political nature of organizations holds substantial promise for increasing the value of studies of organizational culture. Analyses of organizational power and politics have increased greatly in recent years, but this work has been largely independent of the corporate culture literature. In addition to supplementing the rational model, political perspectives focus attention on subunits, different organizational levels, and different interest groups among employees. As these stakeholders frequently form the bases for subcultures, a political analysis of organizations is unlikely to make the common mistake of assuming that culture is a uniform phenomenon within an organization. Political analyses of organizational cultures may include two distinct approaches. The substance of the culture could be analyzed to discern the values and norms existing both throughout the organization and its internal policy. This would identify positions on key ideological dimensions such as participation, trust, or efficacy. A second approach wouldforge a political analysis of the forms themselves. Much as political societies are characterized by the forms of communication and expression, the forms of cultural expression and communication within organizations have political consequences.

151-1-2: ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND THE DILEMMAS OF WORKERS’ COMPENSATION, DISABILITY AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS
Paul Goldman, University of Oregon

A survey of 143 medium and large-sized employers located in the Pacific Northwest found that extremeness of return-to-work programs (for workers’ compensation, disability, and employee assistance) was not associated with organizational size, unionization, or industry sector. Rather, more sophisticated programs were positively associated with other innovations such as OWL programs and with an organizational culture stressing mutuality between employer and employees. Program cost-effectiveness and morale-enhancement was associated supervisory support and with the degree of program monitoring.

151-2-2: STRONG UNIONS? WEAK UNIONS? COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
Roger Clark and Patricia Irving Jackson, Rhode Island College

This paper reviews theoretical arguments about unionization in the professions and especially about the relative impact of professional unionization in the public and private sectors. It derives and tests an expectation that collective bargaining agents for faculty in public institutions of higher education in the United States should be more effective than those in private institutions. Its test involves controls for nine institutional characteristics that are expected to affect the association between faculty unionization and faculty remuneration and a saturation sample of the 1194 four-year colleges and universities for which data on faculty remuneration are available. We find that collective bargaining has indeed been more effective for faculty in public institutions than in private institutions. We also find that institutional characteristics, other than faculty unionization, have differential associations with faculty remuneration in public and private institutions. We argue that all such differentials are related to the essential difference between public and private institutions: that the former are inextricably bound to organizations extending beyond the bounds of education and into government and politics.

151-3-3: INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE: A RESTRUCTURING OF PHYSICIAN WORK PATTERNS
Gloria Engels, University of Southern California

This research project attempts to determine empirically whether and how physicians’ work patterns are being restructured in order to meet the current changes in patient care requirements. A sample of 864 MD house staff physicians, graduated from a large California teaching hospital, was surveyed over an eight year period. Eighty-four percent were randomly selected from each year. The sample included both sexes, in- and out-of-state residents, and representatives from common specialties. Physicians were asked to fill out questionnaires upon termination of their internship or residency. It was found that the majority planned to enter small group or organizational, rather than traditional, solo practice, suggesting that the changes in patient care requirements, increases in patient care costs, are used to derive hypotheses about the effects of organizational structure on governance policies. The results suggest that different firm characteristics are linked to the degree of participation in different types of decisions.

151-4-2: THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF ORGANIZATIONS
Stephen J. Mezias, Stanford University

The literature on institutionalization and formal organizational structure is a diffuse and, at times, unclear body of work. The theory of the social construction of reality [Berger and Luckmann, 1967] is often used in a highly theoretical eternizing underpinning for much of this work. The three dialectical moments of institutionalization and legitimation processes are seen as the key parts of this approach at building an integrative framework called the social construction of organizations. The development of this framework is followed by an illustrative review of the literature to highlight key points. Finally, the strength and weaknesses of this framework are discussed in terms of issues which have been important in the previous work on organizations.

151-7-1: WORK VALUES, JOB CHARACTERISTICS AND GENDER
Cecily C. Neil, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Australia; William E. Snizek Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

This study uses ordinal regression analysis to examine the impact of gender on work values, after controlling simultaneously for various organizational variables. The analysis is based on a complete enumeration of women in a large Australian organization, together with "representative" and "matched" samples of male employees. When organizational variables are controlled, women are shown to place greater importance on working relations, men on salary, job
status and prestige in community. Type of work has a significant impact on work values, as does the interaction of gender and type of work, thus supporting the argument that the array of occupations studied may be an important factor in explaining conflicting prior findings concerning the influence of gender on work values. While gender differences in some work values remain after a variety of organizational variables are controlled, a model based on work experiences may still be appropriate for explaining such observed differences.

151-7: WORK AND WORKING IN SOCIOLOGY, ECONOMICS, AND PSYCHOLOGY: Nancy Demos and D. Randall Smith, Rutgers—the State University

Until recently the research on work and working in sociology, economics, and psychology has been carried out without much interdisciplinary sharing of ideas and research findings. An interdisciplinary approach has become relevant, however, with recent litigation over issues such as comparable worth (or pay equity) and job discrimination. Sociologists have focused on occupational structure, economists on earnings and labor force participation, and psychologists on job analyses. The differences in focus have been accompanied by differences in method and purpose. This paper discusses the similarities and differences in the research literature on work and working.

151-8: BACKGROUND DATA FOR ORGANIZATIONAL ANALYSIS: Curt Tausky, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

This paper presents historical and current data on organizations in the U.S. economy. Using Bureau of Labor Statistics and Census Bureau reports, the following were found: (1) Most private-sector establishments are small. Of the total 5.3 million establishments, 90 percent employ less than 100 persons. The proportion of such smaller establishments is higher than a decade ago. Large enterprises, with 1,000 or more workers, account for only .1 percent of all private-sector organizations; (2) Small establishments are in the majority in every industry. Manufacturing is the most concentrated with 11 percent of employees in establishments employing 100 or more workers; (3) Manufacturing organizations comprise 7 percent of all establishments, but account for 26 percent of the total private-sector labor force and 32 percent of total payroll. In contrast, retail trade businesses account for 28 percent of all establishments, 21 percent of employment, and just 12 percent of the total private-sector payroll; (4) Though most businesses are small, the relatively few large establishments have an economic impact much greater than their number alone might suggest; (5) An increasing share of employment is in smaller enterprises. About 56 percent of the private-sector labor force is in establishments with 100 or less employees, while at decades ago the comparable figure was 3 percent less.

The paper argues that (1) although organization theory focuses on large-scale establishments, the overwhelming proportion of organizations is in fact quite small; (2) Unless the current flood of imports is stemmed, the further erosion of manufacturing jobs and payroll will be magnified by affecting activities in related sectors.

151-9: ECONEIC SECTOR SHIFT AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: EUROPE: 1500-1800: Benjamin Gorman, University of Florida

The bulk of the literature in economics and sociology recognizes three major stages in national development. In the preindustrial stage, primary sector employment predominates; farming is the major economic activity. The second stage is marked by the shift of major shares of occupation and industry to activities in manufacturing and construction. Emphasis on the service sector characterizes post-industrial society, the tertiary stage.

This paper explores economic development trends in four protean areas of Europe during the transition from first to second stage, shifts by century from 1500 to 1800. According to the model, the industrial revolution then in progress should be closely related to rising secondary sector employment. Tertiary sector share, crucial in the next societal development a century and a half later, should here be irrelevant. Secondary and tertiary percent employment are the independent variables. These are lagged against the dependent variables: income and population growth as indicators of development.

In these centuries in Europe, the data show increased proportional employment in the service sector nearly as significant as secondary proportion in fostering national development. Secondary sector share appears to drive income and population growth.

In contrast, the tertiary percent employment is a better predictor of population growth. The two aspects of development are not related to each other, nor are the two sector share variables.

SESSION 152. SECTION ON SOCIOLOGY OF PEACE AND WAR. MILITARY PERSONNEL AS PEOPLE

152-2: THE MILITARY AND THE FAMILY AS GREEDY INSTITUTIONS: DEMANDS ON FAMILY MEMBERS: Mady Wechsler Segal, University of Maryland

The study of military families involves the analysis of the intersection of two societal institutions, both of which make great demands on individuals in terms of commitment, loyalty, time, and energy. There is greater conflict now than in the past between these two "greedy institutions" (a la Coser) due to a variety of social trends in American society and in military family patterns. This paper analyzes the pattern of demands that the American armed forces make on the lives of service members and their families, including the risk of injury or death, geographic mobility, family separations, residence in foreign countries, and normative constraints on the behavior of spouses and children. Trends which are increasing the potential conflict between the military and the family include general changes in women's roles in society (especially labor force participation) and changes in military family patterns, such as increases in the number of married junior enlisted personnel, sole parents, active duty mothers, and dual-service couples.

152-4: SOLDIERS' PERCEPTIONS OF CONFLICT INTENSITY: THE EFFECTS OF DOCTRINE AND EXPERIENCE: Barbara Foley Meeker and David R. Segal, University of Maryland

The effects of three different kinds of military assignment on paratroopers' beliefs about the likelihood of eight types of conflicts are assessed. The soldiers are from five elite paratrooper units, whose primary orientation is toward combat missions, but most of whom have had no combat assignments. Data were collected three times in a garrison situation, three times on a training assignment for jungle warfare, and four times from units which were sent on peacekeeping duty to the Sinai, one of which also experienced combat in Grenada. Previous research on soldier beliefs about the likelihood of different intensities of conflict (ranging from peacekeeping to nuclear war) has shown that they think nuclear war is unlikely, but do not distinguish between other intensities of conflict. Our hypothesis was that the units with actual duty assignments, either to peacekeeping or to Grenada, would develop a more complex view of this matter, and make distinctions among intermediate levels of conflict (peacekeeping, guerrilla, limited conventional, large conventional, chemical, tactical biological, and tactical nuclear). This was tested by applying to the aggregated responses of members of each unit two regression models: one predicting the same response for all the intermediate levels of conflict, and one predicting a monotonic increase in estimate of likelihood for more severe conflict. The log of belief about likelihood was used as the dependent variable. As predicted, the step function model fits better than the monotonic increase model for the units which went on peacekeeping or actual combat duty. Of 11 data points, one did not fit the predicted pattern; this was a unit which was surveyed half-way through the peacekeeping assignment. We conclude that direct experience with low-intensity operations increases soldiers' ability to discriminate among such missions.

SESSION 154. THEMATIC SESSION. WORK, RETIREMENT, AND HUMAN LIVES

154-1: WORK EXPERIENCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CHANGE THROUGH THE LIFE SPAN: Jaylen Mortimer, University of Minnesota

It has been conclusively demonstrated that work conditions—especially those indicative of occupational autonomy and self-direction—have pervasive psychological consequences. Only recently, however, have researchers begun to investigate whether age conditions these effects. That is, does work affect the person in the same way, and to the same extent, in different phases of the life course? Where do the processes by which work affect the personality begin? Do they taper off or continue with the same strength indefinitely? This paper reviews several recent studies that address these questions, focusing on the research of the author and her colleagues. Findings of analyses of three longitudinal data sets are synthesized: the Youth in Transition Study, which illuminates the implications of first jobs for the self-concept and achievement orientations among part-time, student workers; the Michigan Panel Study, which focuses on the effects of work experiences in early professional and management careers on the individual's self-efficacy, work commitment, and occupational values, and the Quality of Employment Survey Panel, which enables analysis of the effects of occupational experiences on job attitudes (job satisfaction and involvement) among workers of all ages. On the basis of the analyses, it is concluded that work has important psychological consequences irrespective of age, the
Mark D. Hayward, Battelle Memorial Institute

This study examines recent changes in the retirement patterns of older men in the U.S. Retirement is conceptualized as a complex process. Although for some individuals, retirement is an abrupt, anticipated status change occurring only once, for others it may involve some combination of job changes, labor force exits and labor force reentry. Moreover, this process can be thought of as occupationally conditioned because occupations serve to define career lines whose later segments govern the "winding down" or relinquishment of the individual's labor force career. A multistate, increment-decrement life table model is developed to describe the patterns of work behavior among older men. This life table model incorporates occupational job families as labor force states, allowing the examination of the flow of individuals among occupations conditional on individual labor force exits as individuals move toward permanent retirement. Working life tables are developed for 1972 and 1980. These years bracket a period marked by significant changes in Social Security benefits and eligibility rules, the enactment of ERISA, changes in mandatory retirement regulations, changes in economic conditions, continued declines in older male labor force participation, and changes in life expectancy. The results indicate that men have experienced substantial changes in mobility and working life expectancy. Among incumbents of all occupations, the number of labor force exits and reentries have significantly increased, although major occupational differences in these patterns are maintained during the 1970s. There is a clear movement away from the traditional pattern of retirement as a single event and permanent status. Despite a greater volume of mobility, however, total working life expectancy declined during the period. Further, life expectancy increased. Comparisons of these estimates suggests that increases in nonworking life expectancy (e.g., time spent as a member of the older dependent population) during the period were largely due to increases in life expectancy, however, increases in working life expectancy helped mediate the impact of changes in life expectancy on changes in nonworking life expectancy. Implications of these findings for the future viability of current pension systems are discussed.

SESSION 159. SOCIAL CHANGE IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES: CRITICAL TRENDS

159-1: NORTH CENTRAL PHILADELPHIA: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS TWO DECADES AFTER THE 1964 NORTH PHILADELPHIA RIOT
Noel Cazenave, Temple University

Census data, existing studies and reports, newspaper clippings and archival data are used to document and analyze the socio-economic changes occurring in the "Riot Area" of North Central Philadelphia two decades after the 1964 North Philadelphia Riot. Interviews with area leaders and residents provide qualitative data which are used to illustrate how North Philadelphians interpret these changes and other issues which affect their community. A synthesis of the urban political-economic and phenomenological perspectives is proposed to account for the interplay of the objective macro-level forces and the more subjective micro-level processes which combine to create the reality of urban communities at a particular point in time. The overall socio-economic conditions of current North Central Philadelphia "Riot Area" residents are much worse than those that existed for residents at the time of the 1964 riot. At the same time, a dramatic drop in population density; increased political representation and local governmental accountability for blacks, better Police-community relations; and lowered national expectations among black Americans may mitigate against the re-occurrence of a similar type of disturbance. However, given the long history of protest activity in the area, the intensification rate and concentration of certain neighborhoods, a dramatically changing economy that appears to have abandoned many of the area residents, and increased conflict over redevelopment land use, it is likely that there will continue to be some form of periodic disturbances and protests.

159-2: ALINSKY IN THE 1980s: TWO CONTEMPORARY CHICAGO COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS
Donald C. Reitzes, Georgia State University; Dietrich Reitzes, Roosevelt University

The concern of this paper is to explore the ongoing significance and current applications of Saul D. Alinsky's principles and strategies of community organizing. Alinsky's alienation from the social sciences masks his intuitive grasp of the complex and multifaceted character of urban social structure, his masterful mobilization of community resources and strategies for building organizations, and his commitment to democratic pluralism and instrumental community action. The United Neighborhood Organization (UNO) and the Organization of the North East (ONE) provide two case studies of contemporary community organizations which have been inspired by Alinsky's principles. Alinsky's themes of community, organization, and power are used to assess the organizations and evaluate some of the ways they have modified and extended his orientation.

159-3: INDUSTRIAL AFFILIATION AND COMMUNITY CULTURE: VOTING IN SEATTLE
Avery McG. Guest, University of Washington

Previous analyses of intra-metropolitan variations in voting patterns on major public issues have emphasized explanations in terms of class-status and ethnicity characteristics of communities. This paper supplements that literature by arguing that residential segregation by type of industrial affiliation is an important determinant of community cultures, as indicated by voting patterns on 36 issues which tap conceptions of the public good. In this case study of the Seattle metropolitan region, communities are divided spatially by the degree to which residents work in service as opposed to durable manufacturing (especially aerospace) industry. Communities with high employment in service activities are especially characterized by support of what is called the Pluralistic Culture, involving high tolerance of minorities, and support for open and responsive government. These communities are also less supportive of the Rights of Business than other parts of the metropolis. Industrial affiliation is more important than class, ethnic, or mobility factors in explaining variations in the Pluralistic Culture; it is less important than the other predictors in interpreting support for the Rights of Business.

159-4: PRIVATE PROPERTY AND PRIVATE GOVERNMENT: THE TENSION BETWEEN INDIVIDUALISM AND COMMUNITY IN CONDOMINIUMS
Carol J. Silverman and Stephen E. Barton, University of California-Berkeley

Residents of Tonnies gemeinschaft community were linked through a shared ownership of land and economic interdependence which united public and private life. Condominium homeowners also own land and often buildings in common, but this violates contemporary American understandings of the public domain of private life. Condominiums which combine individual and shared ownership of private property dissolve this boundary and make explicit the elements of the public world in the homeowners community. Condominium residents must formally establish and maintain public values and standards of order and cooperatively manage property without the protection of a separate political domain and specialized set of political actors. Tensions between the values of privacy and individual private property usually associated with homeownership and the dependance and shared responsibility required by community ownership reflect in intensified form the general tensions between individualism and community in American society.

SESSION 160. COMPARATIVE SOCIAL SYSTEMS

160-1: EMERGENCY RELIEF AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN THE AMERICAN STATES DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
Edwin Amenta and Bruce Carruthers, University of Chicago

This paper reports the results of a cross-sectional analysis of emergency relief and unemployment insurance during the Depression in the 48 American states. We analyze four outcomes: state emergency relief expenditures and unemployment insurance during the Depression in the 48 American states. We analyze four outcomes: state emergency relief expenditures and unemployment compensation legislation, and the content of unemployment compensation legislation for comparative purposes. We also analyse the timing of potential retirement regulations, changes in economic conditions, and unemployment compensation legislation. For comparative purposes we also analyse the timing of potential retirement regulations, changes in economic conditions, and unemployment compensation legislation. For comparative purposes we also analyse the timing of potential old-age pension legislation. We model three theoretical approaches: the logic of industrialism, democratic politics, and state-centered executives. In our analysis we split the sample into industrialized and non-industrialized states, in accordance with most recent cross-national research on social policy and social spending. We find some support for all three perspectives, although the results are not consistent across all four outcomes and across subsamples. With some exceptions the findings correspond to those in the cross-national literature.
Predominant theorists of the state and of public policy have stressed economic and/or political explanations of policy and style of government. In contrast, institutionalists suggest that extant national problem-solving styles, located in existing state structures, guide future policies and institutions. New and old policies are isomorphic because institutions function as models, not because they are affected by the same economic imperatives and political constraints. This paper examines the emergence of French and American railway policies in the 19th century and ties policy approaches to broad institutional differences between the two countries. Legislators in France and America consider cost of state and industry quite differently and as a result invented radically different industrial policy approaches. Institutional predispositions thus affected policy more than interest groups or economic imperatives.

The evidence indicates that labor contributes 1981.

Using data from the later works for anthropology, and of his earlier (and more programmatic) works that relate more to production than capital does on a year to year basis. Capital, however, is taking relatively more of the output than labor is taking.

The urban economy we found that (1) the value of schooling is affected by the composition of the urban economy, (2) the demand-side of the economy has, in general, relatively more influence than does the supply-side, and (3) the effects of the urban economy on the earnings value of schooling depend critically upon the characteristics of industries, specifically the organization of work, geographic mobility, and economies of scale. may differ by type of industrial activity, and the mobilization of coalitions within civil society. We examine the influence of these factors in the construction and consequences of state-sponsored educational initiatives in the U.S. and Japan.

SESSION 161. ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

161-1: DUELING SECTORS: THE ROLE OF SERVICE INDUSTRIES IN THE EARNINGS PROCESS OF THE DUAL ECONOMY
Leann M. Tiggges, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

The literature on the transformation of the U.S. economy has focused on two types of change: change in what is produced and change in how production is organized. Few social scientists have attempted to deal with changes in both the "how" and "what" of production. In this paper I look at recent changes in the U.S. industrial structure, paying special attention to the role of services in the core and periphery sectors of the economy. Specifically, I argue that the emergence of a "service economy" is important not because it brings us closer to the meritocratic society envisioned by postindustrial theorists, but because it has implications for the organization of production in advanced capitalism. I discuss how changes in the characteristics of industries, specifically the organization of work, geographical mobility, and economies of scale, may differ by type of industrial activity, and highlight the probable impact on worker power. Using data from the 1980 and 1989 Censuses of Population, I examine the emergence of service sector determinations in the economy as a whole, and in transformative and service (industry) sectors of oligopolistic and competitive (capital) sectors. The analysis of the work force as a whole indicates that race, sex, and age have less influence on earnings in 1980 than 1960, while professional, technical, or managerial occupations have become more important. However, analyses of earnings in capital by industry sectors show no significant changes in the influence of professional/managerial occupations over time in any of the sectors, providing no support for arguments that all sectors are becoming increasingly bifurcated along occupational lines. Consistent with the dual economy perspective, the capital sector distinction proves important to service workers earnings, but the earnings determination processes differ between service and transformed industries within the core and periphery. Furthermore, changes have not occurred in the same way in all sectors: age has become more important in core services and less important in periphery services; being nonwhite is less harmful to earnings in every sector except core services. Even changes in the effect of sex vary across sectors with the major gains for women coming in the periphery service industries. These sectoral and temporal differences in the earnings determination process provide evidence of the importance of both types of industrial transformation. More emphasis needs to be placed on changes occurring in the economy and on the consequences of those changes for the power of workers and employers. In short, the theory of the dual economy needs to be made into a theory of both social change and stratification.

161-2: LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION, MARKET CONCENTRATION, STRUCTURAL POWER AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY
Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, North Carolina State University

Building on the work of Gallo et. al. (1985) this paper explores a sociological explanation of inter-industry variation in productivity. In addition to the economist's traditional explanation of productivity as a function of the quality of labor (human capital), the social power of the power within the national economy must be taken into account. Two concepts from the industrial sociology literature—market concentration and structural power—are argued to be determinants of industrial productivity as well. Thus productivity becomes a function of internal organization of production and the relationship of the industry to its external environment. Empirical analysis evaluates the sociological productivity model for all industries in the U.S. economy and for the manufacturing sector only. Results generally support the theory developed and challenge human capital theory explanations of productivity.

161-3: INCOME DETERMINATION IN THREE INTERNAL LABOR MARKETS
Nancy DiTomaso, Rutgers Graduate School of Management

Data on nonprofessional and nonmanagerial employees from three firms are analyzed to determine the effects of race/ethnicity and sex, human capital, hourly wage rate, firm, and occupation on annual personal income. The findings show that the primary determinants of annual income are the hourly wage rate, firm, occupation and their joint effects, while human capital variables and race/ethnicity and sex explain only small amounts of variance. The effects, however, are not uniform across the three firms, and questions are raised regarding previous findings and the need for future research on firm differences.

161-4: SCHOOLING AND CAPITALISM: THE EFFECT OF URBAN ECONOMIC STRUCTURE ON THE VALUE OF EDUCATION
E.M. Beck, University of Georgia; Glenn S. Colclough, University of Alabama-Huntsville

Using data from the 1976 Survey of Income and Education on 79,971 workers in the experienced civilian labor force, we estimate the earnings value of schooling within 119 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas of the United States. We then determine if the spatial variation in the value of schooling is due to inter-urban differences in the economic structure of the urban labor market. Employing a variety of inicators of both the supply- and demand-sides of the urban economy we found that (1) the value of schooling is affected by the composition of the urban economy, (2) the demand-side of the economy has, in general, relatively more influence than does the supply-side, and (3) the effects of the urban economy on the earnings value of schooling depend critically upon the gender, race, and age of worker.

Thomas L. Steiger, University of Illinois-Urbana

This paper compares capital and labor shares of inputs to production to capital and labor shares of outputs (income). A method of comparing capital inputs (new capital expenditures) to labor inputs (man-hours) is presented. Data on four two-digit industry groups from the Annual Survey of Manufacturers and a symmetrical scale is used to assess the relative inequality in the capital and labor shares of inputs and outputs. A narrow and a broad view of production inputs and outputs guide this analysis. Four graphs depict the trends in the shares of inputs and outputs from 1954 to 1981. The evidence indicates that labor contributes relatively more to production than capital does on a year to year basis. Capital, however, is taking relatively more of the output than labor is taking.
Abstract 162-2, continued

and the simplistic account of pre-industrial societies in his early work, has been mirrored in sociology. Anthropologists, by contrast, have found in more balanced mention to Durkheim’s entire corpus tools for a more subtle and sophisticated account of the range of non-industrial social arrangements and a far more sophisticated account of ritual, symbol, and social knowledge. At least in parts of British social anthropology, the Durkheimian inheritance has also been crucial to an approach to social life which does not oppose the phenomenological to the structural, the intellectual to the emotional, and the moral to the material. It is important that sociology also develop such an approach. In particular, Marxist sociologists is in continual danger of (a) forgetting the issue of social solidarity and (b) slipping into a critical version of utilitarian individualism with an attendant economistic treatment of interests. By drawing on certain neglected themes in Durkheim, and on British social anthropology, this paper points out the falseness of the commonplace opposition of functional and conflict sociologies, along with the view that Durkheim and Marx form the antinomies of classical social thought. More positively, it shows how some ideas from Durkheimian anthropology can offer fruitful complements to Marxist sociological analyses. Substantive attention is given to the putative opposition between selfish economic interests and moral relationships in cases from classical African ethnography and contemporary American sociology.

162-3: RHETORIC, SYMBOL, AND SOLIDARITY: A DURKHEIMIAN CONTRIBUTION TO POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY
Jeffrey Prager, University of California-Los Angeles

Durkheim’s contribution to political sociology has been marginal because of the absence in his oeuvre of systematic attention to the state, to executive leadership, to bureaucracy, and to institutional processes relevant to politics. Further, the regnant view that Durkheim held to a consensual theory of society, and that his appropriate sociological legacy is embodied in structural-functionalism, has wrongly peripheralized Durkheim’s thought from mainstream political sociology. Instead, Marx and Weber have substantially shaped the field.

Durkheim’s writings are preeminently political: they explore the fundamental issues of exteriority and constraint, the social forces that shape and limit individual belief and action. Most evident in his later writings, but present earlier as well, Durkheim’s sociology represents an encounter with the relationship between social facts. His effort is to characterize modern social relations, with a particular appreciation of the interaction between individuals and normal or pathological social forms. This simultaneous attention to the man and the world, including collective representations, shape the individual, and the manner in which the objective social world depends on shared cultural understandings held in common by individuals.

This interaction between the ongoing process of individual meaning-making and requirements of group membership points to Durkheim’s special relevance to political sociology. This insight directs us to pursue the achievement, negotiation, and dynamic character of modern political legitimation. Structural and institutional political sociology has underestimated the centrality and independence of the legitimation process in political orders, and has failed to investigate the cultural mechanisms by which legitimacy is achieved, where it is not achieved, and when it is undermined.

This paper explores the relation between legitimacy and political order through reference to Durkheim’s interest in social solidarity. Solidarity is discussed as a critical political imperative; legitimacy is treated as a function of a political elite’s success in forging a solidary political order. Cultural mechanisms for the achievement of political legitimacy are identified. These include political rhetoric, or “ideal discourse,” and the formation and dissemination of political symbols which work to incorporate diverse social worlds within a single, integrated polity.

By examining a number of historical case studies and new literature exploring Durkheimian issues, the paper points to the accomplishments and limitations of Durkheimian approaches in recent social science. It explores Durkheim’s thought as a foundation for modern American political sociologists, and suggests that Durkheim’s thought is central to a new understanding of the problem of political legitimacy.

162-4: COLLECTIVE PURPOSE AND CULTURE: PROJECTS AND POTENTIALITIES
Guy E. Swanson, University of California-Berkeley

Collective relations exist if people have some sense of joint interests or a joint enterprise behind, and in that meaning, of collective purpose. As Durkheim argued, the relations between the collective purposes of a society and its organization and culture are caught in juridical and religious doctrines. In this paper, codings of these doctrines in simpler societies are used as indices of critical variations in the nature and role of collective purposes and an effort is made to explain them. These variations are: the degree and basis of unity among societal purposes, the manner in which they operate continuously to recreate a social order, the conditions under which they will be objectified; the potentialities they afford for the extension of value to everyday activities, the means by which they come to empower personal lives, and their vulnerability to disruption and subversion.

162-5: THE SACRED SELF: DURKHEIM’S ANOMALY
Norbert Wiley, University of Illinois-Urbana

The argument of Durkheim’s Elementary Forms of the Religious Life is simple, parsimonious and elegant, but leads to an unexplained and “anomalous” facts. In particular, the sacredness of the individual or self is difficult for Durkheim to explain, except as an extension of the structure’s sacredness. A counter-argument is that the sacred is found, not only in the collective conscience or social order, but also in the person, as Durkheim’s “sacred facts.”

The argument is less parsimonious and elegant, but it explains several awkward anomalies. The paper argues that both Durkheim’s Elementary Forms and Weber’s Protestant Ethic center on the log of collective affinity. The paper has also implications for the agency-structure dispute, Durkheim being the grandfather of the contemporary French structuralists.

SESSION 164. SECTION ON SOCIOLGY OF SEX AND GENDER. WHAT FUTURE FOR FEMINISM

164-1: THE CONTINUITY OF THE AMERICAN WOMEN’S MOVEMENT: AN ELITE-SUSTAINED CYCLE
Varia Taylor, Ohio State University

This paper examines the activities of women’s rights supporters in the period from 1845 to the resurgence of the women’s movement in the 1960’s from a structural-sociological perspective. The analysis focuses on the organizational and strategic patterns the women’s rights movement developed to ensure its continuity and survival in hostile circumstances and introduces the concept of an “elite-sustained movement” to describe the kind of movement that existed in the period 1845-1945. The movement is termed “elite-sustained” because it was composed primarily of women of elite social status, was a remnant of the early twentieth-century suffrage movement, and pursued restricted goals and devised strategies in accordance with its limited base of support. The paper documents the historical continuity of the American women’s movement by tracing the consequences that this stage of feminist activity had for the later round of feminist mobilization that unfolded in the mid-1960’s.

164-2: POLITICAL GENERATIONS AND THE CONTEMPORARY WOMEN’S MOVEMENT
Beth Schneider, University of California-Santa Barbara

Most traditional work by political sociologists and political scientists conceives of social movements as primarily collective and political activity as inherently masculine. Women are virtually invisible in these accounts. That the nature of political and social change is shaped by the organization of gender is a fact obscured by the kinds of conceptualizations typically employed. One such concept is political generation, used for centuries to characterize the relationship of distinct age groupings to the processes of social change. Virtually no scholarly work has been done to analyze women in terms of political generations. Political generations are taken as sex-neutral phenomena with no hint that the organization of politics is based in the social organization of gender. Indeed, perhaps the major assumption of generational analysis, that generations are formed during youth and its accompanying period of rebellion and change, has not been subject to any scrutiny; this model may well capture the male, but possibly not, the female experience. Nevertheless, the generational model might be usefully applied to an understanding of the growth and transformation of the women’s movement. When women are put at the center of inquiry, the notions of collective and political generations, and it raises questions about who, how, and when social groups come to experience similar perceptions and understandings of reality. Since the concept of political generations is primarily about consciousness, a way of seeing the world, it may potentially provide an important ingredient in the examination of the impact of the women’s movement. This analysis begins with a selective summary of the assumptions and directions of generational analysis as used by historians of collective social science. Contemporary media use of generation analysis follows with an eye to the ways in which media representations has shaped some discussion within the women’s movement. Finally, feminist generational thinking is explored as it attempts to account for the history of the women’s movements in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and the relations of young and old in the contemporary movement.
This paper examines the similarities and differences in the feminist consciousness of Black and White women and locates an understanding of them in the extent to which their respective historical and contemporary experiences overlap and diverge. Theoretical discussions and empirical analyses of Black women's feminist consciousness have yielded divergent and contradictory results. Some have argued that the past and present objective realities of Black women's lives have significantly shaped their conceptions of womanhood and their gender-role perspectives. Proponents of this view (Davis, 1981; Dill, 1979; Ladner, 1971) argue that the legacy of slavery and the continued economic necessity of Black women's participation in wage-labor have constructed for Black women an alternative definition of womanhood, one that emphasizes independence, self-reliance, autonomy, strength and a greater insistence on sexual equality. Others (Herrnson, 1978; Heath, 1978; and Gump, 1975) have labelled this a romanticized view of Black women and are critical of the assumption that the objective conditions of Black women predispose them toward a greater feminist consciousness. These authors point to a number of forces which constrain and mold the gender-role identities and outlooks of Black women along a traditional path. It has also been argued that the feminist consciousness of Black women lags behind that of white women because they have been less influenced by the women's movement. While my analysis does not assume that Black women have been less subject to the ideological constraints imposed by the sexism of our culture, it does challenge the view that it is white women who are and have been in the vanguard of support for feminist goals and values. On the basis of the results of my research the opposite conclusion is warranted, namely, that it is white women who have yet to catch up with the feminist awareness of Black women. Moreover, my results support the conclusion that the feminist consciousness of white women is enhanced the closer their objective status comes to resembling that of Black women. Lastly, on the basis of data presented, the paper discusses the errors in understanding that result from assuming as universal the particular structural location of White women.

SESSION 168. THEMATIC SESSION. SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND CHANGING PATTERNS OF HUMAN HEALTH AND SURVIVAL

Illness, in this country as in most, is disproportionately concentrated among lower socioeconomic status (SES) groups. By nearly every measure, people with low incomes, limited education, and low-status occupations are more likely to be sick than the more privileged, and suffer greater impairment. Chronic disease, the major cause of death and disability in modern industrialized nations, now far outstrips acute illness in its disproportionate impact on the disadvantaged. Most major chronic conditions are 2-3 times more common among lower socioeconomic groups and are associated with higher age-adjusted death rates. The influence of SES is apparent not only in conditions directly related to stress responses and in perceptions of disease impact but also in measures of disease control. For example, blindly-read x-rays from the first National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (1971-75) reveal bone changes indicating three-fold differences in the prevalence of osteoarthritis between upper and lower SES groups. X-rays, clinical examinations, medical histories and household interviews all show strikingly similar SES gradients in arthritis prevalence and impact. Comparable prevalence differences are found across a wide range of chronic conditions. Despite the magnitude and pervasiveness of these differentials, the underlying mechanisms are poorly understood. Nonmedical factors undoubtedly play an important role, including a hazardous environment, unsafe and unrewarding work, poor nutrition, lack of social support, and, perhaps most important of all, the psychological and emotional stress of being poor and feeling powerless to do anything about it. Inadequate medical care probably also contributes: despite the increased access provided by public entitlement programs, the poor still have lower rates of utilization among children, fewer services at all ages relative to the female, less preventive care, less reliance on hospital-based clinics, and greater financial and organizational barriers to access. Recent cutbacks in publicly-funded programs and increased patient cost-sharing threaten to exacerbate existing inequities in access and health status. Competitive strategies of public agencies for groups with the greatest needs, since their care is more costly and most cannot afford to pay privately for any extra services required. And at the same time, the ranks of the poor are growing. Traditional medical care, even when optimally distributed, will not solve the health problems of the poor. To be efficient as well as effective, health care must remedy not only the consequences of poverty but must aid in efforts to change the underlying circumstances which perpetuate it. This was the guiding premise of the Neighborhood Health Center (NHC) program in the light of the Cuban Communist Party (PCC), a centrepiece of the Cuban Workers' Confederation (CTC). Socialism's brief historical record is a function of both domestic choices and world system constraints. Based on theoretical analysis of Black and White women's socialization and participation in the world capitalist system determines more than the underlying structure of the economy, it also influences the viability of the state and thus we should be more likely to find greater challenges to democratic stability in countries located in the semiperiphery.

SESSION 176. DEVELOPMENT, DEPENDENCY AND THE WORLD SYSTEM

176-1: DEMOCRATIC INSTABILITY IN SEMI-PERIPHERAL COUNTRIES: THE PORTUGUESE CASE
Kathleen Schwartzman, University of Arizona

Democratic instability and the emergence of authoritarian regimes are the subject of a vast and complex literature in political sociology. This paper attempts to insert that political sociological dialogue about democratic instability and the rise of authoritarian regimes into the world system's framework. A case study of the 1920s democratic collapse in Portugal is examined from the perspective of several world system's approaches. Based on the same case study, the author offers a third theoretical possibility for understanding authoritarian regimes in a world system context. The argument is that a country which exists in a contradictory position in the world economy (the semiperiphery) has a more highly disarticulated economy, that such a disarticulated economy fosters irreconcilable conflict among the respective fractions of the bourgeoisie and the attendant intra-bourgeois disunity promotes democratic instability and even democratic collapse. In conclusion, it is hypothesized that participation in the world capitalist system determines more than the underlying structure of the economy, it also influences the viability of the state and thus we should be more likely to find greater challenges to democratic stability in countries located in the semiperiphery.

176-2: NATION-STATE AND WORLD-SYSTEM: BRIDGING THE GAP TO EXPLAIN DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN MEXICO, BRAZIL, SOUTH KOREA, AND TAIWAN
Gary Gereffi and Stephen Peters, Duke University

Nations set their own development policies but within the constraints of the domestic political arena and the world system. In order to better explain the relationship between domestic forces and the world system, the authors have chosen to examine the cases of Mexico, Brazil, South Korea, and Taiwan. These cases were chosen because they deal with the gap in the balance of payments at selected development junctures between 1960 and 1985. Nations can meet the gap with industrialization (IS1) and export-oriented industrialization (EOI). With either strategy these nations have found that in the long run imports tend to run ahead of exports. Thus the model we use seeks to explain how and why Mexico, Brazil, South Korea and Taiwan dealt with the gap in the balance of payments at selected junctures. Nations can meet the gap with debt, aid, direct foreign investment, increased primary product exports, or increased domestic savings. These five techniques for meeting the deficit can be directed toward either IS1 or EOI strategy. The mix of techniques nations use to deal with the deficit in the balance of payments while pursuing IS1 or EOI is a function of both domestic choices and world system constraints and opportunities.
Carlos A. Forment, Harvard University

The field of development and ethnic studies are becoming increasingly concerned with the way politics can sometimes enable peripheral regions and minority communities to develop relative vigorous economies in spite of disadvantageous structural conditions. For development studies this shift can be summarized by invoking the work of Cardoso and Evans on dependent development; in the field of minority studies the work underway on the Asian and Cuban American enclave illustrates this same shift. This essay examines the socio-historical development of the Cuban American enclave in light of some of the broader debates on the role of politics in the construction of markets.

The first part of the essay reviews the competing interpretations put forth by Portes-Bach (world system) and Pedraza-Bailey (statist) to account for the relative size of the Cuban American community. The second section puts forth a geo-political interpretation of the community by stressing the interplay of Caribbean states and exile movements in the formation of the enclave. Throughout the essay, the various states and movements under review will be disaggregated into dual-chambered organizations consisting of a civil wing in charge of generating legitimacy, and a military wing responsible for generating coercive might. Ultimately, I am seeking to establish which of these bureaucratic factions were most influential in shaping the material and ideological foundations of the community. The last section attempts to summarize my findings and asserts the primacy and autonomy of politics, and the significance of ideology and the "social imaginary."

SESSION 177. GENDER INEQUALITY AND LABOR MARKETS

177-1: THE SEX TYPING OF ASPIRATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS: INSTABILITY DURING THE CAREERS OF YOUTH WOMEN
Jerry A. Jacobs, University of Pennsylvania

This paper examines the extent to which socialization causes young women to pursue sex-typical careers. Three links are essential to the socialization perspective: (1) the sex type of young women's occupational aspirations must be stable over time; (2) the sex type of these aspirations must predict the sex type of occupations they pursue; and (3) the sex type of occupations women hold must be stable over time. Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Young Women show that each of these three links is weak. The conclusion highlights the role of career contingencies in the reproduction of the sex segregation of occupations.

177-2: COMPARABLE WORTH AND OCCUPATIONAL LABOR MARKET EXPLANATIONS OF OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS DIFFERENTIALS
Toby L. Parcel, Steven Cuveller and Jenny Zorn, Ohio State University; Charles W. Mueller, University of Iowa

Comparable worth and occupational labor market explanations of occupational earnings differentials are reviewed, and a theoretical synthesis of key elements from each perspective is proposed. Following Stolzenberg (1975), the synthesis argues that occupational labor market supply, demand and social organization influence earnings, but, in contrast to Stolzenberg adopts the comparable worth perspective on skill, thus allowing comparisons of "worth" across occupations. Data from the 1970 Census are used to devise indicators of supply, demand and social organization, while indicators of occupational worth are derived from the Fourth Edition of the Dictionary of Occupational Titles. Using the occupation as the unit of analysis, annualized earnings functions are estimated for detailed occupations generally, and for subgroups of occupations which vary by gender composition. Findings demonstrate that supply and demand influence earnings indirectly, and that marital status and characteristics of occupational incumbents influence earnings independent of supply, demand and gender composition, Implications for both comparable worth and market perspectives are noted. Directions for future research using the 1980 Census are explored.

177-3: WOMEN'S JOB MOBILITY WITHIN FIRMS
Richard R. Peterson, New York University

Research on women's job mobility within firms must consider three important issues: sex-segregation of job mobility, competition in male-dominated jobs, and the effects of women's family status on mobility. A review of the literature suggests that research on the first two issues, while scarce, has begun to yield findings. Research on the third issue is inconclusive, primarily because past research focuses on current family status rather than the family status history over the life-course. Measures of women's marital and parental history are developed, using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Mature Women.

The analysis shows that single and childless women earn higher hourly wages than married women or men who ever had children. This wage differential might reflect greater work effort on the part of single and childless women or an employer preference for single and childless women. If it reflects an employer preference, then the wage differential should be larger in labor market segments where employer preferences are likely to be stronger. The wage advantage of single and childless women is stronger in large firms and male-dominated occupations, where employers are most likely to believe family status is a useful indicator of employee reliability. Possibly, employers use women's family status as a useful indicator of productivity or work commitment for determining job assignments, promotions and earnings.

177-4: CHANGING THE STRUCTURE OF CAREER LINES: GEO AND THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
Thomas A. DiPrete and Whitman T. Soule, University of Chicago

This paper analyses the mobility structure for white-collar women in the federal civil service from 1962 to 1977. A comparison of the grade distributions for women and men shows that they were more similar in the 1970s than in the 1960s partly because of recruitment, partly because of promotion. More detailed analysis shows a jump in the proportion of entry-level administrative positions that were filled by clerical and technical employees during the middle 1970s, immediately after more than 10,000 lower-level employees were enrolled in upward mobility programs. The change in the pattern of filling entry-level vacancies indirectly benefited women, since they were overrepresented at clerical and technical levels. However, mobility patterns at higher grade levels tell a different story. Analyses of promotion above the journeyman administrative and professional grade shows that women were less likely to be promoted than men but that almost all of this difference can be explained by differences in the career patterns of women, specifically the length of time it took them to reach the journeyman level, and whether or not they took a temporary leave of absence during the time that were eligible for a grade promotion. The implications of these findings for theories of internal labor markets are discussed.
180-3: WIFE’S EMPLOYMENT AND QUALITY OF MARRIAGE
William W. Philliber, State University of New York-New Paltz; Dana V. Hillier, University of Cincinnati

This paper explores how the interplay of wife’s employment and sex role attitudes of both spouses affect marital quality of husbands and wives. Data are analyzed from a sample of 452 married couples in which the husband was employed at the time of the survey. Findings suggest that sex role attitudes are more important than wife’s employment characteristics in determining quality of marriage. Sex role variables interact with wife’s employment characteristics to offset the negative effects of employment or higher earnings and status relative to the husband.

SESSION 185. EDUCATION AND THE STATE

185-2: THE TIMING OF NATIONAL EDUCATION: NINETEENTH CENTURY EUROPE
David Strong and Yasemin Soyssal, Stanford University

This paper examines the creation of national educational rules and expansion of educational enrollments in Europe in the nineteenth century. We consider several explanations for differences between early and late adoption of these rules and expansion of enrollments: Characteristics of the nations such as social and economic modernization, religion, state strength, and world system position and international pressures. Rank-order correlation is the main statistical technique employed. A coherent picture of what affects educational expansion in the nineteenth century can be drawn from this evidence, but it is one at odds with contemporary understandings. Common modernization arguments get no support in our data. Measures of modernization and state strength are negatively related to early adoption of educational institutions. World systems positions provide convincing arguments on a case by case basis but are not generalizable to larger patterns of adoption activity. We conclude that differentiated social groups and open political structures interact over the economic and social consequences of education and slow the institutionalization of a national system. Less differentiated structures, particularly those unified by a national church were the first to create national educational systems.

185-3: TOWN VERSUS COUNTRYSIDE AND SYSTEMS OF COMMON SCHOOLS
John G. Richardson, Western Washington University

Much comparative research supports the claim that neither industrialization nor urbanization are direct causal factors in the rise of systems of mass education. In this paper, the theoretical status of both is reconceptualized as an independent influence, rooted in the relation of town and countryside. Using regional comparisons in the U.S. for the late nineteenth century, the Northeast is said to exemplify the "urbanization of the countryside," the South the "ruralization of the city," and the two Wests a variant of each. It is argued that the structural relation of town and countryside helps to explain differences in the timing of formation, the organization and pedagogy of common school systems.

SESSION 186. WOMEN AND WORK

186-1: GENDER INEQUALITY WITHIN MINORITY GROUPS IN THE LABOR MARKET: ISSUES OF GENDER, RACE AND CLASS
Elizabeth Almqvist, North Texas State University

Gender inequality is defined as women’s share of the total high level professional and managerial jobs held by each minority group, adjusted for women’s share of the total labor force within each group. Aggregate level 1980 census data and rank order comparisons are used to determine gender inequality across the eleven largest racial and ethnic minorities in the United States.

Gender related characteristics influence the level of inequality in occupations. Excess women in the group and high labor force participation rates decrease women’s share of the professional and managerial positions, perhaps because they create a larger exploitable supply of labor. Marriage limits women’s share of the top jobs, while being single or divorced increases women’s share as does working. Having a high educational level relative to men means that women are more likely to have an advanced position from which they exert greater control over resources and are especially surplus resources beyond the boundaries of the household. Women’s share of the professional and managerial positions, perhaps because they create a larger exploitable supply of labor. Marriage limits women’s share of the top jobs, while being single or divorced increases women’s share as does working. Having a high educational level relative to men means that women are more likely to have an advanced position from which they exert greater control over resources and are especially surplus resources beyond the boundaries of the household.

The thesis concerning the intersection of gender and minority status includes four related points: (1) Women’s heavier family responsibilities enable men to have an advantaged position from which they exert greater control over resources; (2) Women’s share of the professional and managerial positions is higher in occupations where women have an advantage; (3) Employers treat women as a class so they have low occupational attainment regardless of membership in a specific minority group; employers make distinctions among different groups of minority men. Minority women cluster at lower job levels. Minority men exhibit a greater span of achievement, and gender inequality is more affected by the level men are able to attain; (3) Realities of racial discrimination and the credentials brought by immigrant groups mean that some groups have more surplus resources than others; (4) In groups with limited economic resources, men and women share those resources relatively equally. In groups with surplus resources, men monopolize the surplus and use it to acquire education, thereby increasing their advantaged status in the labor market.

This thesis is explored and supported by examining the size of the minority group population, income and educational levels of each group, the percent of the group that is foreign born and the distribution of the group across different types of employment. Countries that are severely disadvantaged economically exhibit little gender inequality in jobs. More advantaged groups exhibit higher levels of gender inequality.

186-2: WOMEN AND ADVANCEMENT: POSSIBILITIES AND LIMITS OF THE COMPARABLE WORTH MOVEMENT
Linda M. Blum, University of California-Berkeley

The emergence and growth of the Comparable worth movement in the US has signaled a major shift in strategies for women’s economic advancement—away from affirmative action strategies aimed at job integration, towards up-grading conditions for sex-segregated work itself. Much has been written in stratification research which is relevant to the comparable worth issue, for example, there are many studies on the gender gap and the institutionalization of sex segregation. However, my research explores a different set of questions: why comparable worth has emerged at this particular point in time, what the issue represents to those involved, and how they perceive its interests and strategies. Analytical research including sixty in-depth interviews, conducted into two California localities which have undergone pay equity campaigns, in addition to archival and documentary evidence on these and other cases, three claims will be made regarding the possibilities and limits of the political movement for comparable worth. These involve (1) how working women develop an implicit awareness of the limitations of affirmative action, at the same time as affirmative action policies lead to rising expectations: (2) how women perceive that their job conditions may not be bettered by attacking the gender division between jobs, and (3) how divisions exist among supporters and activists and their differing visions of comparable worth.

186-3: SOCIAL MOVEMENT, CLASS, GENDER, AND THE SEPARATE SPHERES QUESTION: ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR WORKERS’ FAMILY OBLIGATIONS
Patricia Yancey Martin, Florida State University; Sandra Seymour, Myrna Courage, and Karolyn Godbey, University of Florida; Richard Tete, Florida State University

Endorsement or rejection of a separate spheres view of work organization-family relations is explored by studying the views of 261 national leaders in four realms of American life: the feminist movement, the pro-family movement, labor unions, and corporate management. Work organization supports for employees’ family obligations are examined in two contexts: (1) scheduling work arrangements policies (flextime, four-day week work, job-sharing) and (2) general services and benefits (childcare at work, paid paternity leave, extended paid maternity leave, "cafeteria" benefits). Tests for three hypotheses reveal social movement (feminist vs. pro-family) explains views on the separate spheres question better than social class (management vs. labor). Gender interacts with leadership realms in accounting for views on general services and benefits with most females favoring them more than males although pro-family females favor them less than all other gender/leadership groups. Conclusions are that social movements concerned with status politics (Marshall, b) account for views of appropriate work organization-family relations better than social class and gender inequality is more affected by the level men are able to attain; (3) Realities of racial discrimination and the credentials brought by immigrant groups mean that some groups have more surplus resources than others; (4) In groups with limited economic resources, men and women share those resources relatively equally. In groups with surplus resources, men monopolize the surplus and use it to acquire education, thereby increasing their advantaged status in the labor market.

This thesis is explored and supported by examining the size of the minority group population, income and educational levels of each group, the percent of the group that is foreign born and the distribution of the group across different types of employment. Countries that are severely disadvantaged economically exhibit little gender inequality in jobs. More advantaged groups exhibit higher levels of gender inequality.

186-4: SUPERVISORS AS GATEKEEPERS: SUPERVISORS’ ROLES IN THE SEX SEGREGATION OF JOBS
Irene Padavic, University of Michigan; Barbara F. Reskin, University of Illinois

This paper examines the role plant supervisors play in perpetuating or diminishing job segregation. Women’s underrepresentation in sex-atypical jobs stems from barriers both to their access to and their retention in such jobs. We are concerned here with supervisors’ role as gatekeepers who can encourage or discourage women from remaining in male dominated work settings. Our analyses are based on interviews and questionnaire data from 226 female clerical and administrative personnel who worked temporarily in utility plant jobs while unionized workers were on strike. We also collected data from 84 of the men who supervised them. The company assigned workers to strike jobs without regard (continued on next page)
Abstract 186-4, continued

to their sex, but supervisors reassigned some women from skilled craft jobs to kitchen helper or plant cleaner jobs, based on their beliefs about women's strength, endurance, job-related knowledge, or safety considerations. These job shifts affected how much the women liked their strike jobs as well as their inclination to consider transferring to a plant job after the strike.

Women reported little overt hostility by their supervisors while working in the plants, but they cited paternalistic treatment and being stereotyped as incompetent. By making male work settings uncomfortable for women, such responses contributed to women's attrition.

The supervisors positively appraised the women's job performance, many revising an initially negative attitude about using women in men's jobs. The majority favored using women in future strikes, especially those who had had previous experience working with women. But supervisors who had anticipated or experienced problems with women in strike jobs were less favorably disposed to using them in the future, and the effect of anticipating problems dominated that of actually experiencing them. The data suggest a feedback process in which supervisors' negative stereotypes limit women's opportunities in ways that discourage them from pursuing sex-stereotypical jobs; but when external intervention or other factors ensure women's initial access to sex-atypical jobs, their presence and performance may prompt gatekeepers to revise their attitudes. These findings point to the importance of mechanisms such as affirmative action that ensure women's initial access for women's progress in integrating male work settings.

SESSION 187. THE CHANGING POLITICAL ECONOMY OF NEW YORK CITY AND THE NEW YORK REGION

187-2: THE GENTRIFICATION OF HARLEM
Neil Smith, Columbia University

The process of gentrification has begun to affect the majority of large and moderately sized urban areas in the advanced capitalist world, and impressions in political reports suggest that Harlem may be undergoing gentrification. After reviewing some of the debates and arguments in the gentrification literature, we identify a number of indicators from 1980 census data and examine other housing and mortgage data through 1984. The results suggest that indeed gentrification has begun but that there are several potential limitations to the process. The number of wealthy black households in Harlem is relatively small and if gentrification proceeds it will lead eventually to white in-migration and to the displacement of blacks.

187-5: OLD POLITICAL MACHINES, NEW ETHNIC AND RACIAL MINORITIES
Philip Kasnitz, New York University

Ethnic divisions of the working class are an old fact of life in New York City, where popular mythology emphasizes the role of the state in incorporating immigrant groups. While many of the new immigrants that have come to the city in great numbers since 1966 do not fit the traditional model of "ethnic" immigrants, among non-whites in the relatively recent immigrant wave entering a "new" economy (far less open than the one early twentieth century immigrants faced), political machines have never the less sought to deal with these groups using "ethnic" models of incorporation. This paper reviews the role of a unique minority within a minority: West Indians, in recent New York City politics. While West Indians have been prominent in the political activities of New York's black community for many years, it is only recently that members of the group have put forward demands on a self consciously ethnic basis. This, the author maintains, has been at least partly a response to the state's promotion and encouragement of the use of an "ethnic" model.

SESSION 188. SECTION ON ASIA AND ASIAN AMERICA. THE ASIAN AMERICAN MYTH

188-1: THE "SUCCESS" IMAGE OF ASIAN AMERICANS: ITS VALIDITY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL IMPLICATIONS
Won Moo Hurh and Kwang Chung Kim, Western Illinois University

This paper purports to analyze the dominant group's success stereotype of Asian Americans in terms of its validity, practical relevance and theoretical implications. Specifically, three major research questions are examined: (1) What factors account for the vicissitudes of the dominant group's perception of Asian Americans since 1850? (2) To what extent is the current success image of Asian Americans true? (3) How would such a model minority image affect Asian Americans, the other minorities (e.g., Blacks, Chicanos), and majority Amer-

icansthemseves? The first question is addressed by historical data, and the second and the third questions are answered by analyses of census data supplemented by the authors' primary data on Asian Americans.

Factors accounting for the changes of the dominant group's image of Asian Americans have been found to be primarily situational rather than change in the behavior characteristics of Asian Americans or the cognitive mutation of majority Americans. Our analyses in terms of the principles of earnings equity, indicate that the success image is largely a myth due mainly to disguised underemployment and other related social problems. Practical implications of the success image include official inattention to the real problems and needs of Asian Americans, legitimization of institutional racism, justification of openness of the American opportunity structure, and displacement of the system's failure to other disadvantaged minorities. Theoretical implications are: (1) the success image does not necessarily mean a high degree of the dominant group's structural acceptance of Asian Americans; (2) in competitive race relations, the dominant group's positive stereotype about a socially segregated minority tends to be mutable to an opposite extreme; (3) in times of stress and hardship the "model" minority is subjected to negative attitudes both from the dominant group and other disadvantaged minorities; and (4) the dominant group's image of a minority's success would put it a low priority on research of the minority group.

188-2: UNEQUAL EARNINGS AMONG WHITES AND ASIAN AMERICANS IN CALIFORNIA
Sen-Yuan Wu and Jin-Yi Chen, State University of New York-Stony Brook

Utilizing both human capital and dual economy theories, we analyze the "unequal process" of earnings differences and equality among Asian American groups. Using 1980 census data for California, we find substantial differences in socio-economic characteristics among Whites and Asian Americans. Controlling for industrial sector and sex, our application of multi-variate regression analysis to the data demonstrates that: (1) The reward of worker characteristics of Whites, Japanese, Asian Indian, male Chinese, and female Vietnamese, are virtually the same. This implies that unequal personal earnings among workers in these groups simply results from different individual characteristics of each worker in the marketplace. (2) There is still a statistically significant cost of being either a Filipino, Korean, female Chinese, or male Vietnamese in terms of earnings determination. The lower return rates of their personal characteristics are due partly to their relatively disadvantageous attributes such as: (a) a greater likelihood to be new immigrants, (b) the propensity to speak foreign language(s) at home, (c) a greater likelihood to be non-American citizens, and (d) the lack of fluency in English.

188-3: THE EDUCATION OF ASIAN AMERICANS: EVIDENCE FROM THE 1980 CENSUS
Herbert R. Barringer and David T. Takeuchi, University of Hawaii; Peter C. Smith, East-West Population Institute

Literature on Asian Americans stresses the importance of education in occupational and economic "success" in American society. Japanese Americans have been the models for such arguments. But Chinese, Asian-Indian, Filipino and Korean Americans are all better educated than Japanese. However, their success patterns, measured in income or occupational prestige, are quite varied. Vietnamese and Native Hawaiians, on the other hand, while they include the so-called "caste" minorities: blacks, Hispanics and Americans, with low educational achievement, and very low returns on education.

This paper examines educational achievement of Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indians, and Vietnamese, comparing them with American whites, blacks and Hispanics. We first consider education as a dependent variable, using ethnicity, household composition, family income and occupation of household workers to "explain" the educational status of household members under 18 years of age, looking at such matters as educational level, drop-out status and occupation. We also examine public/private school enrollment, English ability and nativity. Controls include number of immigrant (for immigrants), time worked, sex of household, sex of subject, region of U.S. and occupational sector of workers.

We then consider personal attributes of adults and their educational levels, considering age, ethnicity, nativity, recency of arrival of immigrants, English ability, region of the U.S., etc., in an attempt to compare individual characteristics. Because we have census data from the Philippines and Korea to compare with Filipino and Korean immigrants in the U.S., we have conducted cohort analyses for 1950, 1970 and 1980 to compare Koreans and Filipinos in the United States with those in their home countries.

Finally, we examine education as an independent variable, particularly as to how it is translated into "successful" occupations, occupational prestige and income.

Data are from the P/AAMHC tapes, derived from the 5% PUMS "A" tape from the U.S. Census, the PUMS "A" and "B" 0.1% samples (white, black and Hispanics), and from census publications of the U.S. Korea and the Philippines.
SESSION 198. SOCIOLOGY OF DISASTERS: EMPIRICAL CASES

198-1: HOMEOWNER INVOLVEMENT IN FLOOD MITIGATION
Shirley Leska, University of New Orleans

Homeowner involvement in flood mitigation has been a limited component of mitigation efforts which earlier emphasized structural solutions such as dams and levees and more recently nonstructural regulatory measures. Frustration with the limited success of past efforts has prompted a recent interest by floodplain managers in encouraging more homeowner involvement. Review of earlier research on the prospects for such involvement is discouraging. This research, however, challenges the applicability of earlier work with empirical evidence that recently-inundated homeowners who were interested in mitigation were willing to participate in such actions. In light of the findings, program recommendations are examined for their utility.

198-2: PARENTING STATUS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING: SOCIAL INTEGRATION, SOCIAL SUPPORT AND STRESS
Debra Umberson, University of Michigan; Walter R. Gove, Vanderbilt University

In this study, we utilize a national sample (N = 2,246) to examine the effects of parenting or not parenting on various dimensions of psychological well-being. We find that the effects vary for men and women, at different points in the life cycle; and according to the situational context of the respondent—that context being largely influenced by one’s marital status. Parenting seems to be much more important to the well-being of those lacking the marital bond, although not in a consistent way across subgroups. Various sources of social support and stress also have small but significant direct effects on the well-being of parents and nonparents. These findings point to the need to consider the individual’s total situational context, especially alternative sources for social integration, when considering the relationship of parental status to well-being. The findings of this paper are interpreted within a social integration framework, with an emphasis on clarifying how social integration differs from and is related to social support and stress; and the social psychological mechanism by which social integration provides costs and benefits to psychological well-being.

SESSION 199. FAMILY STRUCTURE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

199-2: PARENTING AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS: SOCIAL INTEGRATION, SOCIAL SUPPORT AND STRESS
Debra Umberson, University of Michigan; Walter R. Gove, Vanderbilt University

In this study, we utilize a national sample (N = 2,246) to examine the effects of parenting or not parenting on various dimensions of psychological well-being. We find that the effects vary for men and women, at different points in the life cycle; and according to the situational context of the respondent—that context being largely influenced by one’s marital status. Parenting seems to be much more important to the well-being of those lacking the marital bond, although not in a consistent way across subgroups. Various sources of social support and stress also have small but significant direct effects on the well-being of parents and nonparents. These findings point to the need to consider the individual’s total situational context, especially alternative sources for social integration, when considering the relationship of parental status to well-being. The findings of this paper are interpreted within a social integration framework, with an emphasis on clarifying how social integration differs from and is related to social support and stress; and the social psychological mechanism by which social integration provides costs and benefits to psychological well-being.

199-3: MARRIAGE, FAMILY INTEGRITY, AND POLICY CHANGE
R. W. Gove, Vanderbiit

The importance of social networks to the well-being of mothers, and the magnitude of changes that individuals experience when they become parents, we need to understand the ways in which network changes during the transition to parenthood. This paper (1) proposes a framework for the study of changes in social networks, (2) proposes a methodology for the retrospective study of network change, and (3) presents data from a pict study of the nature of changes in social networks with the birth of the first child.

The pict study points to the general usefulness of the proposed framework. As women become mothers, their sense of self and their daily lives go through significant changes that turn affect their social networks. The shift in their daily activities brings them into contact with more friends and family, facilitating contact in these settings. The constraints on their time make it difficult to see old friends who work days, or to be as flexible as before in their socializing. Finally, their responsibility for their children encourages forms of social interaction and cooperation characteristic of childcare. Along with these changes in their relationships, women's new activities are those changes in their relationships that are related to their changing sense of self. As women become mothers, they seek out friends and new who can understand their new lives, new priorities, and new concerns, for themselves and their children. Old friends who cannot affirm their new sense of self may become less important, except where they represent ties to other aspects of the self.

SESSION 200. COMPARATIVE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT: PARTICIPATION AND LEGITIMACY

200-1: BRITISH RULE IN NORTHERN IRELAND: PROBLEMS OF ORDER AND LEGITIMACY
Ronald Weitzer, University of California-Berkeley

Northern Ireland may be viewed as a contemporary example of "arrested" political development or "failed nation-building." Catholic and Protestant communities remain polarized, and order and political legitimacy have been in chronically short supply. Through an analysis of some survey data on Protestant and Catholic attitudes, this paper explores various sources of delegitimation and focus, in particular, on the relationship between repressive order maintenance and communal support for the system of British rule that has existed since 1972. The evidence suggests that there is a basic conflict in Northern Ireland between the quest for legitimacy and the substantive goal of order. The conflict cannot be resolved in any manner without threatening to further erode Catholic and/or Protestant consent for British rule. While the British Government has attempted to build a universalistic criminal justice and internal security system, the balance remains tipped in favor of fundamental Protestant interests.
2002: KEEPING THE LDP ON A TIGHT REIGN: JAPAN'S NEW MIDDLE CLASS AND VOTER RATIONALITY UNDER A DOMINANT PARTY REGIME

Ikuo Kabashima, University of Tsukuba; Jeffrey Brod bends, University of Michigan

The new middle class in Japan, defined as managers, professional, and other higher educational groups, are found to play a strong "swing vote" role in national Diet Assembly elections. This helps keep the LDP sensitive to voter opinions. This swing vote voting has a higher order of rationality than usual issue voting. This middle class tends to vote against the LDP when disagreeing with its polices, but this tendency is strongest when the LDP has a comfortable margin of seats in the Diet. When the LDP seems frail, this class returns to LDP support, because it does not want the opposition parties to form a ruling coalition.

2003: THE COMING CRISIS OF CUBAN SOCIALISM: AN UNANTICIPATED CONSEQUENCE OF THE REVOLUTION'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Susan Eckstein, Boston University

The paper demonstrates that Cuba may soon face a serious fiscal crisis but that it will be rooted in the regime's social accomplishments as much as in the economy's sluggishness. State revenues, it appears to be growing less rapidly than state expenditures, even though productivity is improving. On the one hand, economic restructuring is eroding the central government's capacity to appropriate surpluses. On the other hand, the Revolution's health care policies have caused life expectancy to improve. Meanwhile, women's labor force participation has caused the birth rate to drop so dramatically that there will soon be a declining active population to generate revenue to finance the old age benefits that the state now provides. This article highlights some of Cuba's demographic changes since the revolution, then some of the social and economic costs incurred by the socialist state as a result of the changing demographics, and finally government difficulties in absorbing the costs. The article also highlights features that make Cuba's state's fiscal situation distinctive: accordingly, developments in Cuba are systematically compared with developments in other Latin American countries. Immediate economic concerns of the government may contribute to a longer-run social and fiscal crisis.

2004: ELITE SETTLEMENTS

Michael G. Burton, Loyola College in Maryland; John Higley, University of Texas-Austin

Taking the classical elite theory of Mosca and Pareto as its starting point, this paper seeks to identify the common features of elite settlements. Elite settlements are relatively rare historical events which rapidly and profoundly change the basic character of political regimes and systems. They consist of major compromises among previously warring elite factions so that a pattern of open but peaceful elite competition ensues. In the aftermath of elite settlements, the norm of restrained partisanship spreads among all major elite factions, and this in turn fosters a stable political regime in which irreligious, forcible seizures of government executive power no longer occur and are not widely expected. By virtue of the changes in elite behavior and regime operation that they entail, elite settlements pave the way for, though by themselves they do not guarantee, the emergence of democratic politics. The common features of elite settlements described here are drawn from an examination of elite settlements in historic cases: England (1688-1689), Sweden (1809), Mexico (early 1900s), Columbia (1957-1958), and Venezuela (1956). Those common features include: backgrounds of elite disunity and political instability; severe crisis situations; rapid political change over a short time period; leadership by seasoned political actors; intense private negotiations; important concessions by all major elite factions; and effective handling of disloyal oppositions.

SESSION 201. SECTION ON MARXIST SOCIOLOGY. ISSUES OF CLASS ANALYSIS

201-2: STATE, PARTY, AND IDEOLOGY: CLASS FORMATION AND THE AGRARIAN REVOLT, 1890-1900

Scott G. McNall, University of Kansas

The Farmers' Alliance and the Populist movement which grew out of it has been described as the greatest mass-democratic movement in American history. In this paper, several issues central to Marxist theory are confronted, drawing on original historical materials relating to the rapid growth and decline of the Populist movement. First, contra Marx, class formation is seen as an active process involving simultaneously policy, economy, and ideology. Ideology, then, is a principle of class structuration rather than a disembodied thing-in-itself. In addition, rather than relating class consciousness to economic position, it is seen as in the case of nineteenth century Mid-western farmers, stemming from political activity. It is argued that class contradictions enter the state system and are embedded within the state via the Political Party. Party state, and class are not, then, separate spheres but spheres which determine and are determined by one another. The theories and ideas of Erik Wright, Theda Skocpol, and Ross Poulantzias, and Rose Aminzade are extended, combined, and used to explore and analyze how farmers lost their battle against national class legislation and corporate American at the end of the nineteenth century.

The state of Kansas, which was the epicenter for radical activity on the Great Plains and was based on the Populist movement, is scrutinized to determine how the classes in question defined political and economic environment. The structuring conditions of a rigid class system and closed political order, developed during and growing out of the Civil War, are identified, and the unique political-economic circumstances of Kansas, farmers and merchants are considered. Then, the contours of the class structure are examined in order to deal with the issues of why an alliance between workers and farmers broke down, and why one between merchants and farmers was untenable. The language of social class, or the specific ideology of the different class groupings, is scrutinized to determine how the classes in question defined their struggles, and to answer the question as to why they turned to political action. In the case of Kansas, the workers of the state party system, examined within the context of the national political party, are examined to show how the Republican party defused class protest, and how class contradictions came to be imbedded within the state system. This then, is an explanation of how one class emerged triumphant with the flourishing of McKinley progressivism, and how another class saw its dreams of an alternative world vanish into the smoky vapors of industrial America.

201-3: WOMEN IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR: THE CONTRADICTORY IMPLICATIONS OF A COMPARABLE WORTH POLICY

Martha Ecker, State University of New York-Purchase

Recently, feminist theorists have recognized that the implementation of a comparable worth policy while ameliorating the position of certain groups of women, could have no effect, or even a negative effect on the position of other segments of the female work force. (See Roslyn Feldberg, "Comparable Worth: Implications for the Public Sector," Signs 10, no. 21 (Winter, 1984): 311-328). In this paper I will explore some of the potentially problematic consequences of a comparable worth policy for women in lower level civil service positions in The state of Kansas. which was the epicenter tor radical acitivity on the Great Plains. and class are not, then, separate spheres but spheres which determine and are determined by one another. The theories and ideas of Erik Wright, Theda Skocpol, and Ross Poulantzias, and Rose Aminzade are extended, combined, and used to explore and analyze how farmers lost their battle against national class legislation and corporate American at the end of the nineteenth century.

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201-5: HOW TO STUDY CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS...AND WHY WE SHOULD

Bertell Ollman, New York University

Given its crucial role in socialist theory and practice, class consciousness has not received the scholarly attention that it deserves. Studies have tended to focus on the self-understanding of workers or, in the case of some Marxist works, on the situation of the working class, where class consciousness is treated as the understanding appropriate to that situation. I have tried to integrate these two approaches. The broad conception of class consciousness that results is distinguished in the following ways: (1) the subject is the class as such and not its individual members or the sum of such members; (2) the point of reference for determining the content of class consciousness is the situation of the class. and especially the objective interests that come out of this situation; and (3) the process by which class consciousness evolves from its economistic beginnings, as indicated by the consciousness of actual workers, toward the consciousness implicit in the situation of the class is at the core of what it is. Conceived in this manner, class consciousness can be studied in this changing situation as well as in the response of the class as observed in the interaction of itself and to these changes. The study of individuals is useful chiefly for uncovering personal qualities, however socially determined, that make it difficult for these individuals to participate in the developing consciousness of their class. Throughout, my aim has been to construct a framework for studying class consciousness that serves equally well as a means for raising it.
SESSION 202. SECTION ON SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY. REFEREEED ROUND-TABLES

202-1-4: THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL BASES OF COLLECTIVE ACTION
Pamela Oliver and Gerald Manwell, University of Wisconsin-Madison

This will be an informal, nontechnical presentation of our theoretical work on the critical mass is collective action, stressing its implications for voluntary action and collective behavior and social movements. We use mathematical and computer simulations to explore the structural factors which affect the possibility of collective action to provide collective goods, i.e., goods which will be shared by all group members, whether they help to provide them or not. Factors we have explored include: the nature of the "production function" relating inputs of resources to outputs of the collective good; the size of the interest group and the extent to which its members are homogeneous in their resources and in the intensity of their interest in the good; the density and centralization of network ties in the interest group; the cost of communication across a network tie; and the nature of available private incentives. We find that the prospects for a group's giving rise to collective action cannot be derived from simple individual or group level variables, but are a complex function of the distribution of individual characteristics in a group and the structural patterns of their interrelationships.

202-1-5: DEPENDENCE DIFFERENTIAL: THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWER-DEPENDENCE IN COMPLEX EXCHANGE NETWORKS
John Stokol, Northern Illinois University

This paper aims to contribute in a complementary way to efforts aimed at expanding power-dependence principles into macro-exchange structures. A "mean dependence differential" (DD) index is created which measures the extent of power disparity within an exchange network so that between-network comparisons can be made. Previous research has focused on the measurement of relative power-dependence between positions within an exchange network. Thus, the DD index shifts the research focus from the position-level to the network-level of observation and analysis. An important theoretical issue concerns the structural determinants of the rate of power use, examined at the position-level in previous research, is re-formulated at the network-level in terms of DD. The conceptual work accomplished here lays a basis for a new direction in experimental research plans for which are briefly described.

202-2-1: SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL COGNITION: A PROPOSED AGENDA
David Morgan, University of California-Riverside

Over the past decade, social cognition has become the dominant paradigm within psychological social psychology, but it has yet to receive sufficient attention from sociological social psychologists. This paper argues that sociologists should pay more attention to social cognition, both because of the contributions that they can make to this field, and because of the benefits they can receive from it. The paper presents four areas of research that demonstrate the potential value of greater contact between sociology and social cognition. The first two areas represent sociological approaches that would extend considerably the current overly psychological approach to social cognition: Role Theory and Social Network Analysis. Following this, the paper considers two areas that could profit by making use of aspects of social cognition: Self-Concept Theory and Socialization. Each of these four areas has been selected because of the close correspondence between the research questions and techniques across disciplinary lines; taken together, they constitute an agenda for bringing sociology and social cognition closer to a mutually beneficial recognition of each other's unique contribution to social psychology.

202-2-3: EFFECTS OF PERCEIVED STATUS DIFFERENCES ON INTER-PERSONAL ATTITUDES
Keiko Nakao, University of Southern California

This paper investigates patterns of interpersonal attraction in small group situations. Emphasis is placed on studying the ways in which group members' perceptions of a status hierarchy affect those patterns. Subjects' rank order relationship preferences were obtained in rank orders from two samples, one from Japan and the other from the United States. Both samples were drawn from business organizations where status differences among the subjects were present. The subjective perception of status hierarchy were evaluated within the context of their friendship patterns, and a comparison between the two samples was made with consideration given to the groups' structural differences. It was found that the Japanese group's friendship pattern was vertically organized in terms of status, while the U.S. group was structured horizontally. Multidimensional scaling and the quadratic assignment program were applied to analyze the rank order sociometric data in the course of this study.

202-2-5: THE DEVELOPMENTAL TASKS OF SIBLINGSHIP OVER THE LIFE CYCLE
Ann Goetting, Western Kentucky University

From a review of research, an organizational scheme outlining the developmental tasks of siblingship in the United States is constructed using a life cycle perspective. The sibling support bond typically persists throughout the life cycle. Some siblingship tasks are constant, wearing threads of consistency from birth to death, while others stand out as ideosyncratic to the particular life cycle stage.

202-2-6: THE EDUCATIONAL GOALS OF PRIVATE SCHOOL PARENTS
Diana T. Slaughter and Barbara L. Schneider, Northwestern University

The study used an ethnographic approach to investigate two research questions: Why do black parents send their children to urban private elementary schools, and what are the experiences of the children in these schools? The choices of the black parents, particularly of desegregated, non-sectarian schools, represent an historically unparalleled trend within the Black American community.

Schools were deliberately chosen to have highly diverse educational programs, a reputation for academic excellence, and a range of percent black enrollment. The percentages ranged from a low of 6% to a high of 50%. Three schools were non-sectarian, one was Catholic; one of the four began as an Alternative Montessori Preschool. Seventy-four black and 57 nonblack parents of primarily 5-8th grade children were administered a 3-hour open-ended interview. One section focused on the family's educational goals. Six different parental goals were identically classified, each one of which represented a different view of the parents held about the aims of education for their children. Log-linear analyses, as well as chi square analyses, revealed that goals differed by school and race, but not by child grade level. There were no significant log linear interactions.

The six goals are: (1) Authoritative, (2) Deliberate, (3) Humanistic, (4) Moral, (5) Practical, and (6) Traditional. Black parents' response patterns were more likely to be classified as Authoritative (19.2% vs. 8.6%) or Deliberate (20.1% vs. 17.2%) than those of nonblack parents. Nonblack parents' response patterns were more likely to be classified as Humanistic (36.2% vs. 17.8%) or Traditional (20.7% vs. 12.3%) than black parents. Nearly all parents share high educational aspirations and minimal standards for educational attainment (college attendance). They desire basic instruction in literacy and computational skills. Goals do not differ along these criteria. Goals also do not differ by degree of disaffection with neighborhood public schools, racially segregated schools, nor the extent to which black children's education for positive racial identity development is affirmed. Rather, goals differ along four criteria: (1) the extent to which the family or the school is perceived to have primary responsibility for the child's education, (2) the extent to which children's feelings and motivations are stressed as integral to learning; (3) the extent to which the school's curriculum is thought important for social mobility and adjustment competencies in the broad society; and (4) the importance of the school's reputed status or prestige in the parent(s)’ judgements of its academic merit.

SESSION 204. SECTION ON SOCIOLOGY OF THE FAMILY. SPousAL VIOLENCE

204-1: A TEST OF THE SOCIAL LEARNING AND STRESS MODELS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE
Debra Kalmuss, Columbia University; Judith A. Seltzer, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Early socialization and situational stress are two social factors affecting the incidence of family violence. This paper investigates the relative effects of early exposure to violence and current life stress on the perpetration of spouse abuse. The incidence of family violence programs are discussed.

204-2: POLICE RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN TWO URBAN POLICE DISTRICTS, PART II
Richard K. Caputo and Conrad Kozak, United Charities of Chicago

This paper reviews the impact of a demonstration project in the area of family violence in two police districts in Chicago, and it presents significant characteristics of police referrals to the project called Family Options. One hundred interviews were conducted with clients of Family Options within

(continued on next page)
SESSION 208. THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL ISSUES IN CRIME AND DETERRENCE

208-1: THE DYNAMICS OF BELIEF AND DELINQUENCY
Ross L. Matthews, University of Wisconsin-Madison

This paper examines the dynamic relationship between belief in conventional morality and delinquent behavior. We argue that social control theory offers a less-powerful explanation of delinquency than subcultural perspectives because logically it cannot explain why persons select one illegal act over another. Nevertheless, control theory offers a more parsimonious conceptualization of belief and delinquency, and therefore, it supported empirically, should be retained over competing theories. Drawing on this conception, we specify a dynamic model of the reciprocal causal structure of belief and delinquency, deriving testable hypotheses about both measurement and substantive processes. A structural equation model for panel data allowing for response errors is estimated using the maximum likelihood estimator of Joreskog’s LISREL approach. The data, drawn from the Youth in Transition Project, provides four waves of data on a national sample of tenth-grade boys. Our results fail to replicate previous research, which found support for social control theory's stipulation of the relationship between belief and delinquency. In particular, we find that contrary to previous results of cross-sectional studies, the effect of belief on delinquency is relatively small and dwarfed by the effect of delinquency on belief.

SESSION 209. SOCIOLOGICAL ISSUES IN BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY. MAKING COMPANIES BETTER—PRACTICE AND THEORY ON ORGANIZATIONAL INTERVENTION

209-1: ORGANIZATIONAL CONSTRAINTS ON ENGINEERING EFFECTIVENESS: A CASE STUDY FROM THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY
Jeffrey K. Likier, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor

For decades engineering managers have been frustrated by failed attempts to precisely define a single engineering productivity measure that can be used to control engineering costs and increase output. I argue that these efforts have been misdirected in two respects: First, productivity is often narrowly defined as the quantity of output, not quality of output. Yet, the downstream multiplier effects of poor design decisions are likely to far exceed any local efficiency gains of increased quantity per labor hour. Second, engineers work within broader organizational systems which often evolve in ways counter to effective engineering design and analysis. I will present some preliminary evidence bearing on this issue. A cross-sectional survey of 100 component engineers in a large automotive manufacturing firm finds substantial organizational constraints to engineering effectiveness. Self-reported estimates suggest organization and job redesign could save the company millions of dollars annually (mainly in reduced warranty and manufacturing costs). These results are discussed in the context of current efforts to use computer-aided systems to improve engineering effectiveness and efficiency.
SESSION 211. EVALUATION RESEARCH

211-1: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS IN THE EVALUATION OF COM- PULSIVE GAMBLING TREATMENT PROGRAMS
Rachel A. Vorborg and Henry J. Steadman, New York Office of Mental Health

This paper addresses some of the problems, opportunities, and issues attending the emergence of compulsive gambling as a social problem. Since the early 1970s, the nationwide growth of legalized gambling has been accompanied by an increase in the numbers of people seeking help for gambling-related problems and in the number of programs for the treatment of compulsive gambling.

Based on an ongoing evaluation of three compulsive gambling treatment programs in New York State, it is clear that the various groups interested in compulsive gambling disagree about how to define this phenomenon. Difficulties in defining compulsive gambling influence the relations of organizations concerned with this issue. Issues of responsibility for funding and service provision are affected by the definitional problems, as are questions of comparability of research findings and modes of treatment.

Legalized gambling is viewed as an attractive source of revenue by many states. As legalized gambling continues to spread, the problems associated with compulsive gambling will increase. Appropriate social policy and social science theorizing are impossible without an adequate empirical data base on this emergent social policy issue.

211-2: EMOTIONAL DISTRESS FOLLOWING AFDC CUTBACKS
Stephen Kulis, Arizona State University

Reductions and terminations in welfare (AFDC) benefits for working poor single mothers and their families are examined in this paper as instances of stressful life events. Several potentially distressing aspects of these benefit losses are distinguished and those most strongly related to psychological demoralization are identified. The extent of reliance on AFDC prior to the cutbacks, and therefore the proportional reduction in income after the cutbacks, is a strong predictor of the mothers' demoralization than their absolute losses in income, even when the latter are controlled for family size. These results control for whether AFDC benefits had been completely terminated or continued at sharply reduced levels, and for those terminated, whether they remained on AFDC until interviewed or subsequently returned to AFDC eligibility. Variations in the severity of the AFDC losses related directly to demoralization approximately one year after the cutbacks, even controlling for unrelated stressful life events which transpired in the interim, for current employment and for current dependence on AFDC. Among the various groups of welfare and welfare for these women, part-time work with supplementary AFDC benefits appears to have the least negative emotional outcomes.

211-3: CHILD POVERTY AND WELFARE DEPENDENCY: A RECONSIDERA- TION WITH STATE DATA
Sanford F. Schram, J. Patrick Turbett, and Paul H. Wilken, State University of New York-Potsdam

The welfare dependency thesis suggests that welfare has become part of the problem rather than part of the solution because high welfare benefits discourage work, encourage family dissolution, increase the willingness to take welfare and make living in poverty tolerable. One version of the thesis argues that in the 1970s welfare dependency produced a new "structural poverty" which was chosen by parents and led to increases in child poverty in high-benefit states. Multiple regression analysis of data from the fifty states for 1970, 1980, and 1970-1980 casts doubt on this thesis and suggests that changes in the economy, declines in the availability of jobs, increases in unemployment and growth in the formation of female-headed families are more important factors than welfare benefits.

211-4: THE LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF HEAD START: AN EXAMINATION OF TWENTY YEARS OF EVALUATION RESEARCH
Irwin Deutscher and David M. Bass, University of Akron

The "long-term" effects of project Head Start on poor pre-school children are assessed by reanalyzing and summarizing the findings from twenty-eight evaluation studies, all of which include comparison groups.

The studies tend to employ readily available instruments, standardized on middle-class populations, generally of unknown validity, and concentrate on the cognitive area, which is only one of seven interrelated objectives of Head Start. Furthermore, comparison groups are sometimes less than comparable. These features often lead to the anomalous finding of no difference between Head Start children and their comparison groups.

Some of these studies, however, report types of evidence which are more direct than cognitive tests, for example: graduation from high school, referrals to juvenile court or special education, retention in appropriate school grade, teacher evaluations, and honors and grades attained in school. Most of these data have considerable face validity. Although they are as yet not systematically analyzed, our initial impression is that they will suggest a greater impact of Project Head Start on the lives of poor children than do the cognitive test data.

SESSION 212. HISTORY OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL THOUGHT

212-1: THE TABLEAU ECONOMIQUE AND THE NORM OF THE MALE BREADWINNER IN EARLY SOCIAL SCIENCE
Harold Benenson, Sarah Lawrence College

In 1758 at Versailles Francois Quesnay printed his Tableau Economique, the founding document of "physiocracy" and first quantified model of the circular flow of incomes and expenditures in a national economy. This contribution of Quesnay to classical economics is well known. Equally significant, however, was his influence on broader streams of social thought. First, the Tableau Economique crystallized the modern notion of economic "class." It was the first work of European social science to use the term, "class" (in the Tableau, "classe de dependance"), to designate social divisions rooted in production. Second, it simultaneously proclaimed a new vision of family life. In Quesnay's model only "male family heads" created commodities, and provided household incomes. Conversely, women were absent from Quesnay's portrait of economic activity. This depiction of males as family breadwinners was ideological. It served to mask the enormous contribution of women to the livelihoods of families and the French nation. In his pre-theoretical statements of 1756-57 Quesnay had, in fact, acknowledged the role of women's labor in the productive system. The paper examines the sources of the norm of the male "family breadwinner" in the Tableau Economique. It argues that Quesnay established an intrinsic connection between the idea of class and the identification of the economic domain as "masculine." Finally, it suggests that this gender ideology remained an essential aspect of theories of class and family relationships after Quesnay.

212-2: ELEMENTS OF RELIGION IN FRIENDSHIP: A DURKHEMIAN ANALYSIS
Ruth A. Wallace, George Washington University

Durkheim's work on friendship is not well-known but because much of it exists in an as yet untranslated neologism which he wrote in 1887 for his close friend, Victor Hymay, I explore Durkheim's ideas and offer data to support the argument that friendship is a functional alternative to religion for the individual in modern society. Drawing primarily on the necrology, I show how Durkheim's work on friendship includes some of the key religious concepts which he later elaborated in The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life. The four religious concepts which I use to analyze friendship in this paper are ritual, transformation or rebirth, moral force, and self-sacrifice.

212-3: WEBER, SIMMEL, AND THE SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURE
Lawrence A. Scaff, University of Arizona

Max Weber and Georg Simmel began their long and important amiation not later than the mid-1890's. Both emerged from the upper middle-class intellectual life of Berlin, with different starting points: Protestant political and moralistic culture for Weber; the new aesthetic culture of modernism for Simmel. Despite such a contrast, Weber and Simmel were drawn together essentially because of a shared interest in problems of modern culture, to which their "methodological" concerns were subordinated. The historical evidence shows that this interest developed around an assessment of Nietzsche's significance and "psychologism." The German Sociological Society both helped to establish in 1909 then became a notable, if brief, episode in the attempt to clarify the tasks of research findings and modes of treatment.

The studies lend to employ readily available instyumentr, for example: graduation from high school, referrals to juvenile court or special education, retention in appropriate hchool grade, teacher evaluations, and honors and grades attained in school. Most of these

SESSION 213. POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS VS. THE PARTY SYSTEM?

213-2: WHO YOU KNOW VS. WHAT YOU REPRESENT: FEMINIST IN- FLUENCE IN THE PARTIES
Jo Freeman, Brooklyn, NY

The Democratic Party is more permeable to social movements than is the Republican Party. The reason for this can be found in basic differences in their respective political cultures. The most important ones are: (1) in the Democratic
Abstract 213-2, continued

Party power flows upward and in the Republican Party power flows downward; (2) Republicans perceive themselves as insiders even when they are out of power and Democrats perceive themselves as outsiders even when they are in power. From these two organizing differences derive differences in concepts of legitimacy and representation, organizational style, attitudes toward dissent and disloyalty, different means of maintaining cohesion, and a different response to the demands of new groups. New groups have an easier time gaining access in the Democratic Party because who one represents is an important determinant of power, whereas in the Republican Party the crucial ingredient is whom one knows.

213-3: INTERPRETING THE STORMY SIXTIES: THREE THEORIES IN SEARCH OF A POLITICAL AGE
J. Craig Jenkins, Ohio State University

What created the political explosion of the 1960s/70s? Why did the turmoil suddenly decline? What was the impact of this activity upon American society and politics? This paper critically assesses the three general theories that have been advanced as interpretations of this political age: cultural revolution theories; theories of the rise of the new class; and resource mobilization theories. The cultural revolution and new class theories have proven useful in interpreting upper-middle class protest but cannot stand as a general interpretation. Building on theories of resource mobilization, I present an analysis of the political processes that regulated the rise and decline of the new social movements. A general political upsurge interacting with political realignments created the political opportunities for new challenges. Spreading turmoil, however, threatened political insiders who moved against insurgents, reorganizing opportunities and bringing a general era of protest and reform to a close.

213-4: THE DECLINE OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE RISE OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN AMERICA
Anne N. Costain and W. Douglas Costain, University of Colorado-Boulder

The literature on the decline of political parties largely ignores the concurrent increase in the number of influential, mass-based social movements. Most studies of movement activity by political scientists focus on movements in the context of third party challenges to major parties or as forerunners of electoral realignments. By ignoring the role of movements like the civil rights, anti-Vietnam war, women's and environmental movements as competitors to parties, seeking to control particular issue agendas, they miss one of the forces that has weakened parties in recent decades. Historically, movements have often competed with parties. In the Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries, third parties, arising out of social movements, mounted direct challenges to the electoral dominance of the established parties of their day. In recent decades, social movements have proliferated, but without producing the same number of third party challenges. Movement politics has taken a different cast, as movements pursue their political goals through a combination of interest group politics and shaping public opinion rather than through winning electoral office. These activities themselves represent serious challenges to some of the central functions of parties. By melding political issues, aggregating interests, and putting proposals before Congress, movements preempt some of the traditional roles of parties as surely as movements challenged parties in the past by forming third parties. In this paper we examine political movements as rational, goal-oriented political institutions which perform many of the same functions as parties. Movements mobilize citizens for political activity, sometimes including voting. They are large-scale. They advocate political change. In the context of third parties, they recruit and run candidates for electoral offices. Analyzing the competition between movements and political parties in the 1970's and 1980's, we explore a component of party decline that has been ignored in other research.

SESSION 214. SECTION ON MARXIST SOCIOLOGY. CLASS, RACE, AND GENDER

214-1: A REVIEW OF THE AGGREGATE SEX AND RACE SEGREGATION LITERATURE: A PROFILE IN THE GENERAL LABOR FORCE AND THE PROFESSION
Natalie J. Sokoloff, City University of New York-John Jay College

This paper reviews the sex and race segregation literature on the labor force in general and the professions in particular. Four major findings emerge: (1) Despite all the changes, the degree of sex segregation in the labor force in general remains quite high. (2) Further, despite the appearance of a decline in sex segregation within the professions, closer examination reveals that sex segregation continues at a very significant level—much higher than is apparent in aggregated statistics. (3) While segregation by race has declined more than segregation by sex, the appearance of Black women's improved position in the labor force in general and, sometimes in the professions in particular, is a product of at least three factors: (A) how far behind they were in the first place, (B) their comparison has primarily been to White women, who are themselves a segregated and occupationally/economically disadvantaged group, and (C) the nature of racial stratification that probably exists between Black and White women within occupational hierarchies. (4) Within professional occupations, evidence is beginning to emerge on the ghettoization of Black women in the public, not private, sector, serving primarily poor, working class, and racial/ethnic clients.

214-2: MINORITIES AND PAY EQUITY IN NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
Catherine White Berheide, Skidmore College and State University of New York-Albany; Cynthia Chertos and Lois Haignere, State University of New York-Albany; Ronnie Steinberg, Temple University

In this paper, we explore the possibility that wage gaps between minorities and Whites may be due, in part, to the segregation of both minority workers and men into a narrow range of low-paying, racial/ethnic and sex-segregated occupations by analyzing the compensation system of one large employer. Specifically, we examine whether the proportion of Black and Hispanic workers in New York State government job titles affects their wage rates. Using data from the New York State comparable worth study, we assess whether job disproporionately held by minorities show systematic undervaluation relative to what the pay for those job titles would be if they were performed by white males. We find that the average undervaluation for disproportionately minority job titles is one and one-half salary grades when compared to predominately white male job titles. For job titles which are both disproportionately minority and disproportionately female, the average undervaluation is even greater—almost three salary grades. We conclude that if New York State makes pay equity adjustments to eliminate undervaluation, minority employees will benefit from the implementation of comparable worth.

214-3: WOMEN AND MOBILITY: INTEGRATING RACE AND GENDER INTO AN ANALYSIS OF UPWARD MOBILITY IN AMERICA
Elizabeth Higginbotham and Lynn Weber Cannon, Memphis State University

Within the last decade, there has been little research on the subjective experience of upward mobility. Prevailing images of upward mobility, shared by scholars and the general public, are based on earlier empirical research on white males in this society. This paper briefly reviews the dominant images and views of the mobility experiences for individuals. It then discusses two themes which are important for researchers to consider when examining the mobility experiences of women and racial minorities. First, women and members of oppressed racial groups face different structural barriers to both educational and occupational mobility. These institutional supports (e.g., financial aid, access to key information, and emotional encouragement from authorities) which are designed to facilitate upward mobility for some members of the working class, are primarily meant to identify appropriate white males and aid their climb. When women and racial minorities are mobile, often they have uniquely excelled and have received supports from outside mainstream institutions. The second theme emphasizes the importance of family and community ties for these groups as well as the unique complications these affiliations pose for the mobile individual. "Affiliative ties" can play a role in both assisting and impeding mobility for women and people of color. It is well known that in this society females are socialized to attend to relationships with kin and friends (c.f., Miller, 1976). Affiliative ties are also important for members of oppressed racial groups. In the absence of mainstream institutional support, the informal networks of family and other community organizations (e.g., the Black church) are key to providing encouragement, emotional support, and even financial assistance to the mobile individual. Thus, it is often difficult for mobile individuals (especially racial/ethnic women) to distance themselves from their families and racial/ethnic communities, because these institutions have been critical to assisting the individual in achieving her goals. Preliminary findings from an ongoing research project on Black and White professional and managerial women, and findings from earlier exploratory research on mobile women, are used to illustrate these themes.
SESSION 216. SECTION ON SOCIOLOGY OF THE FAMILY. QUALITATIVE FAMILY RESEARCH

216-1: FAMILY CASE STUDIES: THE QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF MULTI-PLE INTERVIEWS
Lucy Rose Fischer, University of Minnesota

This paper discusses a specific aspect of qualitative family sociology—the analysis of "family case studies." Family case data (as applied in my own research) are based on interviews with two or more family members and therefore incorporate multiple perspectives on family events. This essay has two purposes: (1) to discuss the distinctive nature of family case study data and to make explicit the process by which I have analyzed such data. An essential feature of family case data is that it requires both case analysis (the qualitative interpretation of interview data) and summary analysis (the examination of variables across a number of individual "cases"). This combination of characteristics makes qualitative family data in some ways more complex than other forms of quantitative data. Drawing on illustrations from my research on mothers and daughters, I describe three stages in the analysis of family case data: (A) a descriptive analysis; (B) a structural analysis; and (C) a dynamic analysis of interaction and change.

216-2: TAKING UP OUR MANDATE, USING OUR LICENSE: QUALITATIVE STUDY OF FAMILIES AS PRIMARY GROUPS
Gerald Handel, City University of New York-City College and Graduate Center

Basic theoretical concepts from some of sociology's founders, most notably Cooley's concept of the primary group, give sociologists a mandate to study families as small groups, but few such studies have been done. Fulfilling the mandate would lead to several kinds of studies that have not been done. These data are long tradition of community studies—devoted to some version of the question, "How are the social relations and social interaction of this place organized?"—there are few such studies of families. Virtually nothing is known of how a marriage evolves into a primary group when the first child is born. What is the orientation of the family that functions in the process of losing it to the primary groups. Sociologists have long neglected to empirically and theoretically develop Cooley's concept of the family as a primary group, with the likely result that family therapists, not sociologists, will appropriate this part of the heritage of sociology.

216-3: QUALITATIVE FAMILY RESEARCH: HOW TO EVALUATE IT?
Jetse Sprey, Case Western Reserve University

Qualitative family research still lacks a distinct identity of its own. As a category, it tends to be seen as all family research that is not self-consciously quantitative in nature. Presently, criteria used to distinguish qualitative from quantitative research efforts are primarily within the realm of data analysis and research technology. Qualitatively oriented researchers themselves seem to accept the above criteria since they frequently stress the so-called "non-quantitative" measurement and data-gathering approaches as those which identify their work as qualitative. In contrast, this paper argues that a major distinction between qualitative and quantitative research must be found in the theoretical context of their respective lines of questioning. Evaluation of qualitative work, therefore, should be especially cognizant of its potential theoretical stance and/or contribution. The paper will attempt—with the aid of a few illustrations—to provide some guidelines for the evaluation of qualitative family writing. Special attention, then, will be paid to the linkages between the theoretical relevance of the research and the nature of the data collection and analyses.

SESSION 217. THEMATIC SESSION. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE "MODERN FAMILY" TOWARD A CONVERGENCE OF SOCIOLOGICAL, ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

217-1: MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY IN HISTORIC EAST ASIA: A REASSESSMENT OF THE VALUE OF HOUSEHOLD TYPOLOGIES
Laurel Cornell, Cornell University

"Household type" has fallen out of the working vocabulary of most sociologists, yet it is achieving a resurgence among historical demographers, family historians, and economists concerned with explaining demographic patterns in the past. Its death in sociology mirrors the death of modernization theory; its rebirth elsewhere both the poverty of the Laslettian approach to household size and structure and attempts to integrate existing knowledge of the economic, social and demographic relations of preindustrial families.

This paper examines the utility of Hajnal's concept of "two types of preindustrial household formation system" using data on marriage and family formation from early modern in East Asia. It begins by outlining the strengths and difficulties encountered in previous uses of household typologies in social analysis. It considers whether "household type" is best employed as an analytic concept, an ideal-type model, or a decomposition of marriage, and how it is applied.

In any case, this approach points out the peculiarity of the Western European case, and structure and suggests new research directions. As an analytic approach to comparatively occurring phenomena, it may offer a new perspective on contemporary policy issues such as the approach to aging in various societies.

In any case, this approach points out the peculiarity of the Western European case, and suggests new research directions. As an analytic approach to collectively occurring phenomena, it may offer a new perspective on contemporary policy issues such as the approach to aging in various societies.
SESSION 223. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND CRIME

Lawrence E. Cohen, Indiana University; Kenneth C. Land, Duke University

This paper asks whether or not decreases in the proportion of the U.S. population in the high crime-prone ages in recent years have produced decreases in crime rates which correspond approximately, but in an inverse direction, to the increases observed while the "baby boomers" were moving into the high crime-prone ages. We first review arguments for and against age symmetry and crime and then examine age distributions of arrests into two well-reported crimes (murder and motor vehicle theft). We then specify and estimate structural-equation models of the time trajectories in annual rates of these two crimes for the post-World War II period. Using these models, we perform statistical tests of the symmetry hypothesis and infer that it cannot be rejected on the basis of currently available data. In addition, we find that a very simple model—containing effects of shifts in the age structure, business cycles (the opportunity and motivation effects of the unemployment rate series) and changes in criminal opportunity—is capable of accounting for most of the variance (trends and fluctuations) in annual rates of homicide and motor vehicle theft over the four post-World War II decades. We conclude with a discussion of some implications of our findings for forecasts of U.S. crime rates for the remainder of this century and, more generally, for theories of the macrodynamics of crime causation.

223-4: EFFECTS OF DEMOGRAPHY AND CRIMINALITY ON CRIME RATES
Adel Blumenau and Jacqueline Cohen, Carnegie-Mellon University; Richard Rosenfeld, St. John's College

Year-to-year changes in aggregate crime rates are often interpreted as reflecting changes in criminality. However, changes in crime rates can reflect changes in population composition as well as involvement in crime, and so compositional effects must be removed from crime rates in order to derive valid measures of criminality. This paper decomposes aggregate U.S. murder, robbery, and burglary rates between 1965 and 1983 into the effects of changes in age composition ("demography") and in age-specific crime rates ("criminality"). The analysis reveals large and erratic criminality effects and smaller, less volatile compositional effects, reflecting the systematic growth and decline in the size of the baby boom cohorts over the twenty-year period. Results also suggest the presence of a cohort effect associated with the passage of the 1947 birth cohort, as well as the possibility of a "contextual effect" of cohort size on age-specific rates of offending. These and other research implications of the demographic disaggregation of crime rates are discussed in relation to establishing a basis for more precise estimates of the determinants of criminality and projections of future change in crime and incarceration rates.

SESSION 224. PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS IN APPLIED SOCIOLOGY

224-1: THE USE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE: DATA IN SEARCH OF THEORY
Joseph R. DeMartini, Washington State University

Considerable agreement exists over the correlates of social science knowledge use and nonuse. However, few if any sociologists have proposed theoretical explanations of these data. This paper summarizes the research on knowledge use and offers an explanation for the dearth of theoretical interpretations. The argument developed here stresses contradictions between conditions found to affect knowledge use and the normative guidelines scientists are asked to follow in the process of knowledge creation. These contradictions have hindered the acceptance of research findings on knowledge use and subsequent interpretation and explanation of these data within a general theoretical framework. This paper concludes with suggestions for the development of such a framework and the effect it may have upon the acceptance of applied social science work within the discipline.

224-2: THE RISE OF APPLIED SOCIOLOGY: A CASE STUDY OF INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE DYNAMICS
Mark Tausig and Paul Colomy. University of Akron

This paper outlines an extended theory of institutional change and then applies it to the recent emergence of applied sociology. Our analysis suggests that recent changes in the material conditions of the discipline of sociology are not sufficient to support proposals that the discipline can be "saved" by becoming more applied. Rather, we suggest that three additional factors affect the actual institutional responses to change: constitutional opportunities and constraints, institutional culture, and institutional entrepreneurs or change leadership. From a theoretical perspective we note that the possibility that sociology will become separated into academic and applied components simply represents one (and an unlikely one) of several possible responses to recent material changes.

From the basis of our analysis we conclude that the most likely effect of the attention now given to applied sociology on the discipline as a whole will be the addition of some limited forms of academic training in applied work. Further, we predict an increased "academization" for such applied programs.

224-3: DISCIPLINARY CHANGE AND SOCIOCOLICAL PRACTICE: AN HISTORICAL AND INTEGRATIVE VIEW
Charles G. Hobgood and B. B. Ward, Northern Kentucky University

Discussion of the relationship of sociological application to the body of sociological knowledge and to sociology as a discipline have revolved around three arguments: (1) The current movement into sociological practice is a response to job market and sociology will return to its original "scientific" path when further economic and demographic shifts allow a return to academic life. (2) The current concern over sociological application reflects a major paradigmatic shift for sociology as a science in that it reflects a change toward an integrative or generalizing scientific endeavor after the fashion of medicine. (3) Sociological application is a trend in sociology that reflects a shift in scientific values themselves. That is, science is no longer as detached, objective, value free as it has previously claimed to be and the events in sociology are only one instance of that larger change.

This paper provides a more comprehensive explanation of the relationship between academic sociology and sociological practice than any of the three positions noted above. A model of the relationship between the two is derived and offered for consideration. An integrated model is developed based on a brief review and analysis of advances in our understanding of the process of scientific change, recent changes in the value structure of science, paradigmatic fragmentation in sociological theory, and the place of sociological disidents of the 1960's and 70's who spoke out against academic sociology prompting both the theoretical change and the action orientation of the discipline.

These analyses are related to economic and societal changes of the 1970's and 80's. Academic sociology and current applied sociology are found to have roots in the earlier critical stance toward academic sociology. The contemporary relationship between these two, however, is found to be different because of the locus of applied work (e.g., working for corporations) which is different, in turn, because the economic and demographic times are different (i.e., there is less room in academe, there is less government money available for supporting research, there is less tolerance for or acceptance of the "criticizing" nature of sociology in the current climate). The relevance of this explanation to the change of inherent conservatism in sociological practice is briefly touched upon.

Any acceptable model showing the relation of applied sociology to academic sociology must keep these relations in mind and such a model is introduced. The elements of such a model are suggested (e.g., the concept of an applicable knowledge base) and a brief interpretation of this integrative model concludes that the relationship between academic and practice sociology will become increasingly dense, will in time obscure the differences between the two and, ultimately, will change the face of sociology itself toward a generalizing/ application-oriented science.

224-4: TAKING THE ROLE OF THE OTHER: AN AID TO MARKETING APPLIED SOCIOLOGY
Gene Petrus, Diversa Advertising; Raymond J. Adamk, Kent State University

Marketing, in its most general sense, is any activity that promotes the linkage between a provider and user of a service, product, or idea. A consideration of the current state of the discipline, a literature review, and the authors' personal experiences suggest that applied sociology (and the discipline itself) would benefit from a more self-conscious marketing. Marketing applied sociology is necessary to overcome three "problems": sociology's image, its professional socialization, and its theoretical and methodological breadth. It is suggested that a more effective effort at marketing could be realized if applied sociology were systematically considered and took the role of the others in the role set. These others include their more traditional colleagues, university administrators and other university faculty, students, the general public, potential and actual clients, and professional competitors from other disciplines.
SESSION 226. SECTION ON POLITICAL SOCIETY. REFEREED ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS

226-1-1: THE POLITICAL UNDERCLASS: EVIDENCE FROM A STUDY OF COMMUNITY LIFE AND POLITICS

Deborah Abowitz, Bucknell University

Using the 1975 Detroit Area Study data on "Community Life and Politics," this paper explores the nature and characteristics of a political "underclass"—those respondents who are politically powerless as a result of inactivity and extreme alienation from the political process in this country.

The following questions are addressed in the course of the paper: (1) Do between-group differentials in the levels of socially-based and individually-based political participation indicate the presence of a substantial "socio-political" underclass; that is, are the same respondents inactive on both dimensions? (2) If so, do contextual-level variables, i.e., characteristics of the neighborhood of residence, significantly affect levels of participation and/or respondent levels of alienation? and (3) To what extent does this political underclass correspond to the urban underclass more generally referred to, that is, do these respondents resemble the under-fed, under-housed and under-employed that Myrdal identified?

A recently developed "cross-level" model of participation is used, in part, to examine these questions among different subgroups in the sample of 684 respondents. The cross-level model is a substantially modified version of traditional socio-economic models of participation. Contextual variables are incorporated and attention shifts to the key role played by demographic factors at both the personal and neighborhood levels. Both the additive and non-additive effects of contextual factors are analyzed. Interaction terms are analyzed to determine whether, if any, congruence between individual and neighborhood characteristics has on the level of socially or individually-based participation. Does the latter remain monolithic or individual, which should promote solidarity and a sense of community, facilitate or inhibit participation?

Political underclass status is hypothesized to coincide with urban underclass "status" for many but not all individuals. A combination of well-off buttressed with destructed individual as well as many of the truly "dispossessed" in our cities are characterized by lack of political participation and high levels of alienation and may be captured in this sample data. Analyses attempt to delineate such within-group differentials.

This study of the structure and levels of socio-political participation among the residents of a major metropolitan area, with a significant "minority" population, suggests new dimensions to the analysis of an urban underclass. Moreover, since the analysis incorporates contextual-level information, it illustrates the effects that the immediate social structure has on the levels of community integration for a segment of the population that remains politically invisible.

226-1-2: TOWARDS A PROCESS ORIENTED APPROACH TO POLITICAL POWER

David Fasenfest, Loyola University

Faced with the imminent loss of its industrial base, Detroit undertook the Central Industrial Park Project to prepare a site for a proposed General Motors assembly plant. By calculating the benefits and costs involved in that project, this paper raises questions concerning the appropriateness of using benefit cost analysis as the sole determinant of local redevelopment policy, and offers a framework for understanding community power in the light of the experience of Detroit. Specifying pluralist and reformers' notion of community power which focus primarily on who directly benefits, this paper suggests that the locus of community power rests with those factions in the community which succeed in maximizing their potential for gain over time. Furthermore, any examination of community power at a given moment must also include an analysis of past outcomes. The range of possible outcomes in the present is constrained by the nature of past confrontations between factions within the community.

226-1-3: THE APPLICATION OF LEGITIMACY TO PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

Thomas Janosi, University of California-Berkeley

Legitimacy has been applied to organizations by some, but others claim that legitimacy may only apply to the state. I review four basic positions on the topic and then claim that legitimacy applies to private organizations because authority and power are exercised within the private domain. Two arguments are made to support this claim. First, the major argument against using legitimacy in private organizations—the employment contract argument utilizing prerogative contract theory—is dismissed because of unequal exchange, applying the law of property to people, and ignoring the full nature of organizational reality. In fact, the employment contract argument can be turned around to support the use of legitimacy by invoking "the job as a property right." Status (teudal) and constitutive (20th Century) contracts support the notion of legitimacy because they are both inherently political contracts. Second, primarily using a legal realism argument, private firms constitute legitimate and external-private governments that do not explicitly assume governmental functions. Thus, private firms fall into the realm of the political and under political analysis using legitimacy. Further, power arises in organizations not from contracts or property but from informal interaction and the internal order of associations. Legitimacy applies in such political constructions. The paper ends with the implications of applying legitimacy to private organizations in the areas of economic democracy, codetermination and capital control.

226-3-1: THE SELECTIVE INFLUENCE OF THE CONSERVATIVE COALITION IN CONSTRAINTING GOVERNMENT SPENDING IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

Carol Boyer, Rutgers University

The heterogeneity in American political parties minimizes party unity on public social spending over time. While the Republican party retains an anti-statist image, both Democrats and Republicans are associated with increasing health and social welfare budgets. The line of cleavage in American politics may be more ideological than partisan with government-health spending. Here, I examine how the voting strength of the Conservative Coalition has affected what the federal government has spent in the health sector from 1933 to 1981. I show how this well-known cross-party alliance between southern Conservative Democrats and their Republican allies shaped the three major categories of health spending, health and medical services, hospital construction and medical research over time. Results show that government health spending has a momentum to which right/left disagreements are not irrelevant. The Conservative Coalition's strength is negatively associated with not only for all health spending categories. The effects of coalition voting differ across the types of health spending. Spending for medical research and hospital construction is unaffected by the strength of the Conservative Coalition, but its voting strength depresses spending for health and medical services, the most welfare-associated health spending category. The Conservative Coalition contradicts its economic principles of fiscal constraint in certain areas of health spending. The Conservative Coalition in the House of Representatives, but not in the Senate, is also related to reduced health spending. Results are interpreted in light of previous socio-economic and political climates and current trends in public social spending.

226-3-2: THE FORCES OF DEMOCRACY: AN EMPIRICAL EXAMINATION OF LEGISLATIVE DECISION-MAKING

Mark Suchman, Stanford University

Data from the 95th Senate (1975-1977) are employed to examine three prominent theories of legislative decision-making: ideational theory, partisanship theory, and leadership theory. While past research indicates that legislative voting responds primarily to constituent interests, the current analysis suggests that lawmakers' personal preferences (ideologies) also play a major role. Path modeling is used to demonstrate how previous results may have been distorted by substantial omitted variable bias. Attention is also directed toward the variables underlying differences in patterns of voting determination across Senators and across bills. Results highlight the importance of contextual factors and suggest affinities between legislative theory and more general theories of organizational decision-making.

226-4-1: THE ROAD TO EMANCIPATION: LEADERSHIP VERSUS ENLIGHTENMENT

Brett Brown, University of Wisconsin-Madison

This paper examines various conceptions of the relationship between the leadership and enlightenment functions of emancipation oriented organizations under capitalism. Specifically, the works of Lenin, Luxemburg, Lukacs, Horkheimer and Adorno, and Habermas are explored.

Fundamental and irrevocable contradictions both within and among the pre-Habermasian theorists' work are identified and attributed to a shared philosophical orientation, which Habermas calls the philosophy of the subject. Habermas' own work, based on a philosophy of inter-subjectivity, is presented and applauded for its superior capacity to theorize about the power of leadership and enlightenment in emancipatory struggles, and the proper relationship between them. This solution, based on the overall growth of health spending, but its voting strength depresses spending for health and medical services, the most welfare-associated health spending category. The Conservative Coalition contradicts its economic principles. Results show how government health spending has a momentum to which right/left disagreements are not irrelevant. The Conservative Coalition's strength is negatively associated with not only health spending categories. The effects of coalition voting differ across the types of health spending. Spending for medical research and hospital construction is unaffected by the strength of the Conservative Coalition, but its voting strength depresses spending for health and medical services, the most welfare-associated health spending category. The Conservative Coalition contradicts its economic principles of fiscal constraint in certain areas of health spending. The Conservative Coalition in the House of Representatives, but not in the Senate, is also related to reduced health spending. Results are interpreted in light of previous socio-economic and political climates and current trends in public social spending.

226-4-3: WRESTLING HUMAN RIGHTS

Helen Fain, Institute for the Study of Genocide

The gap between almost universal state commitments to human rights as norms and the practical non-observance and violation of rights in the majority of cases is also a problem in explanation. Contemporary social theory does not (continued on next page)
account for how societies wrestle and preserve rights. Rights are delineated herein in conformity to international usage and defined sociologically. It is shown that the basic right of full integrity has been violated throughout history until recently.

As a first step toward devising a historically-grounded theory of how human rights have been created and negated, I review critically some key concepts, assumptions, and hypotheses from Marx, Weber, and Durkheim about class and class conflict; power, state authority, and modes of legitimation; solidarity and punishment. This also exposes how contradictions in their expectations and unanticipated events can be explained by their theories. Both Marx and Weber related the concept of rights to the political economy of capitalism. While Marx's theory of class conflict can explain the motive of ruling classes in denying rights, Maxian theorists can also explain the lack of rights in state socialism by the class structures it has created as well as by Marx's negation of rights. From Weber, we infer that the state's reliance on violence is in inverse relation to belief in its legitimacy. In exploring his expectation that "leadership democracy" might draw on charismatic legitimacy, one must reiterate his failure to anticipate the misuses of charismatic authority which Mommensen scored. The tendency of authorities to rely on charisma in crises and its potential for abuse suggests a more general relation to despotism in the past and present.

From Durkheim, we propose that human rights are a means of creating organic solidarity in developed societies and infer how structural deformations in such societies impede organic solidarity. These include the forced division of labor and ethnic stratification which lead to low solidarity between groups and perceived illegitimacy. We show how crime and punishment may be manipulated in less solidary states to create spurious solidarity, explaining why totalitarian (and other) states become terrorists and perpetrate the victimization of real and alleged groups through terror and genocide.

226-4-3: COMPLEX POLITICS: THE IRISH CASE
Benjamin R. Marliante, Stonehill College

Irish politics is an amalgam of history, religion and ideology. There are in fact on the island nine major political parties, an index of complexity in a population of about 5 million. By major is meant having an impact on the exercise of power and the political process. The Republic of Ireland has four parties currently. The two major parties, Fianna Fail and Fine Gael, developed from a split over ratification of the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921, get the largest portion of the votes in the Irish Republic; but the division actually goes back to the late Eighteenth Century. The Labour Party emerged from the labor movement led by James Connolly, a long-neglected theoretician of pragmatist socialism; but the party has drifted far from Connolly's parsimonious and direct analysis of observable aspects of social life. Against the empiricists, this paper argues that critical theory's philosophically-driven concepts are relevant for understanding real events and action. A look at social movement theory and action reveals the power of critical theory and the importance of political economy as a way of thinking about the exercise of power, always with an eye to history. Politics in Ireland is the perfect indoor sport.
important determinants of voting choice in all elections. Democrats, manual workers, and "liberals" voted for Democratic candidates and against tax repeal; Republicans, self-employed, and "conservatives" made the opposite voting choices. The importance of partisan identification in the initiative election (in which the parties took strong opposing stances) suggests that partisan identification, rather than being a passive non-rational act of voting, provides a framework in which voters can interpret issues "rationally." This, in turn, suggests a strong relationship between party strength and rational voting.

226-8: POPULAR SUPPORT FOR LIBERAL DEMOCRACY: EVIDENCE FROM SEVEN COUNTRIES
Frederick D. Well, University of Chicago

This paper is a report on ongoing research on the development of popular support for liberal democracy in seven Western European countries which were formerly authoritarian—West Germany, Austria, Italy, and Spain, with France as a marginal case—with comparisons to Britain and the U.S., which never became authoritarian, but which contained fascist movements. A model is evaluated which includes (a) the internal dynamic of development of a liberal democratic political culture, (b) cross-national and historical variation in political education, socialization, and cohort effects, and (c) the effects of styles of conflict resolution and types of party systems. Public opinion surveys with items replicated over long periods of time serve as the primary indicators, based on an extensive search of the archives of scholarly and commercial organizations.

Aggregate and individual level data are analyzed which show how popular support for liberal democracy varies according to: (a) the length of time since the regime transition, (b) the historical period of transition, due to differential "demonstration effects" of successful or unsuccessful regime performance in "model" countries, and (c) the performance of different types of conflict resolution and party systems. New evidence is presented that shows clear cohort- and party-based differences (independent of levels) and a different form of education effect than has appeared in the literature up to now.

SESSION 227: SECTION ON SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION. DETERMINANTS OF INDIVIDUAL'S EDUCATIONAL SUCCESS—AND ITS AFTERMATH

227-1: SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN SCHOOLING, AND THE CHILD'S SCHOOL PERFORMANCE
David L. Featherman; David L. Stevenson, Oberlin College and Stanford University

Using a nationally representative sample of American households, we examine the relationship between parental involvement in schooling and the child's school performance. With a sample of 179 children, parents and teachers, we investigated three hypotheses: (1) the higher the socio-economic status of the family, the greater the degree of parental involvement in school activities, (2) the younger the age of the child the greater the degree of parental involvement, and (3) children of parents who are more involved in school activities do better in school than children with parents who are less involved. In an analysis of cross-sectional data, we examine the support for the three hypotheses. The socioeconomic status of the family is related to the degree of parental involvement in schooling with parents with more education being more involved and parental involvement is related to the child's school performance. We also find that parents are more involved in school activities if the child is younger and that the family's socioeconomic status and the age of the child are stronger predictors of parental involvement in schooling for boys than for girls. We do not, however, find a direct effect of socioeconomic status on school performance independent of parental involvement in school activities. We discuss these findings in light of the relationship between families and schools.

227-2: PARENTS AS EDUCATIONAL MODELS AND DEFINERS
Jere Cohen, University of Maryland-Baltimore County

Data from James Coleman's Adolescent Society survey show that parents' effects on their children's educational aspirations and attainments are due to both modeling and defining influences. Although defining effects exceeded modeling effects in strength, the proportion of parental influence due to modeling and to defining varied with sex of child and social class. Daughters were more influenced than sons by parents as models, but not as definers. Modeling effects, but not defining effects, were stronger in the white-collar class than in the blue-collar class. Mothers and fathers were roughly equal in their defining influence on boys and also on girls.

227-3: EDUCATIONAL UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND POLITICAL POSITION AMONG COLLEGE GRADUATES
Linde Raechid, University of Colorado

Drawing its data from a recently conducted survey of 868 college alumni who graduated in 1975, this paper examines the influence of educational underemployment (i.e., the underutilization of educational skills in the workplace) as well as other occupational factors on current political position and on political shift since graduation from college. Using the General Educational Development (GED) scale developed by the Department of Labor to measure the educational skill requirements of occupations, it is found that ten years after their graduation, 24% of the respondents continue to work at jobs that do not require college level skills. As a preliminary correlational analysis of the data reveals a dominant shift in political position from left to right, and suggests that it is extrinsic occupational factors such as income rather than the utilization of skills that correlate with political position. Bivariate and multivariate log-linear analyses are used to test and refine the proposition that occupational factors differ in their effects on current political orientation among college graduates is shaped by political positions held at the time of graduation from college.

SESSION 228: THEMATIC SESSION: STRUCTURAL FACTORS IN CAREER AND MOBILITY PROCESSES OVER THE LIFE COURSE

228-1: JOB SHIFTS AND CLASS MOBILITY DURING OCCUPATIONAL CAREERS
Karl Ulrich Mayer, Max Planck Institute for Education and Human Development

The paper presents a structural analysis of career mobility in the historical context of West German society between the end of World War II and 1980. Empirical base data are drawn from retrospective work histories of 2171 men and women who are members of the cohorts born in 1929-31, 1939-41 and 1949-51 and who experienced a total of 6732 job shifts until the time of the survey in 1981-83. We apply event history analyses in the form of Cox-regression models of rates of job shifts of various kinds. Theoretical variables of the model are concerned with: (a) the historical development of the German labor market, (b) social mobility as a result of structural constraints operating on the personal level, the level of firms and organizations and the level of the national economy and class system.

Theoretical debate on career mobility has centered around the relative adequacy of status attainment and human capital models stressing personal achievement and ascribed characteristics operating as resources vs. the structural constraints imposed by firm internal labor markets. Arguments about segments or sectors of the economy were mainly related to variations in market conditions or organizational characteristics of firms, institutional features of the occupational structure which operate above the level of firms have widely been neglected. The present paper is focused on the class system as an institutional framework which must be seen prior to market conditions and firm organization. Accordingly, we analyze (A) class membership as a condition for job shifts defined as downward, upward or horizontal moves across and between firms, (B) class membership as one of the set of factors determining access to classes besides resources and firm characteristics. In both areas the crucial question to be answered is whether and to which extent classes operate as homogenizing and segmenting influences on careers in the sense of "non-competing groups" and of specific "trajectories of reproduction".

228-2: CLASS MOBILITY IN NORWAY: AN EVENT HISTORY APPROACH TO CLASS FORMATION
David L. Featherman and L. Kevin Selbree, University of Wisconsin-Madison

In this paper we focus on the role of interclass mobility in the process of class formation. We argue for the conceptual centrality of mobility as a major influence on the emergence of the demographic identities of classes as stable social entities. Two main issues are discussed: First, what is the appropriate unit of analysis in the study of class formation? The conventional first class to last class data array where the entire mobility history is summarized by a single transition (continued on next page)
per person, or the complete count of all class to class transitions experienced by a population over the life course? Second, what is the most appropriate technique for separating the historical (structural) influences on mobility from the tendencies (mobility propensities) for classes to exchange members to greater or lesser degrees, net of structural influences?

Using data for a single cohort of men in the Norwegian Life History Study, and a class schema developed by Goldthorpe and colleagues, we examine the comparability of a conventional mobility analysis and the analysis of complete event counts in regard to (a) the patterns of observed or absolute mobility, and (b) the patterns of structural and exchange mobility (the latter makes use of Sobel, Hout and Duncan's recently developed structural shift model).

The analysis suggests that the abstracted mobility summary used in conventional analyses (the first-last table) conveys a significantly different picture of observed and relative mobility patterns than is found using event counts from complete life history information. Our main conclusion is that the analysis of event counts is the preferred approach for the analysis of class formation through the mobility experiences of workers.

**SESSION 235. SECTION ON COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS**

**The University of Chicago Collective Behavior Tradition: Memories, Influences, and Critiques**

**SESSION 234. SOCIAL IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY**

**234-1: WOMEN AND TECHNOLOGY: THE USER'S CONTEXT OF THE AUTOMOBILE**

Richard Hawkins, Southern Methodist University; J. Greg Getz, Texas Wesleyan College

An emerging theme in the study of the social impact of technology is whether there are important gender differences in the way machines are used and maintained. Do men and women bring a different "technological consciousness" to the machines of everyday life? The issue is addressed here in the context of women's experience of the automobile. Comparisons are made to the impact of household technology on women's lives in order to assess how women use the automobile. Cultural images about women as drivers and as technicians maintaining these machines of mobility are explored. One of the consequences of both automobiles and household technology is the production of guilt and/or a sense of user incompetence. Implications are drawn about the constraining effect of technology and the counter possibility of the liberating potential of machines for women and men.

**234-2: COMPUTER HOLDING POWER: SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS**

Sherry Turkle, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

This paper provides an analytical framework for studying the range of relationships that people form with computers at work, at school, and at home. It examines the influence of personality and cognitive style on these relationships as well as the influence of computational "subculture." It concludes with an overview of how these psychological and social factors enhance our understanding of the impact of the computer presence in the home environment as well as in educational, business, and industrial settings.

**234-3: THE AUDIENCE AS EDITOR: NEW FORMS OF INTERACTION WITH FILM**

Suellen Butler, Huntington Beach, CA

Optical disc technology provides a new set of conditions in which to experience film. Imagery stored on discs can be randomly accessed so that the audience can examine single images at their leisure. Unlike existing linear technologies, the optical disc can be connected to minicomputers and their interaction can be conducted by the audience. These may at first seem minor technical distinctions, but they establish a new set of conditions in which to experience film. The new conditions require that we redefine the viewing situation as we have come to know it. At the very least redefinition introduces us to new forms of interaction with film and at its most far reaching, redefinition may aid in developing abilities that with time will become permanent additions to the way we think and come to know about the world.

It is upon us to now use that power for interacting with film; disc technology has yet to gain widespread acceptance. However, we can hypothesize and gain insight to the social impact of this new technology by considering the changing film context metaphorically. The method of metaphor permits us to take a familiar situation and role, in this case the editor, working with books and print, and liken it to the unfamiliar situation, the audience interacting with film via optical disc. The way we think and know about disc imagery should begin to resemble the way that editors have come to know about their work and its role. Developing the editor metaphor, using the method of metaphor and the technology of optical disc we are able to isolate the very concept of resolution depends on disputants compliance with normative standards of behavior. In this way, mediation extends normative standards and operates in the direction of social control.

**SESSION 233. DEVIANCE AND SOCIAL CONTROL**

**SESSION 236. SECTION ON COMMUNITY, REFEREEED ROUNDTABLES**

**236-3: TOWARD A POST-LIBERAL THEORY OF COMMUNITY: A CASE STUDY OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN THE SOLAR CAPITAL**

Paul Peache, Catholic University

The approaching centennial (1987) of the Toennies opus, Gemeinschafi and Wsof collective behavior: "mass" or "crowd," behavior, which is unreflective of material interests: Park's 'public" became the arena of rational policy analysis, via opinion polling and studies of mass behavior. In our time, the attribution of technological consciousness to the machines of everyday life? The issue is addressed here in the context of opinion polling and studies of mass behavior. In our time, the attribution of underlying material interests to the shaping of policy analysis and an interest in "new social movements" as dramatic projections of reasonable demands re-conceptualizes Park's antithetical modes as points on a single continuum.
236-3-2: COMMUNITY AND CONSERVATION IN DAVIS, CALIFORNIA: A CASE STUDY OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN THE SOLAR CAPITAL
Robert A. Marotto, University of Dayton

This paper examines the interplay between civic life and appropriate technology in Davis, California, a community renowned internationally as the "Solar Capital." From interviews with local political leaders, energy pioneers and energy activists, we recount the community's experience with energy programs and policies created and promoted by the City and Pacific Gas & Electric in the last decade. Analysis of the energy experience shows that the development of environmentally sound land-use planning, the construction of energy efficient housing, and more general conservation practices depend on community relations and culture as well as the local economic vitality and availability of alternative technology. Analysis also shows that new ecological practices had direct social consequences; for citizens, in working together to conserve energy, simultaneously preserved the basic structure of their community and developed their community as a pleasant and clean place to live.

236-5-1: Racial Change in Urban Neighborhoods: A Four Decade Perspective
Barrett A. Lee and Peter B. Wood, Vanderbilt University

Previous analyses have found neighborhood racial change to occur in one direction (from white to black), to proceed rapidly beyond some "tipping point" in population composition, and—due to a combination of white outmigration and black inmigration—to culminate in the complete replacement of the former group by the latter. While these findings are widely accepted as generalizations, the body of research that produced them is limited in several ways. Specifically, past work has been mainly of the case study variety, focusing on communities in the eastern half of the U.S. during a period (1940-1970) when many factors were conducive to white-to-black change at the neighborhood level. In addition, few investigations have covered more than one or two decades between 1940 and 1970, so the nature of longer-term trends remains unclear.

In this paper, we test the temporal and spatial boundaries of conventional wisdom about neighborhood racial change. Using data from the 1940 through 1990 censuses, we examine shifts in racial composition experienced by 2,200 neighborhoods (tracts) located in 38 large central cities. The design of the data file allows us to evaluate the historical specificity of existing knowledge by comparing subsequent decade-long or period changes for all tracts that were racially mixed at the start of each decade, and by analyzing racial changes over longer spans (1940-1980, 1950-1980, etc.) for cohorts of tracts. Both period and cohort patterns are broken down by region and city to determine if previous findings apply only to particular places as well as times.

Our results reveal significant exceptions to conventional wisdom in the direction, pace, dynamics, and extent of neighborhood racial change, especially during the 1970-1980 decade and among western cities.

238-6-2: Organizational Actors and Revitalization
Carolyn S. Brede, Vanderbilt University

The traditional model of urban development depicts change in land use as the unplanned, and inevitable outcome of a benign competition among individual land users. However, several urban scholars have long recognized that patterns of land use are the result of corporate actions and decisions of institutional actors such as government agencies, businesses, and neighborhood organizations who employ a variety of resources and strategies to protect and enhance their property interests. Empirical work also has shown that traditional "life cycle" processes of invasion, succession, and decline are not inexorably bound together as the ecological model would suggest. Indeed, several researchers have noted a reversal of the sequence as areas in the inner city become "revitalized" by higher status occupants.

The institutional model has often been used to explain revitalization of inner city neighborhoods, but seldom explored for its usefulness in explaining redevelopment of commercial areas in the inner city, especially when it is accompanied by residential development as well. This study examines the revitalization of two adjoining areas in downtown Nashville, TN. Data from personal communications and public records for both areas suggest that organizational actors play a significant role in the redevelopment process. Despite their geographic proximity, moreover, revitalization efforts in each of the areas have been met with varying success. The social, historical, and economic factors which have shaped the redevelopment process, generally, and which may explain the unique experience of each area are explored.

238-6-8: The Politics of Urban Decline
Louise Jezierski, University of California-Berkeley

This study examines the social and political dynamics of urban decline and revitalization in a comparative community study of two declining cities, Cleveland, OH and Pittsburgh, PA. The differences in social and political organization in these two cities have created different redevelopment strategies. In Cleve- land, a policy promoting social welfare and redistribution is predominant while Pittsburgh has emphasized economic growth. In both cities, community groups play a crucial political role in the redevelopment process, in conjunction with the local state, and local business interests. In both cities, social and economic revitalization of neighborhoods is important for the success of the city's efforts at creating growth; In Cleveland neighborhood groups have a direct role in the structure of city politics and have succeeded in forcing alliances with the local state. Pittsburgh neighborhoods, however, while organized well, must act autonomously. Using interview, archival, and quantitative methodologies, the relations among these actors are examined to illuminate how social organization affects urban redevelopment. The salience of urban "decline" and "growth" can be assessed more critically as we understand that there are conflicting investment interests and strategies for community development and private economic growth. This research adds to our understanding of uneven urban development and the processes of urban change.

SESSION 238. SECTION ON SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION. SCHOOL CLIMATE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

238-1: AUTHENTICITY AND ALIENATION: A MEASUREMENT OF SCHOOL ETHOS
Peter W. Cookson and Caroline Hodges Persell, New York University

This paper explores the issue of measuring school ethos, or climate. Using data from 2,475 freshmen and seniors from 20 elite secondary boarding schools, we analyse effects upon individual students at different ability levels. We use a comprehensive scale to measure ethos and the taking of mathematics courses. Our results reveal significant exceptions to conventional wisdom in the direction, pace, dynamics, and extent of neighborhood racial change, especially during the 1970-1980 decade and among western cities.

238-2:-school Context, Individual Ability, and Effective Schools
Joan Z. Spade, The Urban League-Rochester and State University of New York-Brockport; Keith E. Vanfossen, State University of New York-Brockport; James D. Jones, East Texas State University

Literature on school effects is inconclusive regarding which characteristics of schools are important to study. The research reported in this paper, which explores the effects of schools on mathematics performance, alters prior models in two ways. First, the schools are examined in terms of the school context, that is whether the student body is predominantly of high or low social class backgrounds. Second, differential effects upon individual students of different ability levels is also considered. Empirical analyses using the High School and Beyond data find that schools do influence mathematics performance, and the taking of mathematics courses. Of particular importance are the curriculum organization created by the school and the academic encouragement given to the student. Furthermore, these effects of schools are clearer when the context of the school and the relationship of the student to the school environment are considered.

238-3: Cultural Capital in American Research: A Critical Review
Michele Lamont, University of Texas-Austin; Anette Lareau, Stanford University

The concept of cultural capital has been increasingly used in American sociological studies to study the impact of cultural reproduction on social reproduction. Several definitions of this concept have been proposed in the literature; there has been much confusion. Our paper reviews Pierre Bourdieu and colleagues' research on cultural capital as well as American research in order to (1) systematize the model(s) on which this research is built, and (2) assess the American research in light of distinctive features of American society. It is argued that American research has reduced the scope of the original concept, depoliticized cultural capital, and is a medium of cultural reproduction. The salience of urban "decline" and "growth" can be assessed more critically as we understand there are conflicting investment interests and strategies for community development and private economic growth. This research adds to our understanding of uneven urban development and the processes of urban change.

238-4: THE CASE OF THE MISSING BRACKETS: TEACHERS AND SOCIAL REPRODUCTION
Roslyn Arlin Michelson, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

That schools attempt to socialize students for adult roles is hardly a new proposition. Discussion arises over the nature of socialization, the extent to which socialization practices and outcomes differ according to students' race,
Abstract 238-4, continued

class, and gender, and the forms of resistance students offer in the face of this socialization. A major theme in the socialization literature is the role of schools in social reproduction. Theories of reproduction, like Bowles and Gintis' correspondence principle, predict students from different class backgrounds and tracks will receive education appropriate for their likely destinations in the workforce. While there are a host of serious problems with Bowles and Gintis' rather mechanistic account of schooling and reproduction, the correspondence principle remains a compelling hypothesis that sheds light on the subtle differences in classroom practices and student behaviors like those reported in this paper.

In the course of conducting research on another topic, the author observed several vivid examples of classroom behavior which reflected views that students from different tracks and class backgrounds were socialized for their roles in the social division of labor. An omission on the survey instrument offered this serendipitous opportunity for class and track differences in students' attitudes and behaviors to emerge. For example, middle class and upper-track students displayed individuality and creativity in response to the missing bracket. They tolerated the ambiguity of the situation and solved the problem on their own. Predictably, those who sought assistance and guidance when they confronted the missing bracket were lower track and working class students. Other class differences were apparent in the ways that students challenged the authority of the teacher and the ways they resisted or rebelled against their teacher's agenda. This pattern was clear and consistent in the sixty classrooms and over 1800 students observed by the author.

This essay reports these findings and draws upon relevant literature as well as the author's teaching experiences to discuss the implications of these observations. While Bowles and Gintis' correspondence principle provides a framework for analyzing the observations, attention is also paid to issues of social reproduction in general, teacher education and informal socialization experiences, and teachers' potential roles in student emancipation, rather than social reproduction.

SESSION 239. SOCIOLOGICAL ISSUES IN BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY. HOME-BASED WORK

239-3: HOW WELL OFF ARE HOME WORKERS? SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND ECONOMIC OUTCOMES FOR SECRETARIAL WORKERS
Judith M. Garson, Rutgers University; Robert E. Kraut, Bell Communications Research

This paper describes the state of home-based work in one industry—secretarial services. Analyses are derived from a sample of 317 secretarial workers drawn from a national, random sample of 219 secretarial firms. Ownership of the firm, the presence of young children in the household, and being currently married were the best predictors of who worked at home. Compared with office workers, home-based workers perceived themselves as having considerable choice in work location. In terms of psychological well being, home-based workers rated significantly more job satisfaction and no more role conflict or psychological distress than did office workers. They believed their jobs had more autonomy and less pressure. Home-based workers did not differ from office workers in either the occurrence of daily hassles or social support, but did differ with respect to the role partners who provided the support. Social support reduced psychological distress more in home workers than in office workers. In terms of objective working conditions, home-based workers were engaged in fewer hours of paid employment and more hours of household labor. Home-based workers earned less money than office workers from their secretarial work, but because they were more likely to be married, their total household income was greater. These results are used to reinterpret the current public policy debate surrounding home-based work.

SESSION 240. POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY: THE CRISIS OF LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC CAPITALISM

240-1: THE CRISIS OF POLITICAL LEGITIMACY: WHAT IS IT, WHO'S GOT IT, WHO NEEDS IT?
Edward W. Lehman, New York University

Claims that a crisis of political legitimacy plagues the U.S. are questioned. Such assertions have focused on either shifts in the doctrines of legitimation (toward greater stress on rational-legal justifications) or an alleged decline in the degree of legitimacy (regardless of doctrinal content). This paper argues that: (1) the rise of rational-legal doctrines has helped foster a "confidence gap" vis-a-vis officeholders but not a questioning of the legitimacy of the system, and (2) what has passed for lowered political legitimacy, in fact, may be an erosion of the core values in the general culture. Paradoxically then, moral commitment to American political institutions remains high amidst distrust of incumbents and a lingering general "cultural malaise."

240-2: SQUEEZING THE MIDDLE: UNDERSTANDING THE DECLINES IN TRUST IN THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SYSTEM
Cedric Herring, Texas A&M University

Using insights from the neo-Marxian crisis of legitimacy literature, this paper argues that the dramatic, well-documented increases in levels of political alienation which have occurred over the past twenty years are attributable to policies that have gone counter to the interests of the middle layers (the new professional-managerial class and the traditional working class). More specifically, it posits that during the 1960s and 1970s, state policies restructured growing proportions of the middle layers into economic misery and that these layers subsequently experienced dramatic declines in trust in America's political institutions. Data from the 1964-1980 National Election Studies and other sources support this basic argument; moreover, the data analysis indicates that levels of political alienation increased more rapidly among the middle layers than among other segments of the population, net of sociodemographics and macro-level factors.

240-3: MEDIATING THE CRISIS OF LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC CAPITALISM: SOCIAL WELFARE AND THE CASE FOR U.S. "EXCEPTIONALISM"
Joel A. Devere and William Canak, Tulane University

Conservatives and Marxists concur that there is a fundamental contradiction between the rationale of the welfare state and the ethos of the market. This paper examines the "exceptionalism" of the U.S. welfare state in mediating the contradictions of welfare capitalism. Results of a times series regression analysis (1949-77) of the differential impact of U.S. social welfare spending on quintile personal income shares indicates that in relative terms the American welfare apparatus is not progressively redistributive. The ideological and structural relations that determine these outcomes are then examined. We conclude that U.S. "exceptionalism" expresses the interplay of historical processes of class struggle, class mobilization, and class decomposition which have produced a state structure uniquely antithetical to social democratic class formation and is uniquely supportive of capital accumulation.

240-4: THE IMPACT OF THE LABOR-CAPITAL ACCORD ON PROFITS
Beth A. Rubin and Brian T. Smith, Cornell University

Bowles and Gintis' (1982) analysis of the dimensions and consequences of the post-World War II labor-capital accord has been integrated into much of the research on the political economy of the United States. Using time-series regression analysis of both the pre- and post-accord period this paper examines empirically a major hypothesis in that analysis; it asks whether the accord, in general, and the expansion of the citizen wage, in particular have undermined corporate profitability.

240-5: CRISIS AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS: PUBLIC VS. PRIVATE GOVERNMENT IN NUCLEAR ENERGY
John L. Campbell, University of Wisconsin-Parkside

Recent attempts to analyze the American political economy have focused on how different combinations of "governance mechanisms" or rule systems effect the performance of different economic sectors. Five governance mechanisms have been identified: clans, associations, markets, the state, and corporate hierarchies. This scheme is refined and then used to explain the decline of the U.S. commercial nuclear energy sector. The analysis focuses on (1) the structural contradictions between and within the sector's governance mechanism mix, (2) the problems of political economic performance that those contradictions produced, and (3) the transformations that occurred in the relative balance within the governance mechanism mix as the sector tried to adjust to the problems generated by that mix. It is argued that the sector's development has passed through four phases marked by unique governance mechanism mixtures. Most recently a trend has developed in the 1980s toward sectoral self-regulation characterized by the increasing influence of clans and associations in coordinating sectoral activities. Data are drawn from government and industry documents, personal interviews, and secondary accounts.

SESSION 241. SOCIAL NETWORKS II

241-1: MICROSTRUCTURAL BASES OF RECRUITMENT TO SOCIAL MOVEMENTS
Roberto M. Fernandez and Doug McAdam, University of Arizona

This paper reports the results of an ongoing analysis of recruitment to the 1964 Mississippi Freedom Summer project. Using data from the original applications to the Freedom Summer project, we develop a model that distinguishes between participants and withdrawals to the project. Unique among studies of social networks and social movements, we conceive of this model at the relational level of analysis, i.e., we make the dyad the unit of analysis. We
examine effects of structural position in interpersonal and organizational affiliation networks on the likelihood of participation in the project for applicants from one university, i.e., the University of Wisconsin. In addition to these structural effects, we also examine possible effects of homophily-heterophily of applicants' background characteristics on the chances of participation in the Freedom Summer campaign. We also control for the effects of a number of individual-level variables on the likelihood of participation. Our findings show that, despite measurement problems, there are some effects of structural position on the probability of participation in the Freedom Summer project. These structural effects are independent of the effects of the homophily-heterophily measures and the individual variables. We conclude by suggesting areas for future research in the area of social networks and social movements.

241-2: ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Bonnie H. Erickson, University of Toronto; T.A. Mosanchuk Carleton University

Participation in politics rises with participation in voluntary associations, even when these associations are quite apolitical. But how does this apolitical documented effect occur? Prior theory suggests several mechanisms but prior research has investigated only a few of them and those few with inappropriate methods. This paper concerns one of those especially intriguing cases, an organization matrix relevant to postwar production of greater political participation by some of its members. We investigate the effects of acquaintance diversity, network size, association activity, holding office or helping with administrative work, and discussing politics with fellow members. Only discussion has an effect, but it is this effect is stronger if people have friends in the politics in the association, they do so more themselves, especially if they are peripheral members less engrossed in the organizational subculture. We discuss differences to be expected in other more instrumental associations, and the net implications for class differences in participation.

241-3: INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCE IN SCIENCE: CENTER AND PERIPHERY: THEN AND BEYOND

Thomas Schott, Columbia University

Influence from one national scientific community upon another is conceived to be made up of two components: the influencing community's 'influentiality' and the 'particular influence' from one on the other. Influentiality of a community refers to its propensity to exert influence on the world in general. Particular influence from one community on another refers to the unique influence from one on the other, operationalized as influence controlled for the influencing community's influentiality. Influentiality yields a criterion of vertical stratification often described as a center and periphery configuration dominated by the United States. Structural equivalence among the communities in their particular influence relations entails no ordering; it is therefore a criterion of horizontal stratification described as related status. These criteria are identified as geopolitical regions. Genetically, influence from one social actor upon another can be hypothesized to be shaped by the former actor's resources as a potential for influence and by ties between the two as facilitating transformation of resources into influence on the other. This implies that the potential for influence on the other community or to democratic principles. After an initial wave of success, mobilization of the Alliance was extremely rapid, which meant, among other things, that people entered into the cause after defeat and disappointment. Both hypotheses are supported in this study: influentiality of a national scientific community is promoted both by its resources in form of scientific expertise and by its overall lies in form of collegial contacts abroad. Particular influence from one community on another is favored by linguistic, educational and collegial ties between them; these intellectual ties between scientific communities, furthermore, are shaped by ties between their countries such as socio-political affinity, geographical propinquity, and bilateral scientific cooperation agreements. These accounts of influentiality and particular influence are complementary accounts of international vertical and horizontal stratification in science.

241-4: SOCIAL NETWORKS AND MARITAL DISSOLUTION: PARENTAL PROVISION FOR DIVORCING DAUGHTERS

George H. Leon and Maria B. Issacs, Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic

Divorcing individuals may rely on members of their social network for support in a variety of ways. This may be especially important to recently separated mothers of young children. Recent studies have shown that the parents of separated mothers play a central role in helping their daughters to cope. This paper empirically investigates the various types of help provided divorcing mothers on their parents. It will be shown that the provision of specific types of support is mediated by the divorcing mother's demographic, life-cycle, work and income characteristics; her children's life-cycle characteristics; aspects of the separation process; and her relationship with her parents.

241-5: INTERORGANIZATIONAL RELATIONS: RESOURCE EXCHANGE STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATIONAL COOPERATION

Penny Havlicek, American Medical Association

Contemporary perspectives on organizations include viewing organizations as part of open systems and thus involved in transactions with their environments. This research focuses on the relationship between two types of transactions that characterize of social service organizations and drawing upon exchange theories of organizational power, tests the hypothesis that transactions for the purpose of resource acquisition, or power, influences transactions at the level of service delivery, or cooperation. Two alternative explanations of organizational cooperation are suggested, one emphasizing the interest structure of the organization, the other emphasizing the level of resources in the environment. These hypotheses are tested on hospitals that comprised six networks functioned by the Pennsylvania Cancer Institute and uniformly provided state-of-the-art head and neck cancer patient management. Data collection methods include network documents, a hospital questionnaire, face-to-face interviews with key network actors and use of statistical publications produced by the Pennsylvania Cancer Institute. The data is analyzed using correlation and multiple regression analyses, the findings indicate that interest structure provided the superior explanation of hospital cooperation in these network programs. In addition, the relationship found between interest structure and resource exchange structure implied that member hospitals used these networks not only to participate in head and neck cancer activities but to gain access to needed resources.

SESSION 242. SECTION ON COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS. REFEREE ROUNDTABLES

242-1: BUREAUCRATIZATION AND MOBILIZATION IN A THIRD-PARTY MOVEMENT: THE KANSAS FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND POPULIST MOVEMENT, 1870-1920

Scott G. McNiel, University of Kansas; James Divney, Kansas State University

Goodwyn and Schwartz's explanations for the rise of the Farmers' Alliance, its transformation into the People's Party, and its subsequent decline are challenged. Both Schwartz and Goodwyn saw the movement's origins as rooted in economic causes, and saw the Alliance cooperative as primary in educating and mobilizing farmers. Both saw the movement as splited by the shift to politics. Drawing on a model sketched by Cross it is suggested that one can simplify these explanations without doing an injustice to the motives of those farmers who mobilized in the struggle against industrial America.

It is suggested, and demonstrated by employing detailed materials from the state of Kansas, that farmers were rational economic actors who originally supported the Alliance because of individualistic interests, rather than collective ones. It is shown that little distinguishes Alliance from non-alliance farmers other than place of residence, which means there was a great diversity of interests among those who originally enlisted in the ranks of the Alliance. Mobilization of the Alliance was extremely rapid, which meant, among other things, that people did not have time to learn a movement culture, and they could not have learned it in the economic cooperatives, as Goodwyn and Schwartz suggest they did, because the cooperatives were few in number and came on the scene at the same time the Alliance became politically active. As the movement grew in size, its members failed to grow in commitment to the organization or to democratic principles. After an initial wave of success, e.g., the election of Alliance Representatives, a wave of disillusionment and defection set in, because the changes that farmers anticipated were not forthcoming. As a result, farmers switched their votes to the traditional Parties, particularly the Republican.

Another result of the quick shift from economic cooperatives to political party and rapid growth was that strong ties did not develop between a state or national political organization and the sub-alliances on which they depended. A process of oligarchization took place, which further isolated the rank and file. Following Offe, then, we argue that oligarchy is not the usual state of affairs that some have made it out to be. It is the inevitable consequence of size and diversity of interests. The paradox of power, revealed in an analysis of what happened to the agrarian movement in Kansas, is that while size is the road to power, it is also the undoing of the democratic structure which is necessary to rally people to the cause after defeat and disappointment.

242-1-2: THE DIFFUSION OF STREAKING

B.E. Aqurre and Jorge L. Mendola, Texas A&M University

This paper presents an investigation of the diffusion of incidents of streaking in the spring of 1974. The data were obtained from 1016 institutions of higher education in the continental United States. Four factors which affect diffusion were identified and analyzed with Cox's statistical regression model. The accor (continued on next page)
Abstract 242-1, continued

242-1-3: CONSENSUS MOBILIZATION AND THE STUDY OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS
Bert Klandermans, Vrije Universiteit

Consensus mobilization is the process of seeking support for the point of view of a select group of individuals who possess key resources and qualifications. It begins when activists take the initiative to develop the idea that a particular problem is serious and that there is a solution to the problem. The activists then seek to convince others that the solution is feasible and desirable. This process is fueled by the belief that the idea is important and can be implemented. Activists may use various strategies to convince others of the validity of their ideas and the feasibility of their solutions. They may appeal to traditional values and beliefs, or they may present new ideas and solutions that are based on scientific research. The activists may also use their own experiences and the experiences of others to support their ideas. An example of this is the movement for nuclear disarmament. The activists believe that the atomic bomb is a threat to humanity and that it must be eliminated. They have used their own experiences and the experiences of others to support their ideas. The activists may also use their own experiences and the experiences of others to support their ideas. They may present new ideas and solutions that are based on scientific research. The activists may also use their own experiences and the experiences of others to support their ideas. They may present new ideas and solutions that are based on scientific research. The activists may also use their own experiences and the experiences of others to support their ideas.
SESSION 244. SECTION ON CRIMINOLOGY. REFEREED ROUNDTABLES

244-1-1: THE FAMILY CODE: BLESSING OR CURSE TO THE REVOLUTIONARY CUBAN FAMILY
Ann Goetting, Western Kentucky University

The Revolution has shattered the traditional Cuban family by increasing expectations placed on women while failing to supply them with adequate resources to fulfill those expectations. Furthermore, the Revolution has aggravated the situation further by passing the 1975 Family Code and initiating other "empty beneficial policies" which bring a false sense of equality to these women, perhaps serving to placate them. Serious changes in the social structure are needed to alleviate the woman's "second shift.

244-1-3: DILEMMAS OF SOCIALISM IN A CAPITALIST WORLD-ECONOMY: BLACK MARKETERS AND MONEY CHANGING IN CUBA
Raymond J. Michalowski, University of North Carolina-Charlotte; Marjorie S. Zatz, Arizona State University

"Cambio." "Cambio." "I change dollars." Americans, and probably other foreigners, will hear these words more than once during their stay in Havana. The trade in foreign currency, those who do it, and why, are the subjects of this paper. Illicit trade in currency has become a predictable characteristic of subterranean markets in many developing nations, both capitalist and socialist. However, these markets take on particular characteristics when the illicit currency transaction involves developed capitalistic countries and less developed socialist ones. Additional peculiarities arise when the capitalist nation has placed a near-total embargo against trade with the socialist one, as in the case of U.S.-Cuban relations. Based on systematic observations, interviews with money-changers, discussions with Cuban officials, and examination of the Cuban legal code, the paper argues that: (1) the need for, and the shortage of, U.S. currency represents an internal economic contradiction for less developed socialist nations; (2) this internal contradiction arises from structural and political positions of socialist nations in the capitalist world economy; (3) attempts to resolve this problem through mechanisms such as currency shops for tourists create structural inducements to black market trade in dollars; (4) the most likely participants in this illicit market will be those who are least integrated into the social and political mainstream. In Cuba, this is primarily black and mixed-race adolescents. We conclude that the currency black market in Cuba results from the interactions between internal contradictions of, and external deformations imposed upon, socialist construction in Cuba.

244-2-1: CONSTRUCTING CLIENT SOCIAL TYPES: RAPE AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM
Gary D. LaFree, University of New Mexico

One of the most influential themes in criminology is the assertion that deviance and crime are not objective properties of certain actions or behavior but rather definitions constructed through social interaction. This idea is evident in phenomenologist Alfred Schutz's concept of "typifications," labeling theorist David Sudnow's concept of "normal crime," and conflict theorist Richard Quinney's concept of "criminal stereotypes." However, in recent years, many criminologists have assumed instead that deviance and crime are objective properties of behavior rather than less accurately by social statistics. A major basis for the rejection of crime as a subjective outcome has been the distinction between "mala in se" and "mala prohibita" crime. Many researchers have pointed out that while there is widespread sociocultural disagreement about mala prohibita crimes like prostitution and gambling, mala in se crimes like rape and murder are universally condemned. Based on data from criminal justice processing of rape cases, I conclude that even when there is nearly universal agreement about the heinousness of a particular crime in general, that in actual practice, the typing of criminal acts remains extremely problematic. Not only do rape laws, public opinions, and sentencing practices change over time, but also legal agents must operate in a context of incomplete, contradictory, and incorrect information. Faced with these interpretive difficulties, they rely on mechanisms. I argue that this is a fundamental social process and should be a more central research concern for both sociology and criminology.

244-2-2: CONSTRUCTING CLIENT SOCIAL TYPES IN LEGAL AND SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
DonnieL R. Loseke, Skidmore College

Basic to phenomenological sociology is the understanding that typification is an essential feature of social life, where all forms of recognition and identification are based on generalized knowledge of the "type" of object at hand. By furnishing both a scheme of orientation and a scheme of interpretation, typification allows unique actions and experiences to be made sensible and understandable as "typical" features of social life. Such an understanding is critical for the study of legal social service delivery, especially in modern-day America where service agencies are highly specialized and where formal statements of assumed client characteristics, problems and needs are a prerequisite for obtaining funding to begin operation. Critically, such client classifications do not emerge totally from practical experience but are rather the results of scientific research, political mobilization and/or mass media portrayals of the "type of person" who requires assistance. While not always grounded in practical experience, such client images are powerful since they are formalized into agency rules, procedures and accountings for client treatment. Using Erving Goffman's concept of "institutional deviance," this paper uses data from a shelter for "battered women" to empirically demonstrate how the actual practice of social service provision in fact produces the very stock of knowledge at hand that is used to confirm the taken-for-granted characteristics of clients. As such, this paper offers empirical demonstration of Egon Bittner's claim that theory can produce its own confirming evidence. Given the historical recession of the emergence of the "battered woman" type, this paper also demonstrates the social process whereby "new" social types are created in modern-day America.

244-3-1: GENDER AND CLASS PERCEPTIONS OF THE CAUSES OF CRIME
Celeste A. Abomati, University of Illinois-Urbana

This research examines gender and class differences in explanations of crime causation in the United States. The analyses are performed on a national survey of 1466 respondents. The data were generated using a stratified random sampling technique. Prior research on public perception of the etiology of crime have attempted to explain variation in perceptions by relying on differential exposure to mass media constructed images or stereotypes of criminal behavior. In contrast to this approach, the proposed research examines the extent to which respondent's explanations of the etiology of crime are related to race, class origins, income, gender, education, controlling for respondent's age and region of residence.

244-3-2: THE INTERRACIAL NATURE OF VIOLENT CRIMES: A REEXAMINATION
Robert M. O'Brien, University of Oregon

Recently, several authors have challenged the contention that violent crimes in the United States are intraracial. Some have posited a special propensity for Black offenders to seek out white victims based on Black rage or especially desirable characteristics of white victims. In this paper, aggregate national data on homicide (from the Uniform Crime Reports) and rape, aggravated assault, simple assault, and robbery (from the National Crime Surveys) are examined. Two reasonable models based on aggregate national data are developed; it is shown that, whatever measures are used, violent crimes are intraracial to a far greater extent than statistically expected under these models. A structural explanation of these findings is presented.

Factors affecting detention at arrest and judicial interim release (release "on bail") of juveniles are analyzed by multiple regression, using observational and file data collected by the National Study on the Functioning of the Juvenile Court in five large Canadian cities in 1981-82. Detention at arrest is partly determined by legal and socio-legal factors, whose effects appear to vary with age, gender, and socio-legal factors. Release from detention by the court is strongly related to legal and socio-legal factors; extra-legal factors do not appear to affect it. There is considerable variation among the five jurisdictions in the importance of particular factors.

244-4-3: OBSERVABLE JUSTICE: THE USE OF A QUALITATIVE TECHNIQUE
Coramie Richcnmann and Bruce L. Berg, Florida State University

This paper describes the use of systematic observations as means for improving the quality of research on criminal court dispositions. In this paper we suggest that by using systematic observation along with traditional types of data (e.g., case files, arrest reports, etc.), greater analytic insight can be afforded than if one employed more widely used statistical techniques (e.g., chi-square). As an example of how systematic observation can improve data quality in studies of court decision making, we offer illustrations from a one-year systematic observational study of women felons. Our primary purpose in this paper is to present a pedagogical look at what we believe to be a useful and innovative methodological technique.
paper analyzes 2000 cases from the criminal dockets of a local community court selected from the period 188—1980. The preliminary results indicate increasing differentiation in case dispositions. The proportion of jail sentences has been relatively constant over the century; in the place of fines, there has been a systematic substitution of dispositions involving continuing supervision by the court. The analysis suggests a pattern of expanding state control and a movement toward concreteness and particularism. Thus, the research supports with historical data the observation that legal decision making, here case disposition, reflects social rather than jurisprudential considerations.

244-5-1: WOMEN AND SOCIAL CONTROL: AN OVERVIEW
Kathleen Ferraro and Nancy C. Junk, Arizona State University
This paper will provide an overview of research questions and areas of focus in studying the social control of women. Changes over time in the areas researched and the view of women implied in the research will be examined. The first studies were traditional approaches to the social control of women. These studies were primarily limited to the study of women as deviants (mental patients, juvenile and adult offenders). Later, the study of women and social control began to examine the failure of the justice system to prevent the oppression and victimization of women, thereby legitimizing the larger structures of male dominance. These studies included research on woman battering, rape, and child sexual assault, and identified a new form of social control, that is, pervasive male violence directed at women. Finally, the most recent studies unveil even more subtle forms of social control over women. Research on broad institutional structures, such as health care and employment reveal structural and ideological mechanisms which maintain women's subordination. Studies of reproductive rights, the ideology of PMH, and sexual harassment are included in this category. The conclusion of the paper suggests several necessary avenues for future research.

244-5-2: WOMEN AND PERSONAL SAFETY
Elizabeth A. Stanko, Clark University
Commonsensically associated with the actions of the lurking stranger, fear and risk of interpersonal violence, according to criminologists and policy makers, has become a problem of safe streets. In contrast to men's higher risk of criminal victimization, young and middle aged men report feeling reasonably safe or very safe on the streets alone after dark. Women (and the elderly, a groups largely consisting of women) report fear at levels three times higher than that of men. Women's fear of victimization, however, is generally considered to be based in perception and not experience.

While women's fear remains an anomaly of perception for criminologists, feminists are beginning to link women's fear of crime—which might be read women's fear of men—to women's experiences of men's threatening and/or violent behavior, experiences which may not be considered to be serious crime by the police and others.

This paper will explore my recent research project focusing on women's and men's construction of personal safety. I will be examining recent interviews with male and female adults in the US and England.

244-5-3: THE WIFE-IN-LAW RELATIONSHIP AS A MECHANISM OF WOMEN'S SOCIAL CONTROL IN DEVIEAT STREET NETWORKS
Elleanor M. Miller and Kim Romonesko, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
This study attempts to detail the nature and functioning of a pseudo-familial form within which the illicit hustling activity of underclass women is organized and controlled. It is based on thirty topical life-history interviews with female street hustlers that were conducted in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1986. It is a follow-up to more general findings on this topic published in the senior author's book, Street Woman (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1986).

The familial form in question is generally controlled by minority males in their late twenties and thirties. They are the primary economic beneficiaries of the hustling proceeds of the women who work for them. The women themselves refer to these males as "my man" and to the other women who work for a single male as "wives-in-law." The women very clearly distinguish their "men" from pimps because of the non-commercial, affective nature of the relationships they are led to believe they have with these "men." The "men" form an informal, but co-operating network of social control agents vis-a-vis the women who work for them. The affective nature of the relationship between each woman and her "man" is the primary locus of social control. It is reinforced and supported, however, by physical coercian and, ultimately, by the monopoly on hustling that resides in this network of cooperating "men."

The pseudo-family that thus emerges is an inherently unstable one. On the one hand, jealousies among "wives-in-law" usually reinforce the power of "man." On the other hand, there are clearly times when these jealousies give rise to behavior on the part of "women" that ultimately leads to the dissolution of the group. Such groups are also obviously threatened and often completely undermined by criminal justice responses to the actions of their members. The pattern observed is one of successive disolutions and reconstructions.

This paper, then, seeks to provide a natural history of the sorts of pseudo-family that emerges from "wives-in-law" relationships and to detail its operation as a social form within which the hustling activity of underclass women occurs.

244-5-4: BATTERED WOMEN: IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL CONTROL
 Nanette Davis, Portland State University
This paper examines battered women as a systemic problem of social control, involving three structural phases: structuring, destructuring, and restructuring. At the first level, woman battering occurs in a context of dependency, including economic, social, political, and emotional subordination that maintains the traditional, male-centered family structure. Here cognitive structure—beliefs, values, myths, rituals, and public images about women and the family-play a crucial role in supporting the hegemonic ideological process that entails the active involvement of the dominated. At the second level, institutional intervention, ostensibly on behalf of women and children, entails the state's direct involvement in the violent family in a series of coercive netwidening actions that undermine or destroy the existing family order (e.g. spousal arrest, forcible separation of the couple, formal sentencing, etc.). This destructuring phase challenges not only individual male hegemony and the legitimacy of the privatized couple, but it also imposes the priority of the state in active policing of the family. The breakdown of the old structure, however, opens up a possible space for a new family form to emerge (although empirically, many couples fail to resolve their violent relationship and state intervention does not occur). Where the restructuring phase occurs, new models of family cohesion and equality may arise. The major reform impulse may derive from the feminist movement (e.g. equality norms, shelter movement) or from various pro-family groups that reject violence, but promote family unity. The paper concludes that as welfare and criminal justice costs rise, reflective of the coercive destructuring phase, the restructuring efforts may assume greater importance in regulating the family.

244-6-1: CRIMINOLOGY IN CANADA: THE TRANSFORMING "OBJECT"
A.S. Ratner, University of British Columbia
This paper will examine the growth of criminology as an autonomous discipline within the Canadian university/college system. The analysis will focus on the disjunctures and intellectual harmonies between criminology and other social science disciplines (particularly sociology), the conflicting models of university training in criminology that have evolved, and the varying specifications of the discipline's theoretical and practical object. An ideal-type conception of sociological analysis will then be offered, with the aim of determining whether "sociological work" is compatible with the pro forma teaching and research agendas of the emergent academic discipline of criminology.

244-6-2: PRISON RESEARCH RE-VISITED
Barbara A. Owen, University of California-Berkeley
In examining trends in prison research, this paper suggests that the concept of prison culture has retained its explanatory power. The origin and the development of this concept is reviewed, beginning with Clemmer's work on the prison community and more recent investigations. The author argues that key elements of prison culture—meaning, power and interaction—inform the meaning worlds and activity systems of the prison community. Membership in the prison community is expanded beyond the prisoners and includes workers and administrators. Current empirical work on the prison is discussed in terms of theoretical and empirical contributions to the understanding of prison social organization.

244-6-3: THE DYNAMICS OF SOCIAL CONTROL IN A CORRECTIONAL SETTING: THE REGULATION OF DISPUTES IN A MAXIMUM SECURITY PENITENTIARY
Matthew Silberman, Barnard College
The purpose of this paper is to present a framework for the analysis of social control in a maximum security penitentiary. Long term and short term changes in the external and internal environments of a total institution destabilize its internal power structure with corresponding effects on rates of violence. The use of the concept of "repressive physical coercion" becomes an important mechanism of social control in a maximum security penitentiary. The use of violence by inmates is usually in response to perceived violations of the norms that govern everyday conduct in the penitentiary. Similarly, the use of excessive force by correctional
officers is a response to situations in which routine formal sanctions are per-
cieved to be ineffective. This, then, is a study of the conditions under which 
coercion shifts from legitimate to illegitimate forms of social control, i.e., 
from socially approved to socially disapproved forms of violence.

The present study is based on the administration of questionnaires to 
a representative sample of inmates, interviews with correctional staff and 
inmates, and the analysis of official records of assaults and other infractions 
by inmates in a maximum security penitentiary. I also had the opportunity to walk 
freely throughout the institutional areas and to interview whenever pleased. In this 
way, I came to know a number of inmates and staff members, and to know intimately 
how they felt about the prison experience. As a result, I generated copious field 
notes to supplement the statistical analysis of official records and responses to 
the questionnaires.

Policy shifts, including "crackdowns" directed at specific types of offenses, 
destabilize control routines resulting in an increase in rates of violence. A 
decrease in staff morale plays a significant role in increasing assaults by inmates 
on other inmates. Informal mediation of disputes by correctional counselors 
reduces tensions in the institution. Similarly, access to legal remedies appears 
to diffuse hostility which may erupt in violence directed at either staff or inmates.

244-7-3: THE DETERMINANTS OF OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT FOR 
JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN HENNEPIN COUNTY
Michael R. Zimmerman, Hennepin County Court Services

Using log linear modeling techniques, this paper contributes to the public policy 
discussion over the appropriateness of juvenile court dispositional 
decision-making by examining the impact of social/demographic and offense-
related factors on the out-of-home placement odds of youth. The study’s sample 
was quite large (N = 10,653 delinquent and status offenders from Hennepin County, 
Minnesota) and includes information on a wide array of independent vari-
bles such as (1) various measures of a youth’s prior involvement with the 
juvenile justice system (i.e., number/severity of past offenses, prior probation 
and/or incarceration); age at first adjudication, previous placement history, and 
length of time since last adjudication); (2) present offense severity and pre-adjudicatory 
detention status; and (3) social/demographic characteristics (i.e., race, sex, and 
substance use involvement). In addition, because placement odds might increase 
the time each youth are referred to court, the concept of a “decision event” was 
used to separate the data into prespecified subsamples of youth based on their number of prior referrals to juvenile court.

As with previous studies of juvenile court dispositional decision-making, it was 
found that most measures of prior juvenile justice system involvement, present 
offense severity, and pre-adjudicatory detention status were significantly related 
to the placement odds of boys. In contrast, only pre-adjudicatory detention status and prior placement history (of the offense-based measures) were signifi-
cantly related to the placement odds of girls. Possible explanations for these 
gender-based differences are given.

The most interesting finding, however, pertains to the impact of race on 
out of home placement odds. Across decision events, White boys and girls 
were consistently found to have significantly higher odds of placement than both 
their Black and Native American counterparts. This result contradicts prior 
research which has found race to be unrelated to juvenile court dispositional 
decisions, or has found that minority offenders tend to receive “harsher” treat-
ment than Whites. Possible reasons for this unexpected result are offered in 
the paper.

244-8-3: GENDER RELATED DIFFERENCES IN FAMILY AND PEER IN-
FLUENCE ON MALE AND FEMALE DELINQUENCY
Rory-Lin Lin, Eastern Montana College

This study explores gender differences in family and peer relationships as 
possible explanation of gender differences in self-reported delinquency be-
behavior by using data collected from 1083 high school students in Southeastern 
Montana. Findings from SPSSS analyses indicate that while girls are under 
more parental supervision, they are less likely than boys to want to emulate their 
parents. Even though girls are less likely to get involved in delinquency than boys, the ratio is narrow, 1 to 1.2 for minor offenses, and 1 to 3.4 for index 
offenses. Furthermore, regardless of gender differences, family variables better 
explain status offenses, family problems, violent and Index crimes, while peer 
relationship accounted for a greater share of variance in school as well as drug 
related offenses. Only for summary (over-all) delinquency and theft related 
offenses were the explanatory power of the family and peer variables gender 
related; family variables explain more of these two categories of offenses for females, while peer variables explain more for males. Surprisingly, the feeling 
being abused has a greater negative effect on males while attachment to peer 
has a greater positive effect on females. Consistently over the eight offenses 
analyzed, there is much greater interaction effect between family and peer 
variables among females.

244-9-2: CHANGING OF THE GUARD: DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE 
SECURITY INDUSTRY AND THE PERCEIVED CRIME CONTROL 
IDEOLOGY
Lloyd Klein, City University of New York-Brooklyn College

The private security industry encompassed over 1.1 million employees in 
1985. Security guards generally outnumber uniformed police officers in many 
areas across the country. Private business establishments, governmental agencies, 
and neighborhood residents hire private security for enhanced protection. A 
number of vital questions are raised: (1) Does the presence of private security 
really act as an effective deterrent against the threat of violent crime?, (2) Why 
has the industry grown so rapidly over the last 15 years?, and (3) How does the 
social perception of violent crime account for the increased acceptance of the 
crime control ideology? This paper incorporates an analysis of the private 
security business in truck stops and other locales, reconsideration of recent 
work produced on the subject, and an appraisal of the perception of potential 
victimization in American society.

SESSION 245. SECTION ON SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION. NATIONAL 
DIFFERENCES AND EDUCATIONAL ISSUES

245-1: EQUALITY AND QUALITY IN JAPANESE EDUCATION— 
COMPARISON WITH THE UNITED STATES
Yoko Kato, Princeton University

The issue of equality is an important concern of educators in both America and 
Japan. Despite similarities in the equality issue of the two countries, various 
differences emerge that reflect the socio-historical conditions of the two nations.

This paper attempts to show the Japanese way of dealing with equality in 
comparison to the United States focusing on the 1985 Japanese educational 
reform proposals.

245-3: A SPECIAL CASE OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: INTRODUCTION 
OF WESTERN MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES IN CHINA’S UNIVER-
SITIES
Julia Kwong, University of Manitoba

This is a study of the current program of the introduction Western manage-
ment techniques in the universities of the People’s Republic of China. The 
adoption of Taylorism in China’s universities offers an interesting case of the 
transfer of technology from one institution to another, and from one culture to 
another. Scientific management is treated here as a special case of technologi-
ical transfer, because management techniques, like technology, is viewed as a 
means to an end, an instrument to improve the efficiency of an organization.

Studies have shown that the failure of technology transplanted from the first to 
the third world can be attributed to the lack of supportive infrastructures in the 
receiving societies. As a corollary, the successful importation of such technol-
ogy into a social system rests on the goodness of fit between the two due to (1) 
the presence of supportive infrastructures, (2) the modification of the technology 
to meet indigenous needs, or (3) the transformation of the local system to fit the 
needs of the technology. The first alternative is static, and unrealistic; the later 
two require more accurately the dynamics of the diffusion process, and the last 
also incorporates the interactive effect of technology on the indigenous struc-
tures often overlooked. Alternatives two and three together offer a better descrip-
tion of the diffusion process of management techniques into China’s universi-
ties. When the management techniques developed to meet the needs of mass 
production and profit motivation in Western capitalist society were introduced 
to the universities of a socialist society like China, it is the transfer of technolo-
gy not only from one society to another, but also from one institution to another. 
In the process, the concepts of scientific management were re-interpreted to 
meet the demands of the indigenous environment. On the other hand, not only 
the structures, but also the role of higher education were modified to meet the 
criteria of efficiency and accountability expounded by these management tech-
niques.

SESSION 248. ART IN SOCIAL CONTEXT

248-1: JUST TELL ME WHAT YOU WANT: IMPRESSION MANAGEMENT 
AND THE DIRECTED PRESENTATION OF SELF IN THE LIFE OF AN 
EXTRA
Donna Polkis, University of Southern California

"Extras" are the human landscape that frames featured players in production 
numbers, television programs, commercials, and feature films; they are com-
monly being told what a director wants—physically, behaviorally, and emo-
tionally.

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Abstract 246-1, continued

This paper explores the directed presentation of self made necessary by the "extra" role. Gone well, the regulated presentation of self is called the art of impression management. The relationships between the governed presentation of self and impression management in the life of an "extra" provides the focus for this ethnography.

The guided presentation of self is often taken for granted in everyday life; however, for "extras," prescribed overtures operate as professional techniques for creating called-for performances. Conceptually, impression management is the behavior and/or activity enacted by a person or group of persons in order to portray a specific person (Soffran, 1959).

Four dimensions of impression management include the methods of performance and distancing; ascribed, assigned, and assumed types; surface props—appearance, clothes, and accoutrements; and communication—verbal and non-verbal.

Although the "extra's" presentation of self is directed, at a great extent, we all have directors; sometimes we are they. At other times, however, we follow the direction of another (e.g., mother, father, husband, lover, friend, or boss). The challenge of guided self-presentation offers an avenue for new insights in the area of human interaction. Within the sociology of the arts, impression management in the life of an "extra" is a fruitful site for further conceptual development.

246-2: SOCIAL SOLIDARITY AND ITS EFFECTS ON MUSICAL COMMUNICATION: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL ANTHEMS
Karen A. Cerulo, State University of New York-Old Westbury

Broadly speaking, this research addresses the interaction between the social and cultural spheres. Specifically, it focuses on the influence that social structure exerts on symbolic structure. I argue that changes in the social fabric yield very different forms of symbolic expression: as social messages change, methods of encoding them change as well. This article pursues this line of inquiry with reference to a very special form of symbolic communication—music, represented here by the national anthem. The research also presents a set of newly devised measures that allow for the quantification of musical structure.

Findings reveal that periods of high social cohesion are associated with simpler musical codes. As solidarity moves toward periods of diminished cohesion, musical codes become much more embellished in design. The sociological implications of these results are discussed.

246-3: BEAUTY AND THE BOARDROOM: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ARTISTIC STYLES OF CORPORATE ART COLLECTIONS
Rocanne Martorella, William Paterson College

This paper summarizes data from 170 corporations with collections over 2,500 works, and/or the presence of an in-house curator. After a brief introduction of corporate support to the arts, several motives contributing to their interest in art collecting is discussed.

Organizational variables (i.e., size, location, Fortune rank, corporate type, number of employees, authority structure, etc.) are analyzed based on SPPSXS, and analysis is made as to their impact upon the type of art collected. Relations are revealed between organizational structure and the type and nature of art acquired, as well as its impact on the regional development of art. Although Fortune 500, oil and financial firms, predominately as collectors, other factors are contributing to creating an alternate market.
relevant to a particular society. A modified version of these models is tested using both vital statistics and police department homicide rates. The analysis discloses that much of the explained variation in levels of lethal violence is associated with high levels of social disorganization and the presence of a large, young male population which increases the potential number of both victims and offenders.

250-3: PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION AND REACTION TO CHILD ABUSE: PHYSICIANS, NURSES, TEACHERS AND SOCIAL WORKERS
J. Patrick Turbett, State University of New York-Potsdam; Richard O'Toole, Kent State University

The problem addressed by this research is to determine the factors which account for the differential recognition and reaction by professionals regarding potential cases of child abuse and neglect. We use a societal reaction or labeling approach in an attempt to explain how "signs" and "causes" are linked in judgments of possible child abuse. An experimental design is employed using vignettes (brief descriptions of potential abuse in the usual format used by a professional group) to manipulate the effect of parents' socioeconomic status, ethnic status and the child's level of injury on professional recognition and reaction to abuse. Results indicate that while all four professional groups responded to the child's level of injury, that only physicians' judgments were affected by parents' socio-economic status and ethnic status. Individual background differences, professional socialization experiences, work and organizational determinants, and differences in theoretical notions employed by the four professional groups are analyzed. For example, there appear to be fundamentally different, although sometimes overlapping, ways in which the different professional groups collect and organize data in making a judgment. Nurses and physicians tend to be restricted in their judgments to the "here and now" or the diagnostic situation with the physician's perceptions of the most restricted by temporal factors as well as the medical model of organizing data. Only teachers can observe long-term behavioral changes in the child as a result of seeing the child on a day-to-day basis. Social workers employ the interview as their major tool of investigation and probably only they will have the opportunity to visit the home and talk to relatives. Social workers in administrative positions tend to be more conservative in judging child abuse. Implications of the research for sociological theory, professional practice and policy planning are discussed.

SESSION 251. PUBLIC OPINION

251-1: PUBLIC OPINION AND COLLECTIVE ACTION: DIRECTIONS FOR RESEARCH
D. Garth Taylor, University of Chicago

Empirical studies of social movements often find that people participate not because they believe they will "win," but rather, because they believe it will do "some kind of good some time in the future." This kind of belief is generally susceptible to influence by media, by statements of public leaders, by organizational climates of opinion, and by the dynamics of public perception and information flow among one's associates. It is the uncertain and indefinite nature of the perceived link between action and expected outcome that shows the place for public opinion research in theories of collective action and social movements. This paper explores the impact of public opinion dynamics on social movement participation using data collected during the Boston school desegregation controversy. The paper extends findings from the author's forthcoming book Public Opinion and Collective Action (University of Chicago Press, 1986).

251-2: AMERICA'S HEROES AND HEROINES: A TREND ANALYSIS OF THE "MOST ADmIREP PERSON" SERIES
Tom W. Smith, National Opinion Research Center

Since the late 1940s the Gallup organization has been asking people what man and what woman in the world they admire the most. This information is typically used for a year end news story or two along with someone's best dressed list and a summary of newsmakers of the year. This paper however treats the series as an indicator of changing social values. Focus is on changes in the types of people selected including (1) scientists vs. religious leaders, (2) Americans vs. non-Americans, (3) blacks vs. non-blacks, (4) self-made women vs. relatives of great men, and similar demographic differences. Attention is also paid to the different preferences of social subgroups (e.g. by race, education, sex, age, cohort, etc.) These findings are related to other trends on attitude items and the importance of problems.

251-3: TRENDS IN PUBLIC OPINION TOWARD AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY, 1935-1985
Robert Shapiro, Columbia University

This paper is part of a larger study of the "national public" and opinion trends over the last fifty years. It is our judgment that the American public has generally responded in a reasonable way to foreign affairs and international events, as these trends have been reported and interpreted by the mass media and by policy makers and other elites. We would not claim that the public always successfully judged the best interests of the United States or people elsewhere, nor that various elites and the media have always reported truthfully and interpreted correctly. But we maintain that ordinary Americans, in a collective, have done well with whatever information has been provided, and have formed and changed their policy preferences in a sensible manner. The paper presents some of the evidence bearing upon this conclusion. It examines opinion change and stability on foreign policy issues both chronologically and by substantive topic. We begin with the German threat during the 1930s and continue through World War II, the early cold war, the establishment of world organization, the heating up of the cold war in China and Korea, and the easing of tension in the mid-1950s. We then move on to the Vietnam war period, the policies of detente, and the emergence of a new cold war.

251-4: HIGH TECHNOLOGY AND PUBLIC OPINION IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE
James M. Jasper, University of California-Berkley

Many models have been developed to explain public attitudes toward nuclear energy. In this paper, data from France, Sweden, and the United States are used to validate these models, and most are used to fit the technology to apply only to limited periods. For each country, public support for the technology is traced across the rise and fall of conflict over nuclear energy, and different dynamics are found to influence opinion in different periods. A confidence-in-experts model is found to apply to pre-political periods, a media model to periods when politicization is increasing, a basic-values model to periods when politicization is extreme, and an apathy/issue cycle model to periods when politicization is decreasing. Once conflict is over and a clear policy path has been taken, public opinion tends to support that path rather than simply returning to its pre-political patterns. It is argued that sustained, visible controversy over technologies, rather than reflecting irrational outbreaks on the part of uninformed publics, furthers democratic debate over the proper course of society.

SESSION 252. SECTION ON POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY, SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND DEMOCRATIC POLITICS

252-2: FRONTIER LAW AND ORDER: THE CARNIVAL AND THE CAUCUS
Richard Hogan, Purdue University

This paper offers a neo-Marxian perspective on the economic basis and political consequences of public and private forms of governance, in the frontier towns of Colorado. Democratic governance was likely when labor controlled production, and was effectively excluded from the polity. In either case, the capitalization of the frontier economy, and the institutionalization of relations with national actors, produced new social conflicts in democratic polities, this conflict was expressed in socio-political movements, that were reasserted when labor moved from urban into small town organizations. This paper critically assesses these interpretations by

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Abstract 252-4, continued

analyzing the rise and impact of elite patronage in the civil rights movement, emphasizing the role of professional SMOs in shaping movement development. Drawing on time-series analysis of a critical form of elite patronage—the financial support of private foundations—and additional sources of structural facilitation, and the changing goals, organization and forms of action of black insurgency between 1953-1960, we argue that: (1) the civil rights movement was an indigenous movement with professional SMOs playing a secondary support role; (2) elite patronage was reactive, responding primarily to social control concerns; (3) elite patronage professionalized the movement, strengthening the staff of moderate classical SMOs and creating a new set of professional SMOs; (4) professionalization changed the movement towards less indigenous organization and less unruly politics but did not transform general movement goals; (5) these processes accelerated the general process of movement decay, leading to a general reduction in elite patronage for the professional SMOs; and (6) professional SMOs appear to be effective representatives if allied with an indigenous movement but, if alone, are politically weak.

SESSION 253. THE SOCIOLOGY OF EMOTIONS

253-1: THE PROBLEM OF CHANGE IN EMOTIONS RESEARCH: NEW STANDARDS FOR ANGER IN 20TH-CENTURY AMERICAN CHILDDRÉARING
Peter W. Stearns, Carnegie-Mellon University

The paper involves three interrelated segments: First, I will deal very briefly with the nature of historical inquiry into emotion, some key findings to date, and the ways historical work complements and differs from much other sociological and anthropological research, including constructivist theory. The main issue, of course, is incorporation of the phenomenon of change, and determination of what (norms, feeling states) in fact change, and what causes change.

Second, I illustrate some of these themes with a brief sketch of a particular case of change in emotional values: toward anger in childrearing (particularly childbeating) between the late 19th and mid-20th centuries. In the first part of this period (1870s-1930s) a dominant model held that direct expression of anger should be disciplined but the emotion should be preserved through channeling, because of its importance in later public life. There is evidence that these norms were translated into parental strategies. Then a new model emerged in the 1940s, whose causation can be explained, which dropped the channeling idea in favor of quick dissipation without effect.

Third, I comment on this case in terms of what it illustrates about the strengths and weaknesses of the historical approach as one among several macroscopic entrees into emotions research and theory.

Marion Tolbert Coleman, University of Texas-Austin

This research utilizes a holistic, qualitative approach to examine the relationships among stress, support, and non-support in mutual support groups for families of the mentally ill. The study uses data derived from questionnaires, interviews, and participant observation of group meetings. From these data sources, a conceptual framework is developed which suggests that the dimensions of the stress these individuals experience directly affect both the kinds of support which are available to group members and the group characteristics which impede the support process. When all these relationships are analyzed together, a profile of the nature of these mutual support groups results which suggests that a paradox of support exists in the utilization of this formalized community-based support. Specifically, the homogeneity of group members, especially on duration of illness, suggests that what is needed by persons undergoing this stress depends upon the stage in the stress process at which they are.

SESSION 254. SOCIOLOGY OF LEISURE, GAMES, SPORT

254-2: THE SPORT MYSTIQUE IN BLACK CULTURE
William J. Rudman, Miami University-Ohio

This research examines the relationship between race, social structure, and sport orientations. Specifically, focus is directed toward whether blacks and white differ in their orientations toward sport, and whether factors that influence sport orientations are race dependent. Results from the regression analyses indicate that blacks are more likely than whites to become vicariously involved in sport outcomes, and to incorporate sport into their daily lives. Although, race differences do exist in sport orientations, factors that influence these orientations are similar. For example, blacks and white from upper level socioeconomic groups are likely to share similar sport orientations. Both whites and blacks from upper level socioeconomic groups are less likely to become vicariously involved in sport outcomes and to incorporate sport into their daily lives.

254-3: SPORTS VIOLENCE: TOWARD A METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS
Monika Zecheimayr, Pennsylvania State University-Du Bois

Violence in professional sports, especially in professional team sports, such as ice-hockey foremost, but also football and soccer, has been claimed by journalists, sport writers, and social scientists interested in the analysis of sport, to be on the increase in the past few years. Of all professional team sports, three are particularly accused: football (in North America), ice-hockey (in East and West Europe, and in North America), and, to a lesser degree, soccer (in Latin America foremost, but in Europe as well).

There exist various analytical studies of sport violence in the literature of sport sociology in North America. By reviewing these analysis, I have come to the conclusion that certain realms of study orientations need to be addressed more vigorously, and other areas need to be more critically assessed overall. There appears to exist a limited orientation toward applying sociological methodological frameworks for analytical assessments. The sociological literature on sports violence is divided into parent disciplinary and sub-disciplinary (sport sociological) writings, whereby the members of the latter school present more a sociological or personal (subjective) analysis of sports violence found to accept an institutionalized form of violence outside the realm of general social life. A third accountable investigative viewpoint emerges from the area of criminal justice with a position of criminal activity inherent in violent sports activities. Yet, a congruence perspective in the analysis of sport violence is absent. Therefore, no interconnecting and universally applied methodology exists. This paper attempts to delineate the major works in this field in the three disciplines and endeavors to arrive at an applicable methodology of analyzing sports violence from a critical sociological position of violence.

254-4: A THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL LOOK AT STACKING: AN EXPLORATORY UPDATE OF RACISM IN FOOTBALL
Larry M. Lance and Judy K. Cluett, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

Research was conducted to determine if stacking still characterizes participation in football. To accomplish this objective, a questionnaire was administered to southeastern college football players in 1985. While there still was evidence of stacking, the results of this study also suggested that stacking has declined over the past 15 years. This study also found racial differences between actual central positions occupied and the preference for central positions. Participation in football. To accomplish this objective, a questionnaire was administered to southeastern college football players in 1985. While there still was evidence of stacking, the results of this study also suggested that stacking has declined over the past 15 years. This study also found racial differences between actual central positions occupied and the preference for central positions.

SESSION 255. CHILDREARING

255-2: THE SPORT MYSTIQUE IN BLACK CULTURE
William J. Rudman, Miami University-Ohio

This research examines the relationship between race, social structure, and sport orientations. Specifically, focus is directed toward whether blacks and white differ in their orientations toward sport, and whether factors that influence sport orientations are race dependent. Results from the regression analyses indicate that blacks are more likely than whites to become vicariously involved in sport outcomes, and to incorporate sport into their daily lives. Although, race differences do exist in sport orientations, factors that influence these orientations are similar. For example, blacks and white from upper level socioeconomic groups are likely to share similar sport orientations. Both whites and blacks from upper level socioeconomic groups are less likely to become vicariously involved in sport outcomes and to incorporate sport into their daily lives.
254-6: WHY THE TAIL WAGS THE DOG: ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE AND FOOTBALL EXCELLENCE
Ira E. Robinson, Jim Williams, and Albeno P. Garbin, University of Georgia; Edward A. Robinson, Brandeis University
The major purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between academic excellence and football prominence, and to ascertain whether or not this relationship has changed over time. The time frames being compared are representative of the "pre-television" and "television" periods in an attempt to measure in a crude fashion the impact of commercial sports and TV on the college football enterprise. Correlational analysis was used to test two major hypotheses: (1) a college's ranking in football for 1936 through 1958 will have either a positive or zero relationship with its ranking in academic excellence; and (2) a college's ranking in football for 1960 through 1983 will have a negative relationship with its ranking in academic excellence. Data measuring academic reputations were collected from studies published periodically by the American Council on Education. Data for the football rankings were taken from Greunke (1984) who had compiled lists of all college football teams ranked by Associated Press since 1936, the year in which Associated Press began such rankings. It was found that the correlation between a college's ranking in football and its ranking in academic excellence is an increasingly inverse one. That is, there was less of a relationship between academic rankings and football rankings in the revolution due to the general causes of collective action but fails to account for local variation. We analyze this issue in the context of sixteenth and seventeenth century agricultural anti-state rebellions in France, England, and Spain.

It is our hypothesis that rebellion occurs only where rebels: (1) are able to engage in collective action, that is, reduce free riding among potential participants; and (2) possess relatively equal bargaining power with the actors who are the target of the action. The capability for collective action requires conditional cooperation in which each individual makes his or her cooperation contingent on the cooperation of others. Community is a major source of conditional cooperation. Communitarian institutions, regional parliaments, a subsistence mode of production, and religious homogeneity are measures of community. Relative equal bargaining power is a result of a weakening of the monarch vis-a-vis the rebels (due to war or succession) or of economic and political resources in the possession of potential rebels. Our view stands in contradistinction to the claim that national state-building, commercialization, and repugnant state policies are the causal precipitants of rebellion. We find that imperialism, capitalism, agricultural transformation, taxation, etc., touch locations that do not rebel as well as those that do. We conclude that our account of the geography of anti-state rebellions in sixteenth and seventeenth century France, England, and Spain fits the data well but not perfectly.

255-5: WHY THE BANK BURNED (REV/SITED)
Robert B. Smith, Social Structural Research
In the past decade the church has played a central role in several oppositions to authoritarian regimes. The church, however, is not like other sources of opposition because its primary goals are spiritual and its resources are justified on that basis. In an authoritarian context, this gives a freedom of action not accorded other institutions that easily takes on political meaning. The church’s worldliness, however, acts also as a constraint on political action. This paradox is the axis on which our paper turns. We examine three anti-regime movements with strong church involvement: the Solidarity Movement in Poland, the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua, and the anti-Francoist national opposition in Catalonia. This comparison is a first step toward systematizing the factors relevant to the church as an oppositional force. The types of resources which the church can employ are catalogued according to economic and social development of the region, relation to the regime, and relation to other opposition groups. We discuss how factors inherited in the primary organization of religious life among family and friends are central to the long-term development and ideological orientation of the movement. It is suggested that these type of data can help explain the course and flavor of the opposition.

SESSION 255: POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY: REBELLION AND REVOLUTIONARY ACTION

255-1: THE GEOGRAPHY OF REBELLION: RULERS, REBELS, AND REGIONS (1500-1700)
William Butstein, University of Utah; Margaret Levi, University of Washington
Our aim is to provide a geography of rebellion. The literature on rebellion and revolution is replete with interpreations of collective action but fails to account for local variation. We analyze this issue in the context of sixteenth and seventeenth century agrarian anti-state rebellions in France, England, and Spain.

It is our hypothesis that rebellion occurs only where rebels: (1) are able to engage in collective action, that is, reduce free riding among potential participants; and (2) possess relatively equal bargaining power with the actors who are the target of the action. The capability for collective action requires conditional cooperation in which each individual makes his or her cooperation contingent on the cooperation of others. Community is a major source of conditional cooperation. Communitarian institutions, regional parliaments, a subsistence mode of production, and religious homogeneity are measures of community. Relative equal bargaining power is a result of a weakening of the monarch vis-a-vis the rebels (due to war or succession) or of economic and political resources in the possession of potential rebels. Our view stands in contradistinction to the claim that national state-building, commercialization, and repugnant state policies are the causal precipitants of rebellion. We find that imperialism, capitalism, agricultural transformation, taxation, etc., touch locations that do not rebel as well as those that do. We conclude that our account of the geography of anti-state rebellions in sixteenth and seventeenth century France, England, and Spain fits the data well but not perfectly.

255-2: CLASS AND RELIGION IN THE IRANIAN REVOLUTION
Misagh Parsa, University of Michigan
Most scholars have explained the Iranian revolution in terms of rapid modernization or peculiarities of Shi'ite religious symbols and authority. These theories ignore or downplay the significance of class interests, class coalition, and options available to actors under repressive political circumstances. The present work utilizes primary data to investigate political activities of clergy and shopkeepers for the period from 1952 to 1982. These findings indicate that important political divisions existed among the clergy. More importantly, bazaar engagement in collective action followed economic interest rather than clerical leadership or religious considerations. Finally, the revolution can best be explained in terms of a coalition of bazaaris, white collar and industrial workers in response to state development policies, rather than an attempt to preserve traditional communities or a response against rapid modernization.

255-2: A SENSE OF TIME AND PLACE?
E. Barbara Phillips, San Francisco State University
Luckily, students and teachers need neither Spielbergian skill nor big bucks to produce video for classroom use. This videotape, made by a self-confessed video-idiot, combines off-the-air video (taped with VHS home equipment) and original footage (shot with non-professional quality videocamera); it attempts to demonstrate the "feel" of three cities—Athens, San Francisco, and Beijing. Both the visual images, taped commentary, and interviews with a few city residents are meant to generate further discussion in the classroom (e.g., Are certain social and personal characteristics invariably associated with urban life? How does land use in cities reflect cultural values?).
255-3: POSTWAR URBAN LIBERALISM AMONG LOWER-MIDDLE-CLASS JEWS
Glidal Zweerman, State University of New York-Old Westbury

Conceived as an integral part of a larger project on Jews and blacks in Brooklyn, this paper focuses on the social experiences and cultural institutions of lower-middle-class Jews who moved from Brownsville, In Central Brooklyn, to adjacent neighborhoods of Canarsie and East Flatbush, between 1945 and the end of the 1960s. This paper examines a destabilizing community rather than the fixed social points at either end of individual or collective lives. The emphasis is on the ambivalence and the conflicts involved in neighborhood change—from the point of view of a white ethnic and religious group—whose network of community institutions was dissolved, transferred or refashioned elsewhere.

Using interviews with former Brownsville residents, many of whom were active participants or leaders of political, social and religious institutions, as well as archival material, this paper explores a period of urban transformation and dislocation that has not been fully understood.

255-4: DOWNRIVER: DEINDUSTRIALIZATION IN SOUTHWEST DETROIT
Richard Child Hill and Michael Kidder, Michigan State University

Our audio-visual presentation focuses on the social impact of deindustrialization on the Downriver communities of southwest Detroit. Historically dependent on heavy industry, Downriver's economic infrastructure has been severely eroded by structural changes in the world steel and automobile industries.

Through the use of slides we hope to make more visible and concrete the connections between changing international industrial organization, multinational corporate strategies, and community well-being. And through recorded interviews with Downriver residents, we hope to document how economic crisis has been experienced and the circumstances under which private troubles become public issues. Efforts by Downriver communities to combat the forces that threaten their future will be cast in the light of ongoing debates over national and state industrial policies.

SESSION 257. PUBLIC OPINION II

257-2: NETWORKS, PERCEPTIONS, AND VOTING: REAGAN VS. MONDALE IN '84
Suzanne E. Szabo, East Carolina University; Ronald C. Wimberley, North Carolina State University

There have been two basic approaches to explaining why individuals prefer one political candidate or another. The Columbia School first emphasized the importance of social networks. However, as the Michigan School began using such variables as party identification and ideological stands on issues, there was less interest in network influences. Subsequent research using social networks to predict voting choices has been sporadic. This analysis tests a synthesis of variables from both schools.

The new model predicts choices between Reagan and Mondale in terms of friendship and other social networks, party preference, and political ideology while explaining approximately 90 percent of the statistical variance.

257-3: POLITICAL ALIENATION IN AMERICA, 1964-1980
Cedric Heming and Yveta Keith, Texas A&M University

After identifying and reviewing three variants of the "political disaffection" model of political alienation, this paper assesses the relative validity of their discrepant claims and predictions about patterns of change in levels of support and confidence in the political institutions of America from 1964 through 1980. Data analysis indicates that "political personality and culture" explanations, variants of the political disaffection model which predict little fluctuation in levels of alienation net of changes in socio-demographics, do not account for the patterns of political alienation. The results also show that, contrary to the hypothesis posed by "general malaise" explanations which predict fairly uniform changes in levels of political alienation for all groups in the society, there were significant variations in patterns of change in levels of political alienation in the society. Many of the results are consistent with "political interest group" formulations which predict differential changes in levels of political alienation.

257-4: STRATIFICATION BELIEFS AND SUPPORT FOR RACIAL AND SOCIAL WELFARE POLICIES
Lawrence Bobo, University of Wisconsin-Madison

There is mounting pressure to reexamine affirmative action policies and to reassess social welfare programs. A number of linkages between these issues exist, the most obvious being a concern with how society should respond to inequality. Both public policy and mass opinion on these issues reflect, to an important degree, beliefs about the structure of opportunity and the process of stratification. Such beliefs should affect attitudes toward programs to redress racial and general economic inequality. In this regard, the present research pursues two specific questions: first, what are the key dimensions of stratification beliefs and what seems to determine these beliefs?; and second, to what extent do stratification beliefs determine attitudes toward policies aimed at assisting blacks and the poor? Data to address these questions are taken from the 1984 General Social Survey, a nationally representative cross-section sample of adults. Analysis of nineteen stratification belief items results in five dimensions. These dimensions prove to be differentially related to demographic background characteristics and to several stratification relevant social identities (class identification, party identification, and political ideology). What is more, only three of the five dimensions prove to be related to racial and social welfare policy attitudes, with a belief that there is a general societal-governmental obligation to meet basic needs being the most important of these. Implications of the results for our understanding of public opinion on racial and economic inequality are discussed.
1986 Available Papers List

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Composed of papers presented at the 1984 American Sociological Association’s meeting, The Social Fabric draws its focus from that of the ASA program, “How is Social Order Possible?” The topic concerns research and theory regarding the nature of social order and social processes and the contexts in which social life takes place. This volume represents a return to the most fundamental questions that social science is called upon to address and includes bold new proposals for improving the nature of social life and applying these new understandings to such problems as the nuclear arms issue and world war.

In the introduction Short refers to his 1984 presidential address and the proposal therein that sociological concerns with the social fabric might serve as a bridge between various sociological specializations. Short feels that such a bridging of concepts, methods, and concerns is necessary if limitations of specialization (hampered communication across specialties and neglect of phenomena that have not generated a body of specialized knowledge) are to be overcome and the advantages of specialization realized.

Some of the discussions generated by the thematic sessions focus on the social fabric and major institutions such as government, the family, religion, mass media, and the military, while others cut across institutional areas to consider more specific subjects: the uses and control of knowledge, the dependence of social systems on biophysical resources and demographic factors, and mediating structures in the social fabric. Other sections discuss theory and research, as well as social scientists’ activities: the role of sociologists in the nuclear debate and the diffusion of social science knowledge into the social fabric. A separate section provides three sociological assessments of George Orwell’s 1984 and its depiction of a future world dominated by totalitarian governments.


1986 (June) / 366 pages / Prepaid: $23.95 (reg. $29.95) (c) (27886) / Prepaid: $11.95 (reg. $14.95) (p) (27984)

Journal news from Sage . . .

Curt Tausky, Professor of Sociology at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, will assume the editorship of WORK AND OCCUPATIONS in February 1987. All manuscripts and inquiries should be sent to Curt Tausky, Editor, Work and Occupations, Dept. of Sociology, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Thompson Hall, Amherst, MA 01003.

Rhonda J.V. Montgomery, Director, Institute on Aging, Wayne State University, has joined Edgar F. Borgatta as coeditor of RESEARCH ON AGING. Their editorial offices are located at the Institute on Aging, RD 34, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

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GENDER & SOCIETY
Official Publication of Sociologists for Women in Society

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Gender & Society focuses on the social and structural study of gender as a basic principle of the social order and as a primary social category. Emphasizing theory and research from this social and structural perspective, G&S aims to advance both the study of gender and feminist scholarship. G&S welcomes studies in anthropology, economics, history, political science, sociology, and social psychology that are framed by a structural analysis and a feminist perspective. G&S is committed to an evaluation policy that does not preclude any of the feminist perspectives.

Gender & Society will contain scholarly articles, research notes, book reviews and review essays, and commentary on current feminist issues. Each major article published in G&S will be framed by a theoretical perspective or policy issue, and will illuminate or advance critical thinking in its area. Articles should be based on original research or analytical summaries of relevant, recent research studies, or should make a significant theoretical analysis. Research notes will present data of particular interest to G&S readers, based upon sound and logical research design and methodology. Book reviews will be essays that summarize and evaluate recent publications in one area, as well as timely reviews of new books. In a section called Perspectives, G&S will publish discussions of feminist policy questions from several different points of view. Topics are to be timely and controversial, and arguments logically presented, without personal attacks. Letters from readers will also be published in this section.

The review process for G&S requires that five copies of each manuscript be submitted. Each copy should have a detachable title page giving the title of the submission and the name(s), institutional affiliation(s), mailing address(es), and office telephone number(s) of the author(s). All copy should be typed double-spaced (including indented quotes, footnotes, and references), with wide margins on a single side of the page. Tables, charts, diagrams, footnotes, and references should appear on separate pages at the end of the manuscript. Footnotes should be kept to a minimum. All manuscripts must include an abstract of 100 words typed on a separate sheet of paper. The abstract and the body of each manuscript should bear the title as a means of identification.

Submissions must follow the guidelines for documentation set down by Sage Publications. Previously published work which has not been significantly revised or rewritten and work under current review elsewhere will not be considered. Manuscripts will not be returned and must be accompanied by a $10.00 submission fee, made payable to GENDER & SOCIETY.

Manuscripts should be sent to Judith Lorber, Editor, GENDER & SOCIETY, Dept. of Sociology, Graduate Center, CUNY, 33 West 42nd St., New York, NY 10036.

Journal news from Sage . . .

Effective April 1987 URBAN LIFE will become THE JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY ETHNOGRAPHY. Peter and Patricia A. Adler of Washington University, St. Louis, will be the new editors. The journal will focus on ethnographic work and research in sociology and related fields. Inquiries and manuscripts (accompanied by a $10.00 submission fee) should be sent to Peter and Patricia A. Adler, Editors, Journal of Contemporary Ethnography, Dept. of Sociology, Box 1113, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130.

The editorial offices of SOCIOLOGICAL METHODS AND RESEARCH have moved. All manuscripts and inquiries should now be sent to Edgar Borgatta, Institute on Aging, RD 32, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

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New York!
Visitor Facts

For those first-time visitors to the “Big Apple”, the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau provides the following practical notes on being in the largest city in the United States.

Climate: New York has a temperate climate, with average temperatures in August-September ranging from 60 F. to 83 F. Most places are air-conditioned in the summer.

Wardrobe: Dress varies according to the season but in general tends to be somewhat formal for both business and leisure functions.

Many mid-town restaurants and more sedate establishments in other parts of the city still require men to wear jackets and ties. Blue jeans are fine for sightseeing and other casual activities anywhere in the city but short shorts look out of place anywhere but in parks or at beaches.

Tipping: In New York restaurants the usual tip is 15-20%. Taxi drivers should be tipped 15-20% of the fare but never less than 25. Bellhops expect $1.00 to carry a bag or two and show you to your room. Airport porters are tipped 50 to carry a small bag, $1.00 for a large one.

Alcoholic beverages: Liquor stores are open every day except Sundays and holidays. Beer is sold in supermarkets, grocery stores, and delicatessens (except Sunday mornings). The legal drinking age is 19.

Information: Free literature and information can be obtained by writing, calling or visiting the New York Convention & Visitors Bureau, Two Columbus Circle, New York, NY 10019; (212) 397-8222.

Airport Transportation

Three major airports serve the city of New York City. The following information is provided courtesy of the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau.

John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFK), situated in the southeastern section of Queens, is about 15 miles or one hour’s driving time from mid-Manhattan. LaGuardia Airport, also in Queens, is on the East River about eight miles (30 minutes driving time) from mid-Manhattan. Newark International Airport lies partly in the city of Newark, NJ and partly in Elizabeth, NJ. It is about 16 miles (45 minutes driving time) from Manhattan.

Taxis operate to and from airports. Fares between destinations in New York City and LaGuardia or Kennedy airport are metered; fares from Newark airport are a flat rate or metered, depending on the taxi. Bridge and tunnel tolls are extra. One fare covers all passengers up to four and all luggage, except trunks. The average fare between New York City and Midtown Manhattan is about $17 to $23 from Kennedy, $8 to $13 from LaGuardia. The fare to Newark is about $25 to $30. A share-the-ride program from LaGuardia provides taxi transportation into Manhattan at a discount price.

Express motorcoach service to/from Manhattan and JFK and LaGuardia is provided by Carey Transportation, which operates between the airport terminals and Grand Central Station (42nd St. and Park Ave.) and the Port Authority Bus Terminal’s AirTransCenter (42nd St. between Eighth and Ninth Aves.). Buses run at least every 30 minutes from JFK between 6:30 a.m. and midnight. The fare is $8.00 one way, $13 roundtrip. Service from LaGuardia is every 20 minutes between 7:30 a.m. and midnight; LaGuardia fares are $6 one-way, $10 roundtrip. The New Jersey Transit provides express motorcoach service between Newark International and the Port Authority Bus Terminal (41st St. and Eighth Ave.). Buses operate around the clock, running every 15 minutes or less, with reduced service late at night and on weekends. The fare is $4. Since all motorcoach services terminate at Grand Central Station or the Port Authority Bus Terminal, visitors must make the last leg to their hotel’s by walking, by cab, or by city bus.

Mini-bus service offers the simplest way to get from the airport to the New York Hilton Hotel, according to New York resident and ASA member William Silverman. Recommended for people with physical disabilities and those with lots of luggage, the mini-bus service by Abbey’s Transportation operates at least once an hour. Fares are currently $6 from LaGuardia and $9 from JFK. The New York City Mini Bus Service provides service from Newark and hotels in midtown Manhattan. Mini-buses run every thirty minutes from the Newark airport between 6:00 a.m. and midnight and every hour from hotels between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Sunday through Friday, and until 6:00 p.m. on Saturday. The fare is $11 from Newark International Airport, $10 to $14 from hotels.

For further information on transportation to/from all three New York City-area airports, contact the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, (800) AIR-RIDE.

Only in New York!

...It’s a phrase you hear so often in New York City that it’s almost an official motto. It’s both a boast and a challenge. It’s the life-style of a city. To remind its guests that New York is The Big Apple, the Convention and Visitors Bureau suggests these “Only-in-New-York Sights.” The order of preference is up to you.

STATUE OF LIBERTY. The lady in the harbor is still the city’s truest symbol. She continues to extend her welcome to all the peoples who make up the heart of, innovating, ever-changing mix that is New York.

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SEEING THE SIGHTS: BY WATER. With its great harbor and encircling rivers—the Hudson, East and Harlem—New York-by-water is an unforgettable sight. The best seats are aboard Circle Line’s three-hour sightseeing cruise around Manhattan. Is your time short? A (continued on next page)
Sights, continued

20-minute ride on the Staten Island Ferry lets you set foot in two boroughs, get a spectacular view of the Statue of Liberty and the harbor, and costs only $2.50 (RT). While in Staten Island, tour Richmond-town, the restored early-American village.

SEEING THE SIGHTS: BY AIR. For a bird’s eye view of New York City, take to the air in a whirlybird. For helicopter sightseeing tours, check the Bureau’s quarterly calendar.

SEEING THE SIGHTS: BY LAND. Another convenient, information-packed way to sample a number of The Big Apple’s attractions is by tour bus. For the most energetic, there are walking tours. Check the Bureau’s quarterly calendar for tour operators.

THE SPORTING LIFE. Madison Square Garden, Shea Stadium, Yankee Stadium, Belmont Park, and Aqueduct—you can’t count yourself a sports fan if you miss them. And if you’re a beach buff, take yourself to Rockaway or Coney Island.

THE GREAT MUSEUMS. An embarrassment of riches—the Metropolitan, Brooklyn, Natural History, Modern, Whitney, Guggenheim, Studio Museum in Harlem, Cooper-Hewitt, and the brand-new Intrepid Sea-Air-Space Museum for starters. Preserve for time some time to visit the small Frick Museum. For a succinct overview of the big town, see the multi-media show, “The Big Apple,” free at the Museum of the City of New York.

NEW YORK’S RESTAURANTS. From basic “Nathan’s” to posh “21,” from the haute cuisine of “Luce” to the fabled “Russian Tea Room,” from sidewalk cafes to ethnic bistros—the city’s thousands of tantalizing restaurants are truly “only-in-New-York.”

MUSIC, MUSIC, MUSIC. From Carnegie and Avery Fisher Halls to other stages all over town, you can see and hear the great music and great musicians of the world. And remember that The Big Apple and jazz go hand in hand; check out the clubs in Greenwich Village, Harlem, the Upper West Side—all over town.

SHOPPING. Fifth Avenue, Herald Square, Madison Avenue, the Upper West Side, the Upper East Side, along 34th, 57th, 59th and 86th Streets, down in Greenwich Village and SoHo; on the Lower East Side (NYC’s bargain basement); Fordham Road, Atlantic Avenue—throughout the five boroughs. These are the hunting grounds where it’s always open season for shopping.

CHINATOWN-LITTLE ITALY. Two of the city’s distinct neighborhoods are proof positive of the legend that diverse cultures can live in harmony side by side in The Big Apple. Enjoy their colorful streets, interesting people and superb cuisines (at budget prices).

GREENWICH VILLAGE AND SOHO. These two famous neighborhoods are kissing cousins. It’s the love of the arts that relates them. The Village, with its gracious old houses, landmarks, friendly restaurants and interesting shops, provides an historic setting for the arts. In SoHo, cast iron buildings have been transformed into galleries, restaurants and trendy boutiques.

UNITED NATIONS. New exhibits and art works make the venerable United Nations (founded Oct. 25, 1945) more fascinating than ever. Save at least a half-day to tour, dine, shop, wander through or sit in the marvelous gardens, soaking in the East River views.

PARKS, ZOOS AND GARDENS. See New Yorkers strut their stuff in the open air. In the parks (like Central and Prospect) see them roller skate, jog, bicycle, horseback ride, folk dance, picnic. You can animal watch in the zoos of the borough. For plant and flower watching, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island each boasts a botanical garden and Manhattan has the Channel Gardens in Rockefeller Center.

HARLEM. Not only a famous neighborhood but a state of mind. One way to see this vibrant community is via tours run by Penny Sightseeing, a Black American-owned firm. This insider’s view of Harlem “as it is” gives you the essential experience: churches, businesses, Afro-American boutiques, museums, residential areas, historic sites, even a self-help center for drug addicts. A tour which visits a Sunday morning church service complete with traditional black music is offered by Harlem Spirituals Inc. For more information, contact: Uptown Chamber of Commerce, (212) 427-7200.

RELIGIOUS LANDMARKS. St. Patrick’s Cathedral, St. John the Divine, St. Vartan Armenian Cathedral, Temple Emanuel, Harlem’s Abyssinian Baptist Church, Trinity Church and St. Paul’s Chapel in Lower Manhattan—the names are world famous.

THE FREE SHOWS. Watch a TV show being taped. (Get same-day tickets at the Visitors Bureau.) Special exhibits at the IBM Gallery of Science and Art, 56th Street at Madison Avenue and at Nikon House, 620 Fifth Ave. Free operas, concerts and Shakespeare in the parks in all the boroughs in summer: and, in late summer, free outdoor performances at Lincoln Center. Also watch the Bureau’s calendar of events for street festivals.

For a complete list of freebies, pick up “Free Things To Do” along with the Bureau’s quarterly calendar of events in the ASA Registration Area at the New York Hilton or at the Bureau’s Information Centers, Two Columbus Circle or 207 West 43rd Street.

Shopping

It is no exaggeration to say that if you can’t buy it in New York, it does not exist. Think of New York as one vast department store—or bazaar—for it is highly organized, which means very convenient, for shoppers. Manhattan is the main market, but the other boroughs—Brooklyn, the Bronx, Queens and Staten Island—all have their special shopping districts and streets, many of them ethnic enclaves.

While what you plan to buy will usually establish the priorities, some visitors choose to start with Fifth Avenue, a shopping street of international reputation: big department stores, jewelers, bookstores, shoe stores, men’s and women’s haberdashers, specialists in crystal, porcelain, leatherware, tobacco products, cameras, carpets and toys. Fifth Avenue shops spread from 59th Street to 24th Street, but Madison Avenue stores extend in the opposite direction from 57th Street to about 90th: boutiques of leading international designers, art galleries, stylish houseware shops, chocolatiers, specialists in lingerie and woolens. And along 57th Street, mainly between Madison Avenue and Avenue of the Americas (Sixth Avenue) are elegant antique shops, silversmiths, art galleries, sporting goods stores, fabric and notions stores, bookstores and florists.

Linking Fifth and Sixth Avenues are several specialty streets and an underground mall. On the East Side, in the Citicorp Center Market, shops surround the Atrium, where music and other events are presented free. Then it is an easy walk down Fifth Avenue to 34th Street, a major shopping thoroughfare of department and specialty stores. From 34th Street, it’s just a step into four other distinct shopping enclaves—the garment district of the upper 30s; the discount camera center of West 30th to 32nd Streets; the wholesale florists of 28th Street; and Herald Square.

A little farther downtown is Greenwich Village, where there are craft shops and galleries, boutiques and bookstores, shops for urban cowboys, urban athletes and urban fossilizers. Walking southeast, you come almost immediately to SoHo, one of the busiest evening and weekend sections of the city. Swing east of SoHo into Little Italy for pasta, salami, and espresso coffee. Turn south: there’s Canal Street
and its hardware stores—and beyond, Chinatown. A little north (due east of Little Italy) is the lower East Side, a district for shoppers who know price and quality. Within the district, shopping is segmented: lamps are on the Bowery, bridal furnishings on Grand Street, fabrics on Hester, brass on Allen, clothing on Orchard, dairy foods on Delancey, and delicious pickles on Essex. The district honors its Jewish beginnings by closing Saturdays; Sundays, regardless of the weather, it jumps.

Uptown on the East Side, from the 50s to the 90s, are department stores, trendy boutiques and the largest antiques district in the world. Uptown on the West Side, from the 60s to the 90s, are more trendy boutiques, novelty stores, gourmet food stores and some of the best greengrocers in the city. Yorkville (80s, East Side) is full of its original German flavor, and a little south, there’s a noticeably Czech-Slovak-Moravian fragrance. Indian stores—clothing as well as spices—are congregated on Lexington Avenue in the 20s. Up on 116th Street is a large and fascinating Latin American market. The dry goods, fruit and vegetable and fish shops of Ninth Avenue’s 30s cause weekend traffic jams.

If you have not yet found a place to interest you, what about stopping by one of the many museums or visiting the United Nations gift shop? And if none of these options satisfy, you’re not really a shopper at heart!

Interior Spaces

There is standard joke that tourists in New York City look up at the tall buildings, but savvy natives look down at the sidewalk. Now both groups should be looking sideways, to discover the public spaces in New York’s corporate headquarters. In and among the skyscrapers are courtyards, atriums, and landscaped public space, which include comfortable seating, tables, artwork, waterfalls and flowers.

Many of the public spaces are within walking distance of the ASA annual meeting hotel, the New York Hilton. Here is a listing of the urban plazas you might want to visit:

4AT&T (Madison Avenue between 55th and 56th streets). The newest public arcade in town, designed by Philip Johnson, is reminiscent of ancient Rome. The high, cross-vaulted lobby is the new home of “Golden Boy,” Evelyn Longworth’s statue, “The Spirit of Communication.” The two loggias will house shops and cafes.

ChemCourt (277 Park Avenue at 47th Street). “Taxi,” the bronzed, lifelike statue of a businessman hailing a cab, welcomes you to the three-story greenhouse atrium with trees, flowers, and terraced pools. Enjoy the 50 varieties of flora provided by the New York Botanical Garden.

Citicorp Center (53rd and 54th Streets between Third and Lexington Avenues). The distinctive stilt-roofed white tower houses “The Market,” three levels of shops and eateries. Beneath the vast skylight, through which the main tower can be glimpsed, cafe tables and chairs sit amidst trees and shrubs. Free concerts and entertainment are scheduled daily. Attached to Citicorp Center is the new St. Peter’s Church with its handsome Louise Nevelsbn sculptures.

Crystal Pavilion (50th Street at Third Avenue). The three-tierium, constructed of gray granite and silver aluminum, is filled with disco music, pink and white neon and flashing lights. A gondola elevator, two water walls and lots of greenery add drama to the ultra-modern setting. Restaurants, boutiques and seating are plentiful in the landscaped setting.

Ford Foundation (42nd Street between First and Second Avenues). One block west of the United Nations lies a lush interior jungle. Trees, shrubs, plants and a pool beneath a skylight create a stunning hotel. The magnificent 10-story glass house opened in 1967.

Galleria (57th Street between Lexington and Park Avenues). The mid-block tower has a public walk-through arcade from 57th to 58th Street as well as the Cafe Galleria ‘o’ dining. The Galleria is only one block from Bloomingdale’s and Alexander’s department stores.

Helmisley Palace (Madison Avenue at 50th Street). The landmark 19th century Villard Houses serve as a public space for the luxury hotel. Marble halls and staircases, sculpted fireplaces and wall decorations, John La Farge murals and stained glass, and Tiffany glass panels and windows transforms the facility into a fine-arts museum. Located in the north wing of the Villard Houses is the estimable Urban Center of the Municipal Art Society.

IBM Atrium (57th Street at Madison Avenue). A spacious public area features tables and chairs among tall bamboo trees in a greenhouse setting. The changing exhibits at the IBM Gallery of Art and Science and the New York Botanical Garden outlet add to the appeal of this fascinating new atrium.

Olympic Tower (51st Street and Fifth Avenue). Across from St. Patrick’s Cathedral, inviting street benches and chairs surround a reflecting waterwall. A foreign currency exchange center, Rizzoli newsstand, takeout bake shop and the nouvelle cuisine restaurant, La Cascade, are some of the diversions. Free concerts are scheduled regularly.

Park Avenue Atrium (45th to 46th Streets between Park and Lexington Avenues). Mirror-finished stainless steel reflects the rich profusion of plants overhanging the balconies of this 23-story atrium. A glass-enclosed elevator affords a spectacular view of the 245-foot sculpture, “Winged Gamma.”

Park Avenue Plaza (52nd to 53rd Streets off Park Avenue). An elegant walk-through shopping arcade with banks of flowers opposite a grand water wall. The green glass and marble atrium contains the Cafe Marguery as well as a public seating area.

Parker Meridien (57th Street between Avenue of the Americas and Seventh Avenue). One of The Big Apple’s new hotels (one block from Carnegie Hall) offers a walk-through public arcade from 56th to 57th Streets.

Rockefeller Center (49th to 50th Streets at Fifth Avenue). This oasis is the pioneer of urban design. Rockefeller Center has been the city’s foremost people place for more than 50 years. The complex includes flower-filled gardens, an open air restaurant (in summer), ice skating rink (in winter), spacious lobbies, promenades, fine art and statues (the entire original Center is an Art Deco masterpiece) and an under-ground concourse lined with shops and restaurants.

Trump Tower (56th Street at Fifth Avenue). Guards in crimson and gold regalia attend the entrance of this bronze glass tower which contains five stories of boutiques, restaurants and cafes under a glass and brass skylight with an 80-foot waterfall. The indoor street is paved and walled with rose-pink marble and gleaming bronze. Catch a free piano and violin concert.

Whitney Museum at Philip Morris (42nd Street at Park Avenue). This satellite exhibit space of the Whitney Museum of American Art boasts a vast, high ceilinged area for sculptures, paintings, drawings and changing exhibits. The handsome indoor garden setting includes fine art, waterfalls and flowers.

There’s a noticeably Czech-Slovak-Moravian fragrance. Indian stores—clothing as well as spices—are congregated on Lexington Avenue in the 20s. Up on 116th Street is a large and fascinating Latin American market. The dry goods, fruit and vegetable and fish shops of Ninth Avenue’s 30s cause weekend traffic jams.

If you have not yet found a place to interest you, what about stopping by one of the many museums or visiting the United Nations gift shop? And if none of these options satisfy, you’re not really a shopper at heart!
Exploring Greenwich Village
by Caroline Hodges Persell

Greenwich Village is to sociologists what the Galapagos Islands were to Charles Darwin—a rich site for interesting and theoretically significant observations, as well as enjoyment. Roughly bounded by 14th Street on the north, Houston (pronounced How-ston) Street on the south, the Hudson River on the west and Broadway on the east, Greenwich Village has historic, literary, artistic, architectural, political, intellectual, and sociological significance.

Around 1800, the independent and thriving village of Greenwich was a pleasant afternoon’s drive north of New York City’s boundaries. The Village began expanding when yellow-fever struck the Wall Street area in 1819. From 1825 to 1850, the Village boomed. In 1827, Washington Square Park was created on the site of the city gallows. Wealthy, fashionable New Yorkers built elegant, spacious homes along the north side of the park in the 1820s and 1830s, and New York University was established on the Square in 1833. In the 1840s and 1850s, Fifth Avenue, which begins at Washington Square, became the center of fashionable life in the city. Broadway between Houston and 14th Streets housed the city’s finest hotels, shops, clubs, and theaters.

The Village has always attracted writers, artists, and intellectuals. Thomas Paine lived in the Village until his death in 1809. In the mid-nineteenth century, Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, and Walt Whitman all lived and wrote there.

In the 1860s and 1870s the wealthy began moving uptown, and more immigrants arrived. Irish and Germans were already established in Greenwich Village by the Civil War. Thereafter, most immigrants were Italian, who crowded into tenements south and east of Washington Square Park. Today, traces of these earlier eras remain alongside new traditions. Labor Day weekend usually brings the Greenwich Village Art Show, so you may find hundreds of aspiring artists displaying their work on assigned sidewalk spaces.

Walking is the best way to see the Village, and I suggest several possible self-guided walking tours. One tour includes the Jefferson Market Courthouse; Gay Street; the Northern Dispensary where Edgar Allan Poe was treated; Christopher Park, a Civil War battlefield; the popular Lion’s Head Park; the Stonewall Cafe; the White Horse Tavern favored by Dylan Thomas; St. Luke’s Church and Garden; the famous speakeasy at 86 Bedford Street; and Bleeker Street. A second tour includes one of the oldest Jewish cemeteries in New York; the New School for Social Research; three Gothic Revival churches; the Strand bookstore; NYU; the site of the Triangle Shirt Factory, where so many perished in the sweatshop era; Washington Square Park; Little Italy; and SoHo. The adventurous can continue on to Chinatown and the South Street Seaport.

Hispanic Diversity in New York
by Lloyd H. Rogler

When New York City pats out the welcome mat for members of the ASA at the Annual Meeting, the chances are high that the welcome frequently will be heard in Spanish—Bienvenido! New York is fast becoming a bilingual city: advertisements for cough syrups, soups, and facial tissues display their messages in Spanish on the subways; local political candidates campaign in Spanish to woo the ballots of Spanish-speaking voters; and even Frank Purdue sings the praises of his low-fat chickens in Spanish on national television networks. Indeed, several local TV and radio stations broadcast entirely in Spanish and the corner newspaper stand may contain as many Spanish-language newspapers and magazines as English ones. All this reflects the growing importance of the Hispanic community in the contemporary life of New York City.

Somewhat more than one and half million Hispanics live in the city—one out of every five New Yorkers. They are the city’s second largest minority group, behind the city’s black population of nearly two million. Roughly 60 percent of the city’s Hispanics are Puerto Ricans; 33 percent are Dominicans, Colombians, Guatemalans or other Central and South American nationalities; the remaining 7 percent are Cubans and Mexicans. Although Puerto Ricans are the predominant Hispanic group, the non-Puerto Rican Hispanic population has been growing most rapidly.

The city’s Hispanics display striking diversity according to their own national groups. Thus, neighborhoods are surprisingly distinct. Large Puerto Rican communities may be found in the Bronx and Brooklyn and in Manhattan’s upper east-side Spanish Harlem. Dominican communities are concentrated in the upper west side and Washington Heights areas of Manhattan and Queens. South American colonies of significant size can be found in the Jackson Heights, Elmhurst, and Woodside areas of Queens. Cuba and Central Americans tend toward a more even dispersion throughout the city, although both are located disproportionately in Manhattan. A large settlement of Central Americans resides in Brooklyn, and Cubans in Queens.

Although the various Hispanic groups differ in socioeconomic status, Hispanics in general have low-income levels. Roughly 52 percent of Puerto Rican households have incomes below the federal poverty level, with 41 percent receiving public assistance. Other Hispanics fare somewhat better but are still below the income levels of the white population: 36 percent of non-Puerto Rican Hispanics had incomes below the poverty level, with 21 percent receiving public assistance. The percentage of Hispanics below the poverty level is more than double that of the total New York City population and nearly four times the level of whites. Their low-income levels are coupled with low educational status. About 60 percent of the city’s Hispanics aged 25 and over have less than a high school education, making it difficult for them to break into the white-collar occupations where wages are relatively high. Here again, however, there are group differences. Cubans and Central and South Americans have relatively high levels of education and high-status occupations. Puerto Ricans and Dominicans rank much lower in education and in occupational status.

As time passes some immigrants acquire greater proficiency in English, find better jobs, and form families in the new environment. But assimilation has unevenly affected the diverse Hispanic groups. For example, intermarriage among Hispanic groups is quite high, particularly in the second generation. Puerto Ricans, however, stand as an exception to that pattern. More directly relevant to assimilation is the fact that among second-generation Hispanics, Puerto Ricans are substantially the least likely to marry non-Hispanics and the most likely to marry within their own group. In the context of Hispanic diversity, Puerto Ricans form their own distinct group.

Much of the information used in this article stems from research being conducted at Fordham University’s Hispanic Research Center in the Bronx, and, as the reader can see, presents an inkling of the problems faced by the city’s Hispanic groups. However, we have found that in the process of documenting the obstacles and hardships faced by Hispanics, it is important not to lose sight of their resilience in coping with the demands of a new environment. For example, a recently published study focusing on 100 intergenerationally linked Puerto Rican families in New York City had a younger-child generation which substantially outdistanced the older parent generation in terms of education, income, and occupational levels. The study found strong intergenerational patterns of mutual help which exceeded
those of other families studied in the United States. There was striking
evidence that the Puerto Rican families were remarkably unified in a
pattern of strong and viable intergenerational interdependence. Both
parents and children had come through the vicissitudes of a rapidly
modernizing, preindustrial Puerto Rico, the stresses of the migration
experience, and almost three decades of a changed lifestyle in New
York City, but were still bound together in an almost sacred agreement
that no matter what potentially divisive elements and influences may
impinge upon them, they retain their unity.

The ASA visitor to New York interested in Hispanic culture will have
the opportunity to sample many of the tangible products of Hispanic
diversity. Traditional Puerto Rican, Mexican, Cuban, or Colombian
cuisine, or the typical dishes of other Latin American countries are
listed in the telephone directory's yellow pages by nationality. On
Broadway, the musical "Evita" has departed, but the biggest hit of this
season is "Tango Argentino." Don't miss it!

Fashion in Action
by Ruth P. Rubinstein, Fashion Institute of Technology

Beyond the usual tourist attractions, what can New York City offer
sociologists attending the convention? The swirl, color, and tension
displayed in store windows and in the clothing people wear represent
the quintessence of the American experience and the American
Dream.

Walking through the Garment District (7th Avenue between 40th
Street and the low '30s), one dodges "pushboys" or handlers weaving
in and out with wheeled racks of dresses and coats. Their activities
combined with the sewing of immigrant Chinese women, enable
manufacturers to respond quickly to a fad or fashion. For the unskilled
or semi-skilled, recent immigrants, such jobs represent a toe-hold in
the economic structure.

Although much of the manufacturing has shifted to the cheap labor
countries of Southeast Asia because the industry is governed by cost,
the industry has maintained its capacity to respond to new demands.
Moreover, the design portion of the industry has remained in New
York. It is here that new talent is encouraged and opportunity for
self-satisfaction and economic success are great. The styles created
here will be worn throughout the country.

Taking the 42nd Street bus across town to Madison Avenue, one
finds the male tailoring establishments that provide the form-following
suits of successful executives. In recent years, as affirmative action
programs have taken hold, females have entered the executive ranks.
They have quickly realized that clothing which emphasizes body
contours and allows close scrutiny or form-fitting, interferes with their
work performance. Therefore, they have demanded that these tailor-
ing establishments provide them with attire similar to that of their male
peers. The tailors have complied and now offer the sober, form-
following suit to women, too. For men and women, this suit reflects
authority and indicates high status.

Further uptown, between 60th and 72nd Streets on Madison Ave-
ue, the boutiques and galleries offer clothing and accessories which
are status symbols. Designed by world-famous artists and crafted by
the best craftspeople, fine clothing, jewelry, footwear, and other
accessories are displayed as art. In carefully styled silhouettes of linen
and silk, people examine the displays. Wearing these items identifies
one as a person of distinction and wealth. In addition, it is intended to
elicit admiration and esteem.

While Madison Avenue represents the classic elegance of tradition-
al London and Paris and is the voice of the social and artistic es-

tablishments, a quick trip down 2nd Avenue to 6th Street brings one to
another world. In the midst of a decrepit neighborhood lie the centers
of a new youth culture. Here live new, young artists and their hangers-
on. They believe that life should be enjoyed to the fullest before,
during, and after working hours. In the clubs, on the street corners,
and the building stoops, men and women in sequins, satins, and lace,
with brilliantly colored hair and dramatic make-up, talk endlessly. They
are committed to living freely and to working at their art as they please.
Their garments, mostly from an earlier era, have been chosen from
Salvation Army remnants, flea-market wares, and secondhand clo-
thing bargains. Together with bright, outlandish colors, these are the
raw materials with which the New Wave youth create their unique
images. The image each one creates is his or her own, and ach
becomes a living, breathing work of art.

For these New Wave youth, the two traditional approaches to dress,
clothing as useful objects, and clothing as a means of displaying
status, knowledge and wealth, are meaningless and boring. Putting
oneself together with imagination and achieving a striking and
entertaining appearance are the challenges. Acceptance, as well as
admission to clubs and other hangouts, requires this style of dress. It
is proof of the right attitude and of talent.

This East Village enclave is now considered the vanguard of fash-
on, design and art. The ideas and images developing here will even-
tually spread throughout the country. Indeed, the uptown galleries
and retailers have begun to stock their versions of this style, too.

The art world calls this mode of dressing as art, "the downtown
style." Youth from outside the area come here to acquire the desired
image. Such seeking is an example of what Goffman has called
tie-signs. Individuals use a group's distinct attire to signal a desired
association.

The production and wearing of clothing in New York demonstrate
different patterns of land use, the striving for success, and the continu-
ing desire of the young to differentiate themselves from the older
generation. And the distinct styles of dress reflect past and present
ideals and, possible, future appearance and behavior.
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